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DECEMBER, 1909

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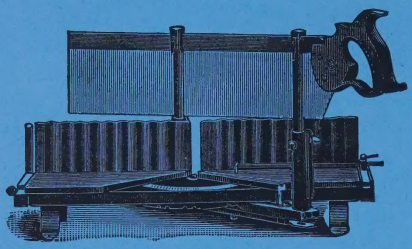

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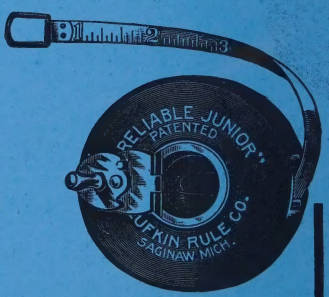

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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REMOTE STORAGE

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881 **Ten Cents a Copy**

HAPPINESS OUR PRIVILEGE

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

This world's a mighty pleasant place,
  At least 'twas meant to be,
Where doubt and discord yield to joy
  And life means harmony;
The pleasant path we're bound to find
  Because we know it's there,
However much it's tangled up
  In crooked ways of care.

This good old world's a lovely place,
  Its sweets we all may taste,
Refuse the bad, choose only good,
  For life's too short to waste;
Would any care to frown at us
  And make our sunshine dim,
When we are cultivating joy
  And smiling back at them?

This dear, queer world's a happy place
  If so we're pleased to view it,
And happiness our natural state
  If people only knew it;
For life is what we make it, dear,
  A space of woe or bliss,
We need not wait for some future state,
  Just make a heaven of this.

The Carpenter

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

All the world can give its giving
Christmas times and life's worth living.

NO thought for tomorrow shall mar the pleasures of today. This is the season of joy and the Christmas spirit is in the very atmosphere. Shut out and forget the tragedy of poverty and the struggle for existence that faces the great world of labor. Not alone for the rich and great—not alone for the cultured, refined, comfortable element of society is the blessed privilege of keeping Christmas.

In the humblest homes where the pathos of sacrifice has made almost sacred the limited festivities, if love abides the Christmas spirit is there.

Alike in mansion and in hovel the light of love—the whisper of "peace on earth," touches all hearts with infinite joy. Wherever is a home, let the firelight take on a ruddier glow, a tenderer light; let the mistletoe and the holly shine their greenest and let Christmas cheer abound. And where there are babies, hang the little stockings in a row, for Santa Claus is coming, and, rich or poor, it is our own fault if we do not get some of the season's joy.

Shut out the cold and the shadows. Turn on the brightest lights, bring out the sweetest music, gather the loved ones together while we may and sing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

Lay aside dull care. Persistently refuse to entertain a thought of worry or despair, and make once more a merry Christmas. Ice and snow and wintry blasts may reign in outside realms, but in the home let there be warmth, light, love and laughter. A happy home at Christmas time is about the fairest ideal of heaven that earth can ever realize. The cordial greeting, the atmosphere of hospitality and good cheer, and in our hearts the sweet refrain of "Peace on earth, good will toward men"—these constitute Christmas in its best sense.

Then welcome the Christmas spirit for the holiday joy is for all. In every nation touched by contact with civilization through all grades of society from the extremes of extravagant wealth and power to the opposite limits of poverty and degradation, whosoever will may do homage in their hearts to the King whose birthplace was a stable.

The great, troubled, restless heart of humanity may respond to the season's Christian impulse, and throb in harmony with the matchless song of the angels that once echoed over the Judean hills. Linked with the past, our souls may still thrill to the melody that has floated down to us through the ages bearing its sentiment of peace and love and brotherhood for mankind.

It is not the inconsistencies of Christian conduct nor what others do or fail to do—it is not abundance, it is not dearth that makes or mars the season's pleasure.

If only love our hearts shall swell
And kindness guide our hand,
Our Christmas we shall keep as well
As any in the land.

Giving joy to others secures happiness for ourselves. Wherever is misery, want and desolation today and love and brotherhood seek to comfort and relieve, there is acceptable ministry and there is found the Christmas spirit. Doing good under any creed or fraternity—under any guise or any name, be it through religious or fraternal, industrial or commercial organization, nothing for humanity's good deserves the world's persecution.

The industrial life of the country has had a stunning illustration of the power of capitalistic forces dominating and corrupting justice, but the festive season should rest under no cloud of anxiety; evil will not commit offences with impunity without destroying its own work. Then without discouragement or animosity let the Christmas cheer go on more happily and hopefully than ever before.

Let labor's holiday merry making be free from any blemish of spite or discord.

Good will to all humanity characterizes its policy and love will ever subdue evil.

Peace on earth and a merry Christmas for all is a greeting to start a song in every heart.

Then leaving all our weakness
With the One divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden
And carry away the song.

The Carpenter

HELPING THE IMMIGRANT.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

THE man of money may tell us that the Government Bureau of Immigration is "very wisely spending millions of dollars in maintaining that department for the reason that through its efforts millions of people are being brought to this country to swell our population, live here, work for their living and thus increase the purchasing power of and in the country to the country and the people's benefit."

Now, you know that if there is any man I have little or no respect for it is the man who will shoot from behind the devil's stump, and if any man is doing that in America it is the capitalist shooting from behind the American Bureau of Immigration. Of course, that America has room for millions of more people, none will deny. We must have people to populate our territory, so vast and many are its unsettled portions. The United States of America is rapidly rising to a place as one of the world's great powers. No longer is it a tail ender, but a first division nation, increasing so fast that the pennant of population is fluttering near the dome of its domain. One place in this domain has sold for $700 per square foot. In another place 125 lineal feet, one and a quarter inch wide, brought $4,850, and yet there are millions of acres, still clad in pristine nature, that may be had for $1.25 per acre.

How does the great price help the man of money and the little one aid the immigrant? That's the question in my mind.

It is not unjust to ascribe to the great majority of immigrants the necessity of being industrious. They may be found by the farmer worthy of hire only when the seasons demand labor in the field. Living there gives them no unnecessary worry. But how fare they when the work of the field is done? They must still live on, only the same necessity drives the greater number to labor for what will not enable them to lay by the penny for the rainy day, provide barely a hovel to live in, scarcely an opportunity to learn the English language or American methods and manners sufficient to accord them association or citizenship—in fact, the pay is often so small that public charity lowers itself if it does not stretch forth its helping hand to them.

Had they the intelligence, energy, enterprise and skill that backs the system, solidarity and organization of the American workman, we might see them, as Cardinal Gibbons says, asking for no alms but demanding a wage liberal enough to provide solid, substantial happiness, contentment and gratitude such as is enjoyed by the organized class.

Do the monarchs that survey fabulous and facilitating wealth or the ruling powers that bring them hither, extend, while spending millions in bringing them to populate our land, the least of these provisions? To the earnest, honest, intelligent and thrifty citizen, naturalized or native, it seems just simply elegant to say—hardly!

Can it be expected that they will be lifted up to embrace such beneficent opportunities when they see and are told that in this honest, truthful and generous country organized labor is their enemy and that they should join in an effort to destroy it. How shall it fare with this destructive element when the toilers come to find that the law and the courts throw the weight of influence to the favored few that the latter may pile up greater and greater fortunes from profits resulting from the work of toilers?

I have time and again challenged the capitalists and their official organ, American Industries, to contradict before the American people by impregnable proof and incontrovertible argument the broad open charge, here again repeated, that they are straining every nerve and muscle to destroy the aims and purposes, aye the very existence of organized labor. I assert, and my defi to them is to prove otherwise, that the efforts and energy of American labor unionism is the spirit of American industrial peace, prosperity and permanency.

And I repeat here that it is, as it should be, one of the important duties of organized labor to go among the unfortunately deluded immigrants not merely with the open hand of charity, but with the broad, open book of education, and with its aid so teach them that they may learn of and realize their industrial as well as their intellectual strength in the field and favor of American labor.

LABOR'S DUTY OF THE HOUR.

(By Frank Duffy, in American Federationist.)

UNORGANIZED labor and the public in general have not financially supported, to any marked extent, the American Federation of Labor in defending its officers, unions, and affiliated organizations from the attacks made against them recently through the courts. The belief, however, is prevalent that the decisions of the supreme court and minor courts against labor in general really affects the interests of the public as well as those of the wage-workers. One thing, however, is plainly apparent, that capital is determined to brook no interference in its effort to make all labor servile to its power. It knows that the most intelligent, industrious, reliable, honest and skilled workers are within the folds of organized labor. It knows also that most of the other grades are unorganized and are not able to oppose or cope with it and therefore are necessarily passive and submissive, an advantage it hesitates not to utilize, and this determination is strengthened by the disinclination of the public to assume any financial responsibility. The effect of these suits has been, and is, the lessening of the country's power to produce, manufacture, purchase, and thrive, the smaller manufacturer to limit his output, the merchant to buy less and ask more for commodities, and the consumer to curtail expenditures.

Lower wages and increased prices come as a consequent result, but the public and all labor are becoming so highly intelligent and educated that they readily comprehend technicalities in language and will not permit their minds to be clouded by them. As between their comprehension and that of the judiciary they not only see the stretch of these decisions, but also an attack upon constitutional rights, free speech, and free press. As between the understanding of both, the public believe their own is as clear as that of the judiciary and rightfully decides the latter are not a supremacy but a minim of learning and education.

If judges can legally defame and orally abuse in expressing opinion, or stating assumed, invented, assisted, or established facts are they above suspicion, bias, and prejudice, or readiness to grant appeal in behalf of dominant power?

If scandal or concealed violation of law points to governmental or judicial cognizance or corruption should either receive technical, elastic, or evasive protection by either courts or government? If an individual or more than one or the public press comment upon or give publication to them or to current opinion, questioning truth, honesty, and sincerity of aim, purpose, and intent of such acts, should they be hushed, imprisoned, and their constitutional rights be overridden? Shall one man or twelve men pass judgment and sentence upon such person or persons or such press and determine such rights? Are such acts, protection, and judges proper objects for public contempt?

In other words, shall such objects be supreme against criticism. I believe the American people will answer in the negative. I believe the rank and file of organized labor owe it to the country, the people and themselves to yield to lawful mandates, but to resist the overthrowing of their industrial and constitutional rights and liberties. Furthermore, all labor, organized labor especially, should remove, through the ballot, legislative enactment and political tenure, every act, person and authority that fails to protect those rights and liberties or

that fails to lawfully improve the toilers' moral, civic and living conditions. Finally, all wage-workers should be united, affiliated and bonded together in one organization and therein husband their means and resources during industrial activity that there may be no hardship in meeting any and all emergencies when required.

IN PRAISE OF THOSE WHO TOIL.

(By Thomas Carlyle.)

TWO men I honor, and no third. First, the toilworn craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard Hand; crooked, coarse; wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Sceptre of this Planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all weathertanned, besoiled, with its rude intelligence; for it is the face of a Man living manlike. O, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly entreated Brother! For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our Conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a god-created Form, but it was not to be unfolded; encrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of Labor; and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet toil on, toil on; thou art in thy duty, be out of it who may; thou toilest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread.

A second man I honor, and still more highly: Him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of Life. Is not he, too, in his duty; endeavoring toward inward Harmony; revealing this, by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all, when his outward and his inward endeavor are one: when we can name him Artist; not earthly Craftsman only, but inspired Thinker, who with heaven-made Implement conquers Heaven for us! If the poor and humble toil that we have Food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return, that he have Light, have Guidance, Freedom, Immortality? These two, in all their degrees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth.

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN EUROPE.

(By our European Correspondent.)

(Translated from the French in our September, 1909, Issue.)

On this side of the Atlantic the workers hold different views and contentions as to the significance of the struggle between capital and labor, and likewise do they differ in their methods of warfare from those pursued by the workers in the United States of America. In that latter country the class struggle idea enters with but great difficulty into the minds of many, even in organized labor's ranks and the presence of two classes with interests diametrically opposed to each other, is denied by them.

Capital here and there conceding the demands of the workers to meet the exigencies of labor as they put it, the American worker generally, is easily satisfied. The cost of living may have increased 25 or 50 per cent., yet the average American worker considers himself fortunate if his wages are advanced 10 per cent. And if, after an introduction of new labor-saving machinery he turns out double the amount and value of work, he thinks himself equally fortunate if his working time is reduced one or two hours per week.

After the securing of these advantages by means of a strike or a boycott, after a lockout and struggle of long duration, after injunctions prohibiting the boycott have been issued and the leaders condemned to

prison by the same judge who issued the injunction—after all this has transpired, peace is declared and the average American worker feels reassured and contented. In his imagination he is living in the best of the worlds.

As indicated in my incipient remarks, the working class in Europe differs in their contentions from those of the workers in America. In entire Europe, from England to Russia, from Sweden to Norway, in France, Germany and Holland, in one word, all throughout Europe, where the workers are organized, they are organized as a distinct class, the wage working class, with the complete emancipation of that class economically and politically for their war-cry and goal.

The insignificant advantages they may gain by means of strikes or boycotts, are considered by them merely as a redress for their grievances on the installment plan. They are not satisfied with a mere slice of the loaf, it is the whole loaf, the entire social value of the product of their labor they are looking and striving for. They stand for the nationalization of all means of production and raw material, for public ownership of all natural resources, of land, mines, railways, as well as the vast forests, which in times gone by have covered the earth; things which have filled its bowels, things that no individual can rightfully claim as his own, things that are nature's gift to all mankind.

In their efforts to enforce their demands for improved conditions the workers in Europe, same as their brothers in America, resort to strikes and boycotts, yet, they also avail themselves of that powerful weapon they find in the use of the ballot.

Recognizing the immense power and influence of the public press and endeavoring to share in that power and influence and exercise both for labor's benefit, they have established a press of their own, exclusively devoted to the interests of the working class, and all legislative measures proposed by the labor representatives in the various countries,' are promulgated and expounded through that press.

In some European countries, as in Switzerland, for instance, the people are making intelligent use of the initiative and referendum, a privilege reserved them by which they compel a candidate for any legislative function to sign a blank resignation formula, a so-called "imperative mandate," previous to election, by which he engages himself to tender his resignation should he not obey or carry out the wishes of his constituents. By this precautionary measure a candidate is prevented from becoming a traitor to the cause he espoused.

Our brothers in Europe are also maintaining a continuous campaign of education and instruction by distributing appropriate literature among the young people, especially the young men to be called upon for service in the army.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the method of propaganda and means of defence of the workers in Europe in their struggle against capitalistic oppression, are manifold and varying.

This present system of propaganda, however is found fault with by many. They claim that by the pursuance of that system the proletariat, in its march toward emancipation is advancing too slowly. They are those of an impetuous, impatient disposition and sanguine character. The justness of their demands upon modern society cannot be questioned; it is the methods they propose to get redress for their gievances that I do not approve of. Nor do I mean to insinuate that their coveted means, the general strike, is, under all circumstances, an objectionable one, but I have strong doubts as to its feasibility and success. Let us see what they expect from and what are the chances of a general strike:

Supposing the workers of one single country only, such as France or Germany where they are well organized, would enter into a general strike. Supposing every man and even every boy engaged in the wood working industry would all quit work at the word given by the organization. The railroads and street cars would cease running, not a locomotive or car could leave the barn, there being no crew to man them. After the last meal, probably consisting of stale bread, provisions having given out, starvation would stare the workers in the face. The rich, the employers, the capitalist class, would obviously not be affected in the same degree as would the working class, for the

very reason that whoever commands the necessary cash, can provide himself in advance with food supplies for a week or a month, or live on home-made bread and conserves and suffer little inconvenience. Even the matter of transportation has ceased to be a problem for those owning automobiles or motor boats.

Now some of our impatient brothers are of the opinion that a general strike should not be extended over the distribution of provisions, the daily necessaries of life. Well and good, let us then discuss the possibilities of a strike confined to those industries where the products can afford delay in transportation or distribution.

The United States, for the past two years, have been furnishing an example from which we can get an idea as to the length of time the capitalist class could endure the inconveniences accruing from a general strike.

Under the present system of production, operations in the mines, foundries, mills and factories, or in any other manufacturing concern, may be suspended for a week or a month and longer without such suspension causing any material loss to the employer.

Let us now see how long the workers, the employes, could hold out during any suspension of work. Unless they are thoroughly organized and backed up by a strong, financially well equipped organization, which, by the way, is wanting in the very countries where the general strike proposition has so many supporters, the limit of their endurance would soon be reached; it would depend upon and be determined by their stomachs and to some extent by their pocketbooks, and neither one nor the other would permit them to hold out very long. In a partial strike, one where the workers engaged in the distribution of provisions would be excluded, as in a general strike, the first victims would inevitably and unfortunately be the workers themselves. But the project is fraught with serious complications.

Supposing a general strike should be declared, or even only a partial strike, but of such dimensions and scope that it would overawe the capitalist class. Supposing the enormous number of men thrown idle would hold out over a week—may we presume that they would go hungry in the streets surrounded by stores and provision houses abounding in food supplies? The possibility would rather be that in their famished condition and desperate mood they would loot and demolish these provision stores, and what would happen next? In the first place the police would make an attempt to restore order by the use of their clubs; next the militia, and finally the regular army, including the cavalry and artillery would be called out and instead of a mere strike we would have a formidable revolution.

The great trouble with the advocates of the general strike idea is that they are laboring under the belief that a revolution may be enacted by a larger or smaller number of militants or impatients. No, my friends, unless the social revolution comes by the process of evolution, unless it grows out of circumstances created by obtaining conditions, you may provoke a revolt but never a revolution. As long as the workers themselves cannot agree on matters of their own most vital interests, as long as they have not reached that standard of enlightenment that will enable them to intelligently use peaceable means in their struggle for emancipation, they will be far from being able to use revolutionary methods with success. The workers have good cause to be dissatisfied with their social and political standing, and as, unless the people are dissatisfied with obtaining conditions, there will be no progress nor improvement either in social or political life, it is well enough to foster the feeling of dissatisfaction among the workers, but before inaugurating the new social order they must be educated as to its requirements and possible make-up. At all events it would be well for them to abhor the cats-paw act and not be pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for others, an act which, at four different epochs, marked the history of the French proletariat.

I cannot approve of the means and methods of warfare so ardently urged and commended by our impatient brothers in Europe. In the pursuance of these methods they are unconsciously and unintentionally playing into the hands of the capitalists with a tendency to precipitate a bloody and disastrous contest carefully prepared by the governments of their countries and impatiently awaited by the ruling classes.

The Carpenter

The most effectual and efficient means in the struggle of the working class for emancipation is education. The time for bombs and barricades is forever past; such means have become completely obsolete, instruction and education have supplanted them and rendered them unnecessary and useless in Europe as well as in America.

MEAT THREE TIMES A DAY.

(Charles Sergison in New York Call.)

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, has just returned to Washington after a month's vacation on his farm in Iowa. In an interview he is quoted as saying that "the average laborer is today living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time." "Take the meat bills of the laborers in Washington today," says the secretary, "and you will find that they eat meat three times a day—most of them—and what is more, they are not content with any kind, they want the best cuts. They can afford them."

We wish it were true. If anybody needs meat and ought to have meat three times a day it is the laborer.

And if there is anybody who should be favored with the best cuts, it is the laborer.

But we don't think he gets meat three times a day, even in Washington. He's a lucky one if he gets it once a day.

Neither do we think he gets the best cuts. More likely he gets the worst and the cheapest. It is a soup-bone instead of a sirloin. If it were otherwise we should expect to find as many laborers as lobbyists in Washington.

But Secretary Wilson only used the Washington laborer as an illustration. What he would have us to understand is that all the laborers in all this land are blessed with such high wages that they can afford to have meat three times a day, and that most of them do have it that often.

Of course, this statement will surprise some people—especially the laborers. And it would be surprising—if true. But it lacks somewhat in this latter respect.

The average wages paid to male wage earners in the United States is a few cents over $10 per week.

This average is for all classes of adult male wage earners. So the average for all laborers must be considerably lower.

And yet on this income of less than $10 per week the laborer provides his family with porterhouse steak, or its equivalent, three times a day. Well, we guess not!

Bulletin No. 64 of the Bureau of Labor, contains a report of an investigation of the "Conditions of Living Among the Poor" in Washington D. C.

The report tells us that the people whose domestic affairs were the subject of the investigation "are representative of the thousands of other people in the District. Taking the country over they are representative of millions of honest and industrious citizens."

That is to say, they are the very people of whom Secretary Wilson is speaking—the laboring class of Washington, D. C.

But this report does not appear to bear out the statement of the secretary. The report does not show the laborer as living so "high."

We are told that "the diet of the poor is confined to a very few articles. Bread, meat, potatoes, coffee and tea are the staples."

"Nearly 25 per cent. of the total expenditures of all the families was spent for bread and meat alone. Bread, for the most part, is bought from the bakery. To use homemade bread is generally considered out of the question because of the extra fuel required for baking."

"Of the meats used the most common are sausage, cheap stew beef and pork. Round steak is not infrequently bought, but the choice cuts seldom, if ever, appear."

"Milk is used in most of the families irregularly. Butter is used to a greater or less extent, but sirup and cheap preserves and jellies are used largely to take its place."

Now, these quotations do not look so well in print; they do not make the laborers appear so prosperous as Secretary Wilson's remarks, but they are much nearer the truth, as every laborer and every workingman knows.

EDITORIAL

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1909

The entire civilized world stands aghast at the horrible disaster in the St. Paul coal mines at Cherry Hill, Ill., where nearly four hundred miners were buried alive, leaving over one thousand widows and orphans in want and destitution. No matter how the fire originated, inquiries into the causes of the disaster have disclosed the fact that the laws of the state of Illinois, requiring the presence of two exits in every mine, have been flagrantly and criminally violated by the company. Had there been a second outlet available for the men to escape, this terrible sacrifice of human life would have been impossible.

The United Mine Workers are now demanding of the proper authorities a thorough investigation of the causes leading to this catastrophe; they have also started an agitation to bring pressure to bear on the legislatures of all coal-producing states for the passage of laws affording more adequate protection to the lives of the subterranean toilers. We trust that organized labor of all crafts or callings all through the country will co-operate with the miners and lend all possible support in this movement.

❖ ❖ ❖

The right to boycott has been upheld by Police Magistrate Butts of the city of New York in a memorandum of his decision recently filed in the case of a striking dry goods clerk who was arrested for making a boycott speech. The magistrate said:

"It seems there is a strike, and there was a meeting held by the strikers in Forsythe street this night, and the defendant was one of the speakers at that meeting. And it seems the contest is between what is known, as described in the evidence, as union and non-union men, and there had been some sort of an agreement or understanding that those connected with the strike, and who were operating stores, should display in their store windows the fact, as evidenced by a placard of some kind, that that store was a union store. And some of them did display these signs. But the complainant did not, and during the course of the meeting this defendant advised those present to give their patronage to union stores, and not give their patronage to stores which were non-union. And he pointed to the defendant's place as a store of the description that was non-union, and which he intended should not be patronized by those whom he addressed.

"Now, was that or was that not a violation of law? The right of free speech must always be maintained—it must always be maintained, unless it is accompanied by some appeal to the hearers of the speaker, wherein violence may be advocated. But a man who is a union man has a right to advise his hearers to buy only of union men, as long as he does not attach any penalty, or urge any violence against those persons in

the same trade who are union men or affiliated with union organizations.

"This defendant simply pointed, as an illustration, to the complainant's store—according to the testimony, there were three other places there—three of these displayed the card which gave notice that persons doing business there were affiliated with union labor, and one that was not so designated and one that was not so affiliated.

"I find that this defendant had a right to speak in the manner that he did. There was no violence; there was no threat of violence. There was no such interference with the rights of the complainant as to constitute a violation of law, and the defendant is discharged."

Magistrate Butts in the above decision shows more impartiality and common sense than most of the judges in higher courts have shown in similar cases; he evidently coincides with us in our contention that the right to boycott, which is not disputed in monarchical countries, can never be wrenched from the people in this republican country. And don't you forget it, all injunctions and restraining orders issued or to be issued against organized labor and all court decisions prohibiting the boycott, even the placing of our officials behind the prison bars will not put a stop to the boycott; for the workers are not obliged and no one whether high or low, can compel them to purchase any article manufactured or sold by a concern that is unfair to them.

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The right to strike was upheld by Federal Judge Baker sitting in Indianapolis by refusing the American Tin Plate Company's plea for an injunction against its striking employes at Elwood, Ind.

Judge Baker held that unionists had the right to strike, to present wage scales and induce others to join them. In answer to the company's claim that Elwood officials were not enforcing the law, the court called attention to the company's failure to connect strikers, either directly or indirectly, with this condition. The workers' attorneys acknowledged sympathizers had jeered and in some cases had used insulting language, but Judge Baker agreed that the police authorities of Elwood must handle this phase of the question.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners may well be proud of the election of P. H. McCarthy as mayor of San Francisco. He is one of the first trades unionists ever elected to so high and important public office in this country. In his capacity as president of Local Union 22, for many succeeding terms, as president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the California State Building Trades Council, he has so ably conducted the affairs of these bodies and so zealously defended the interests of organized labor in both city and state that we firmly believe in his sincerity when he says that he will vindicate union labor and give San Francisco the best administration it ever had. We extend to Brother McCarthy our heartfelt congratulations on his election as mayor of the city of San Francisco.

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With the organization of the Union Label Trades Department, there are now four trade departments affiliated with the A. F. of L.—the Building Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, the Railroad Employes' Department and the Union Label Trades Department.

You may think you vote for prosperity, but really you vote for a man, for a politician, who cares for labor as he cares for the man in the moon. How long, Oh Lord, till you see that?—The Union Leader.

There's No Corner on a Clear Conscience.

Thank God, there's no monopoly on peace!
No "trust" has cornered sweet contentment blest,
No surplus joys through perjury increase,
A conscience clear yields not to gold's behest;
If true to God, thy fellowman and self—
Though coarsest fustian thou are doomed to wear
A soul's content is better far than pelf,
And inward peace than raiment fine and fair.

If proud thou standest with earth's rich and great
Or, plebeian born, toil for thy daily bread,
Peace makes no choice of high or low estate—
Contentment's feast alike for all is spread,
Each soul deserving of such banquet rare
Whate'er his caste hath joy beyond compare.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave,, Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board, U. B. of C. and J. of A. Greeting:

During the quarter ending September 30 I have been engaged (with but few exceptions) in the Bergen county and Camden districts.

From July 1 until August 26 I was in Bergen county, with the exception of visits I made to New York, Indianapolis and Atlantic City. On July 7 I visited New York to attend the public installation of the officers of Local Union No. 478, and had the honor of being the installing officer. The public installation of their officers is an event held annually by No. 478, to which their friends and families are invited. Upon looking over the large assemblage of Union men and their families that were gathered together in honor of the occasion I became convinced that the social feature is one of the most valuable assets of our organization, and that the example set by No. 478 could be followed with good results by many of our locals. During the evening refreshments were served, and a first-class vaudeville entertainment given. It was evident that all present were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

On July 20, I visited Indianapolis for the purpose of attending the dedication of our new General Office. As you are thoroughly conversant with all of the details in connection with the erection and construction of the building, I shall confine myself to saying that after going over the building and visiting the different departments devoted to the business of the U. B., I am convinced that the building was erected with an eye to efficiency and to the future of our organization. No member of the U. B. can visit the General Office and go through its various

departments without recognizing the fact that it is complete in every detail, and that not only will it be used for the transaction of trade union business exclusively, but that it also stands as a monument to the progress and advance made by the United Brotherhood and to the trade union movement of the country. I remained in Indianapolis until the 24th, leaving on that date for Perth Amboy, arriving on the 25th.

On August 5 I visited Newark to attend a meeting of our members of the district, called by Brother Cook, general organizer, who was working in that section in the interest of the U. B. In connection with this meeting I desire to say that it was the largest meeting of union men that I ever had the pleasure of attending. Brother Cook made a rousing speech in behalf of the principles of trade unions, urging the members to take a deeper interest in the welfare of the U. B., and of the necessity of acting in harmony with each other, in order to be in a position to attain the best results from the organization. The meeting was a great success, and Brother Cook is to be congratulated on his success in having practically the entire membership of the district present.

On the 16th I visited Atlantic City for the purpose of attending the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. Many questions of importance to the trade union movement were discussed, and such action taken that in the opinion of the convention would be for the best interests of the organized workers of the State.

On the 22d I again visited Atlantic City to attend the meeting of the Executive Board of the State organization of the U. B. At this meeting the principal question under discussion was concrete construction, a class of work which the state body is making every effort to control, and acting in conjunction with the New York district with that object in view.

In connection with my work in Bergen county, I desire to say that I went over practically the entire county, paying particular attention to the conditions that existed in Hackensack, Englewood and Ridgewood. Of the conditions, as I found them, I made weekly reports to the General President, to which I would most respectfully refer you.

After leaving Bergen county I went, by direction of the General President, to the Camden district, where I remained, with the exception of a visit to Morristown on September 1, until September 27. The condition in the towns comprising the Camden district is very discouraging, the late financial panic resulting in cutting the wage and increasing the working hours to nine per day in three of the small towns in the district. I went over the district, endeavoring to arouse the interest of the non-union men in the work the U. B. was doing for the carpenters and wood workers of the country. But the conditions are such that it will take much time and labor to bring about the conditions we so much desire. During my stay in the Camden district a referendum vote was being taken in the Philadelphia and Camden districts (which adjoin each other) on consolidating. Up to the time of my leaving the vote in both districts was favorable to the proposition. If the two districts decide to consolidate it will be of undoubted benefit to both, particularly so to the Camden district, which is at present unable to support a business agent. This necessary office will be filled at once if consolidation takes place.

Leaving Camden on the 27th, I arrived in Perth Amboy in the evening of the same date. On the 29th I visited South Amboy, Sayresville and South River to protect the interests of the U. B. For further details in connection with my trip to the above-mentioned towns I would refer you to my report to the General President for week ending October 2.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR A. QUINN,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Delegates to 29th Annual Convention of American Federation of Labor.

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:25 o'clock, Monday morning, Nov. 8, 1909, in Massey Music Hall, Toronto, Canada, by President Samuel Gompers.

The mayor of the city, the minister of public works for the Province of Ontario, representing the Premier of said province, and the president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress cordially, heartily and warmly welcomed us to the city and the province and hoped our deliberations and actions would redound not only to the good of organized labor, but to the American people generally.

The convention consisted of 88 national and international unions, with 210 delegates, having 14,429 votes; 22 state branches, with 22 delegates, having 22 votes; 64 central bodies, with 64 delegates, having 64 votes; 14 local trade and federal labor unions, with 14 delegates, having 26 votes, and 6 fraternal delegates, with 6 delegates, having 3 votes. Total, 316 delegates, with 14,544 votes.

The seven delegates elected at our Salt Lake City convention were present and took an active part in all the work of the convention.

On request of the Carpenters' District Council of Buffalo, N. Y., we protested against the seating of the delegates from the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., on the grounds that said council had connected therewith an independent organization of millwrights, which should rightfully belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This matter was referred to the credentials committee for investigation. That committee reported as follows:

We had before us the delegate-elect from the Buffalo, N. Y., United Trades and Labor Council and the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for a hearing on the protest of the Carpenters against the seating of the representative of the Buffalo, N. Y., United Trades and Labor Council, and recommend that the delegate be not seated, because of the violation of the constitution of the A. F. of L. by the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., in retaining in its body a dual local union of millwrights.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously and the delegate was not seated.

As the Brotherhood of Carpenters were refused admission to the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo several months ago and as independent local organizations were affiliated therewith in violation of the laws of the A. F. of L. and were receiving support from said Council as against our members, we introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The business of the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has not been conducted in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L., and

Whereas, Independent local organizations have been admitted to membership in violation of Article XI, Sec. 1 of the laws of the A. F. of L., and are still retained therein; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be sent to Buffalo, N. Y., within thirty days from date of adjournment of this convention for the purpose of reorganizing the United Trades and Labor Council of that city in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L.; and, be it further

Resolved, That President Kirby of the Building Trades Department be requested to visit Buffalo as soon as possible for the purpose of reorganizing the local building trades department of that city in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

This matter was referred to the Committee on Building Trades and was reported on as follows:

"Your committee recommends that if the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., and the local Building Trades Department of that city do not comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department thereof witnin thirty days, by unseating all ineligible trades and seating all eligible trades, a representative of the American Federation of Labor and a representative of the Building Trades Department proceed to Buffalo, and if necessary recommend to the A. F. of L. and the B. T. D. that said charters be revoked, and immediately reorganize the Trades and Labor Council and the local Building Trades Department, in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Department thereof."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The report of President Gompers was a very exhaustive one and dealt with many important matters. It was also very in-

structive, and is worthy of careful consideration at our hands. He says:

"There is not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek to remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be ample work for the labor movement to do. The struggle through the ages has always been attended with brutal tyranny and cruel injustice. Some have always had to suffer that the people might obtain some modicum of freedom. The times in which we now live are no exception to that rule. They who are true to their fellows, true to themselves, can not and dare not evade the duties and responsibilities which may come from their advocacy of the cause of the people.

"Tyranny, exercised by no matter whom or from what source, must be resisted at all hazards. The labor movement, which is the defender, protector and promoter of the rights and interests of the people, must be carried forward, its rapacious, ignorant opponents to the contrary notwithstanding. We should not, and we must not, surrender the rights which we have achieved for the toilers; we dare not permit the workers to become the victims of the tender mercies of their exploiters.

"The higher manhood, womanhood and childhood, a better standard of life which we have achieved for America's toilers, the better concept of human rights and liberties which have been secured at such great sacrifices are too precious heritages even to permit them to become debatable topics. They are the result of conquests in the struggle; they are ours to maintain and perpetuate for unborn generations.

"There is no limit to the lines of activity in which our movement is engaged for the betterment of the conditions of the workers, to attain all rights, and to work for the attainment of justice. The interest and the right of any one of our fellows is the concern of the labor movement. To bring light into the homes, hope to the hearts, aspirations to the minds of the workers, is the duty and mission of our movement. To make mankind truly free has been the dream of philosophers, song of the poets, and the struggle of the workers."

During the year 176 charters were issued, as follows: Three international unions, 2 departments, 40 Central Labor unions, 2 State Federations, 52 Federal Labor unions, and 77 local trade unions.

The injunction proceedings, the contempt cases, the courts' decisions, the appeals, the anti-trust law and the boycott were gone into in detail in a very able manner, showing the position organized labor had taken in each instance as the only course to be followed under the circumstances.

We asked General Secretary Duffy to publish from time to time in our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, extracts from President Gompers' report, which he kindly consented to do. We hope our members will carefully consider them.

The reports of Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon show:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908	$138,627 89
Receipts from all sources during the year	232,377 64
Total income	$371,005 53
Total expenses for year	203,702 07
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1909	$167,303 46

The Executive Council's report dealt with many important matters, grievances, controversies, decisions, jurisdictional disputes and questions of great moment to organized labor generally.

Those affecting our organization particularly were:

1. The Wood-Workers—Carpenters.
2. Amalgamated Carpenters—U. B. Carpenters.

In the first instance the Council reported that the breach between the Wood-Workers and Carpenters had not as yet been healed and that the feeling existing between the two organizations was intense. They suggested that the representatives of both organizations attending the convention meet in joint friendly conference during the convention and endeavor to reach an honorable adjustment of the controversy existing. At the request of the Adjustment Committee, to which the matter was referred, we met in conference, but could not agree. The Wood-Workers wanted a "working agreement"

with us. We, on the contrary, would not listen to anything but amalgamation, and so the matter was again returned to the Adjustment Committee. That body reported as follows:

The subject matter contained in the report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and submitted to us has been carefully considered. An effort has been made by representatives of our committee to have the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood-Workers' organization to agree upon terms of amalgamation. The efforts of our committee were not successful, and we recommend that this convention adopt the following proposition as a basis for amalgamation:

AGREEMENT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS AND THE AMALGAMATED WOOD-WORKERS.

It is agreed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers that complete amalgamation shall take place within one year from Nov. 1, 1909, under the following terms:

1. That all the terms of this agreement shall be carried out in their entirety, and complete amalgamation of the two organizations above named shall be made within the time stated in this agreement.

2. Wood-Workers, such as are now claimed by the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, shall, wherever practicable, be organized under a charter of either organization of their choice.

3. That Wood-Workers and Carpenters may join in mixed locals under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in centers where there are not sufficient members to maintain separate charters.

4. Local unions now attached to the organizations in interest shall remain in such affiliation until the consummation of the amalgamation.

5. In case of a strike or lockout, involving the members of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, after a vote is taken and approved to amalgamate, if the funds of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers are sufficient to support their members in the trade controversy, the funds of the United Brotherhood shall not be called upon to defray said expenses; but if the funds be insufficient, and the proposed trade movement, or lockout, be approved by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, it shall be supported out of the funds of the United Brotherhood.

6. All trade agreements of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers and United Brotherhood in force on Nov. 1, 1908, shall be respected and lived up to by all concerned, except the clauses specifying members of the United Brotherhood or members of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers. New agreements shall not extend beyond Nov. 1, 1910, the maximum period of this amalgamation. Members of either organization can work in shops where such agreements exist without violating this contract.

7. The officers, or their successors, and the organizers of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers shall supervise and manage the affairs of the Wood-Workers' International Union until amalgamation takes place.

8. This agreement is subject to ratification by both organizations, in accordance with their respective laws.

9. All hostilities of whatever nature, between the two organizations shall immediately terminate and be withdrawn as an evidence of good faith, without discrimination to the members of either organization.

10. It is agreed that this plan of amalgamation shall be printed in a circular letter by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, respectively, and submitted by their executive officers and representatives to the members of both organizations within three months from the date of the adoption of this report.

We, your committee, further recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be authorized and instructed to carry into effect the terms of this proposed amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood-Workers' organizations.

As the representatives of the Wood-Workers opposed this report and fought against amalgamation, the question was raised that this matter involved the revocation of the charter of the organization not

complying with the provisions of the agreement and as it requires a two-thirds vote of the convention to revoke a charter, a roll-call was ordered, resulting in 11,265 votes in favor of the committee's report and 1,645 votes against. It is needless to say that our delegation voted in favor, while the Wood-Workers' delegation voted in opposition to it. If the Wood-Workers do not comply with the terms of the agreement so overwhelmingly endorsed by the convention the Executive Council stands instructed to revoke their charter.

In the second instance we herewith quote the report of the Executive Council:

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS—U. B. OF CARPENTERS.

Complaints continue to be made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners that the delegates from their local unions are denied representation in the various central bodies by reason of the protest of the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the central bodies in some instances taking the position that the locals of the Amalgamated Society are dual organizations.

We are endeavoring to enforce the provisions of the constitution of the A. F. of L., and have notified a number of central bodies that if they do not admit delegates from these local unions their charters will be revoked. The situation, as you can very readily appreciate, is most unsatisfactory, and demands your earnest consideration.

This was referred to the Building Trades Committee along with the following resolutions, introduced by the delegates representing the Amalgamated Carpenters:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a self-sustaining, autonomous and independently financed international union, affiliated with national congresses, councils and executive bodies of labor in the various countries in which the society operates, more especially the American Federation of Labor, with which affiliation has been complete for nearly twenty years, and

Whereas, The income for American districts has been for the past two years $321,842.80, and the expenditures for strikes and lockouts, unemployed benefit, sick benefit, death benefit, accident benefit, tool insurance, traveling benefits, superannuation benefits, and assistance to other trades of $158,852.86, and

Whereas, At the second convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Tampa, Florida, October, 1909, a recommendation following a report upon a local matter of dispute was presented and referred to as a plan, which in substance was as follows: "To wrest from the Amalgamated Society its autonomy and organic entity," to place all its funds in the hands of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, this plan was not endorsed by the Tampa convention, and

Whereas, A so-called minority report introduced by one member of an adjustment committee at the Tampa convention was passed by a viva-voce vote despite the face that a substitute motion was duly made and seconded, the said minority report having for its object the ordering of international officers to do and perform certain acts contrary to the constitution of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, beside imposing conditions and time of consolidation so vaguely presented as to prevent intelligent action thereon, and

Whereas, These destructive acts can only have been conceived by minds in collusion for the purpose of obtaining the dissolution or disintegration of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to be followed by inroads upon other bona fide organizations, their autonomy and their funds; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the executive officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to desist from further attempting to consolidate the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with any organization or to send, or cause to be sent, any committee to confer with the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners under the conditions laid down in the minority report referred to.

After a careful hearing of the entire dispute between the two organizations the committee reported as follows:

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Amalgamated Carpenters—U. B. Carpenters," your committee recommends that the actions of the Executive Council in enforcing the laws bearing on this subject be approved, and that this matter be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, with instructions that the laws be enforced in the premises.

On the resolutions presented by the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters that as this is an appeal from a decision rendered by the Tampa convention of the Building Trades Department, your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council of the American

Federation of Labor, the first court of appeals.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT.

The Denver convention recommended the continuation of the Union Label Conferences. In conformity therewith the first conference after the Denver convention was held at headquarters in Washington, D. C., Jan. 22-23, 1909. At our meeting, Jan. 11, we directed President Gompers to notify the executive officers of the various organizations issuing labels to attend a conference in Washington to consider the feasibility of forming a Label Department of the A. F. of L., to devise means for the economic, effective and comprehensive distribution of products bearing union labels. This conference was held at Washington, D. C., March 29-30, 52 delegates being in attendance, 21 organizations being represented. The Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was thereupon formally organized, John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., elected president and Thomas F. Tracy, of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

There are now affiliated with this department 37 national and international unions that issue labels, store cards or buttons. The work of this department is progressing favorably, and it is hoped and believed that it will be greatly helpful to our movement in intelligently and systematically bringing to the attention of the members and friends of organized labor, as well as to the public generally, the advantage of buying products which bear union labels, and the advisability of patronizing such places as display in their establishments the union store cards.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The last annual convention directed that we should have drafted a bill providing for old age pensions, such bill to be introduced either in the legislatures of the several states or in Congress, our action in this particular to be based upon the result of our investigation as to whether such legislation would be more readily secured through the individual action of the several states, by federal legislation, or by both methods.

We have given this matter our very careful consideration at our several meetings during the year. We finally requested Congressman W. B. Wilson, who is a delegate to this convention from the United Mine Workers of America, to prepare a brief and bill upon this subject. They are as follows:

THE BILL.

An Act to Organize an Army Corps, Prescribe Qualifications for Enlistment Therein, Define the Duties and Fix the Compensation and Term of Enlistment of Privates, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That immediately after the passage of this act, an army corps shall be organized in the Department of War, under the direction of the President, to be known as the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army.

Sec. 2. The Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be composed of persons not less than sixty-five years of age.

Sec. 3. Any person who is sixty-five years of age, or upwards, and who has been a resident of the United States twenty-five consecutive years, and a citizen of the United States fifteen consecutive years next preceding the date of application, and who is not possessed of property amounting to more than fifteen hundred dollars in value, free of all incumbrances, or an income of more than two hundred and forty dollars per annum, and who has not sequestered or otherwise disposed of property or income for the purpose of qualifying for enlistment as hereinafter provided, may make application, in writing, to the Secretary of War for enlistment in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to enlist and enroll such applicant for the term of his or her life, as a private in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, without regard to the physical condition of the applicant; provided, that persons related as husband and wife shall not both be eligible for enlistment, enrollment and service therein at the same time, and in case of dispute as to whether husband or wife shall be enlisted and enrolled, as herein provided, the question shall be decided by the Secretary of War, by and with the approval of the President.

Sec. 4. The pay of a private in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, to be paid in quarterly installments as pensions are now by law paid; provided, that ten dollars per annum be deducted from the pay of each private and retained in the treasury of the United States for every one hundred dollars' worth of property in excess of three hundred dollars, and for every ten dollars per annum income in excess of one hundred and twenty dollars possessed by such private.

Sec. 5. Arms and ammunition shall be furnished to privates in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army at the discretion of the Secretary of War, but no sustenance shall be furnished to them except the pay herein provided.

Sec. 6. No private or applicant for enlistment as private, shall be required to leave his or her home for the purpose of enlistment, enrollment or service in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, nor shall they be required to assemble, drill or perform and of the other maneuvers, nor be subject to any of the regulations of the United States army, except as herein provided.

Sec. 7. Privates in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be required to report annually, in writing, to the Secretary of War, on blanks furnished by him for the purpose, the conditions of military and patriotic sentiment in the community where such private lives, but no private shall be discharged, disciplined or otherwise punished for failure to make such report.

Sec. 8. The number of persons enlisted in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be in addition to the number of officers and privates now required by law in the United States Army.

Sec. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE BRIEF.

Blossburg, Pa., June 11, 1909.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen—I am submitting to you herewith, for your consideration and criticism, a bill which I have prepared for presentation to Congress, on the subject of old age pensions. In doing so I desire to offer a few observations on the general principles involved in old age pensions, and particularly on the provisions of this bill.

Every form of government has its limitations. That is particularly true of democracies having written constitutions. But when, in addition to the general limitations provided by the founders or builders of constitutional governments, for the protection of citizens in their natural, individual and collective rights you have a form of government which has derived all its powers from written concessions made by a number of different states, each claiming absolute sovereignty within its own boundaries, except in those things which it has specifically conceded in writing to the general government, you are confronted by a system of limitations which it is extremely difficult to overcome, when seeking legislation of a nature not included in the special grant of powers by the several states to the general government.

That is the form of the Federal government of the United States. Yet its purpose is broadly set forth in the preamble to the constitution. It says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Thus it will be observed that two out of the six specified purposes of the government are the establishment of justice and the promotion of the general welfare, both of which purposes are included in the desire for the establishment of an old age pension.

No one will for a moment contend that any title to property exists anywhere except by virtue of the laws enacted by government, and the only method by which those titles are successfully defended is through the government; that is, through the power of the people collectively. Every person who owns land, tools or other machinery, the products of labor or other accumulations, holds his title to them through the law, en-

forced by the strong arm of the government. The law prescribes methods by which property may be secured and how it can be retained. It gives and defends the title to all real estate, and acts as the arbiter in all disputes growing out of that title or the possession of personal property. Every corporation is a law-created, law-protected body that could have no existence but for the law and no power or property but for the government. No contract mutually entered into can be made binding upon the contracting parties except by the power of the people collectively, expressed and enforced through their laws. Wealth cannot be accumulated and held by any individual or corporation in large quantities without the fostering care of the law and government. Destroy both, abolish all law and all government, and immediately property rights cease to exist. The only title would be the strength and cunning of the individual. We would return to the

"Good old plan
To let him take who has the power,
And let him keep who can."

It follows, then, that he who has the greatest amount of wealth receives the greatest amount of protection from law and government. It protects him in the possession and enjoyment of it in life and in conveying it to his heirs at death. The man who possesses property has a decided advantage in life over the man who possesses none. In order to produce or earn a livelihood people must have the use of property upon which to work. The man who has the property can dictate the terms upon which he will permit another to use it. The law protects him in that right, consequently he has a law-created and law-protected advantage over the workman who is without property upon which to work. He will not let on any other terms than those he considers profitable. During his entire lifetime the propertyless workman must continue to give a share of what he produces in the form of profits to his employer in return for the opportunity of earning a living. The compensation received seldom exceeds the household requirements "economically administered." When the time comes that the physical and mental faculties begin to decline, when his powers of brain and brawn can no longer be profitably employed, no means have been accumulated by him with which to sustain existence. Surely, then, society at large, to which he has given a lifetime of labor, which protects his employer and others in their title to property, should protect him in his right and title to a comfortable existence during the remainder of his days.

The state at the present time recognizes a part of its duty to the old, the sick, the injured and the incompetent, as is shown by the establishment of poor-houses and hospitals. But our poor-houses are organized and maintained on the principle of a charity rather than an obligation which society owes to its superannuated workers. The application of the principles of charity in that case is unjust. Society, in carrying out its own ideas of economic law, has left them, after a lifetime of hard labor, completely stranded, like shipwrecked mariners on the arctic shores of time. It owes them a living and should pay its debts.

We cannot contemplate the closing scenes in the life of a self-respecting workingman without feeling some of the anguish that tears his soul. The struggle with poverty on the one hand and the pride that cannot bend to accept charity on the other.

Then we feel the forcefulness of the words of Burns—

Look not alone on youthful prime,
On manhood's active might;
Man then is useful to his kind,
Supported in his right.
But see him on the edge of life,
With cares and sorrows worn,
Then age and want, oh, ill-match'd pair,
Shows man was made to mourn.

But even those that agree that a pension should of right be given to those who are too old to continue in active service and who are without means to maintain themselves differ as to whether or not men who have been convicted of crime should be included in the grant. The violation of the law may or may not involve moral turpitude. But in either event the primary object of imprisonment is not the welfare of the convict, but rather the protection of the community. And if society, in order to protect itself, deems it necessary to deprive one of its number of his liberty, thereby preventing him from providing for his old age, it is cruel to turn him adrift in his senility to gather his living, like a stray dog, at the ash heap.

It is difficult to devise a direct method by which old age pensions can be granted by the Federal government. But if part of the purpose of the government is to establish justice and promote the general welfare, then any method of providing old age pensions which the constitution will permit should be utilized. The Federal constitution expressly specifies that Congress shall have the power "to raise and support armies." It has exercised that power from the beginning without question. It has on various occasions specified the minimum age limit of enlistment. It can make the limit either high or low. It can make it high for one branch of the service and low for another, and can enumerate the duties to be performed, making them either light or heavy, fixing the compensation in accordance with its own judgment.

It is upon that principle of constitutional law that the bill which I have presented for your consideration has been based. There are other methods by which the same result may be attained. The same object might be reached by the enactment of a Federal law granting a pension to all men above a certain age who have been engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and to government employes, and then secure direct pension laws in the different states. There can be no question of the right of the government to grant a pension to its own employes if it so desires, but when it comes to dealing with interstate commerce another problem is presented. If I correctly understand the decision of the Supreme Court in the employers' liability law case, a railway worker may be engaged, within a state, in switching or hauling a car of freight destined for another state, and yet, if he does not cross the state line in the performance of his labor, he is not engaged in interstate commerce. If that interpretation is correct, it would materially reduce the number of persons that could come within the scope of the law. At this point another difficulty presents itself. The men it is proposed to pension would no longer be engaged in interstate commerce. They would be retired. Would the Supreme Court uphold the right of the government to pension men who were not actually engaged in interstate commerce during the time for which the pension was allowed, under the terms of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution? There is at least an element of doubt in it. The difficulty of securing favorable legislation in 46 separate states is so apparent that it only has to be mentioned to be understood.

The constitution might be amended by giving additional powers to the Federal government. But with the attempt to amend it along these lines, the whole question of state's rights would be raised, which, together with the opposition to the proposition itself that it will inevitably receive from the selfish possessors of wealth, would make the task an almost hopeless one.

One of the grave problems in connection with the establishment of old age pensions is the raising of revenue to meet the payments. The same principle that makes it a duty of the government to provide for its superannuated workers would require that the means to do so should be raised by a tax on property, incomes, bequests and inheritances, so far as it is within the power of the Federal government.

From every point of view, the method herewith proposed seems to be the most feasible. It places the pensioner in the direct employment of the government; it enlists him in the army of the United States under the direction of the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy; it enumerates the duties to be performed, limits the punishment for failure to perform them, and stipulates the compensation to be received for the service required.

I have not as yet introduced the measure in Congress, but will await with interest your favorable or unfavorable criticisms or any amendments you may have to suggest.

Fraternally yours, W. B. WILSON.

We recommend that this bill and brief be referred to a committee of this convention, to report the conclusions to you as soon as possible before adjournment. We cannot but commend the ability and sincerity of purpose shown by Congressman Wilson, and we desire to express to him through this medium our great appreciation of his valuable contribution on this difficult problem.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

The distribution of the circular containing the charts declared for by the Pittsburg

convention and giving correct information how to prevent, and to assist in eradicating tuberculosis has been continued. The State Federations of Labor and the city central bodies have been particularly urged to secure the enactment of laws by the various State legislatures, requiring the provision of proper and sanitary sleeping accommodations and shelter for workmen engaged in the construction of public works. It is our desire and endeavor to co-operate in every way within our power in every fight which is being waged against the dreaded and insidious disease.

None are more interested in the prevention, arrest and eradication of the great white plague and other communicable diseases than are the men of labor. We have done, and will continue to do our duty in the premises. We distributed broadcast printed documents, urging our fellow-workers as to proper laws, methods of sanitation, food, work and conduct, in order that the best may be done to save our people from the ravages of the disease. Investigation has demonstrated clearly that one of the most insidious means of communication and spread of the germs of disease is through second-hand clothing and bottles. We urgently recommend the adoption by this convention of a resolution demanding from the duly constituted authorities, boards of health included, that laws or regulations shall be enacted or formulated prohibiting the sale of second-hand clothing or second-hand bottles unless they have been cleansed and renovated under the direction and supervision of a representative of boards of health.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

In view of the decision of the supreme court of the United States, holding our labor organizations liable under the Sherman anti-trust law, the Denver convention directed that the various national and international unions, as well as directly affiliated local unions, be consulted as to their wishes whether the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist should be restored. The instructions of the Denver convention were duly carried out, and we recommend the further consideration of the subject be referred to the Executive Council. We urge that each affiliated organization more thoroughly advertise the names of firms which employ union labor and conduct their establishments under sanitary conditions.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The special committee appointed by authority of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to consider, investigate, and inquire into the question of industrial education at home and abroad and report in detail to the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1909, together with whatever recommendations, suggestions, instructions and requests it considered necessary in order to place this all-important and vital matter clearly, broadly and intelligently before the wage workers of the country and the public in general, begs leave to report that the committee held three meetings during the year, as follows:

The first in New York City, August 20 and 21, the second in Washington, D. C., October 22 and 23, and the third in Toronto, Canada, November 9. Much information and data bearing on the subject matter of industrial education in all its phases was received and very thoroughly discussed. debated and considered. The committee found the question of education, whether cultural, industrial, academic, or otherwise, so intensely interesting and vitally important that we have arrived at the conclusion, that to report in full to this convention would not be advisable, owing to the fact that our investigations have not been completed, and that we are yet awaiting information asked for from some of the most prominent business men of America, as well as from educators and others whom the committee thought might be able to give valuable data gathered from actual experience.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE RESOLUTION.

From the terms of the resolution under which the committee was constituted, it is evident that what was desired was:

First—A thorough investigation of the needs of industrial education.

Second—A statement of the extent to which needs are met by existing institutions, and

Third—As a result of such investigations, some definite suggestions for the promotion of industrial education in such manner as might best serve the interests of the whole people.

The committee has entered on its duties without fixed notions as to the form which industrial education should take throughout the country, and its investigations so far have made a profound impression upon its members.

DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The importance of our subject cannot be too highly estimated. The general demand for industrial knowledge and skill, and the almost universal interest in the subject manifested by business organizations, boards of trade, labor organizations, as well as by educators and public men, is sufficient proof that the right kind of education for a boy or girl who expects to enter upon a vocational career is second only in importance to their having an education at all.

We must never lose sight of the fact that a large majority of the working people are poor, and because of this they are forced to begin the battle of life at an early age. The need of the day is that something be done for the children of this great wage-working class.

Formerly, the apprenticeship system offered the boy an opportunity to learn a trade and become a thoroughly trained mechanic, but of late years the scheme of specialization has supplanted the old apprenticeship system, even to extreme specialization. It ought to be recognized as a scientific truth that the higher the skill possessed by the mechanic the more valuable is his labor, both to himself, his employer and the community. The more efficient labor becomes the higher wages it should command.

The one trouble in America today is that too many of our youths who have graduated from the grammar or high school, is that they are misfits industrially. If we are to secure industrial supremacy, or even maintain our present standards in the industrial world, we must in some way in our educational system acquire an equivalent to our old apprenticeship system.

APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

It is of more than passing interest to note that a revival of apprenticeships by large corporate interests through comprehensive and sane regulations are gradually taking form.

With the growing feeling that the old-time apprenticeship system must be modified to meet modern conditions of life, there looms up the question of a substitute which shall keep the best and most necessary of the older customs and meet modern requirements.

It is generally conceded by those interested in industrial education that the industrial school, per se, does not and cannot result in turning out a full-fledged, skilled mechanic ready to take up his trade.

It is further recognized that the old apprenticeship system possessed many features that were uneconomic and unjust, but with the preservation of much that was good and its application by proper blending with the modern idea of perfection in theory, it would lead to more satisfactory results.

A marked tendency toward apprenticeships is taking place, and the feeling expressed by both employer and employed is that a gradual return will take place if such training is conducted sanely and advantageously to the American youth.

In order to bring out practical suggestions toward solution of the problem the committee addressed itself to the following questions:

1. Should trade, vocational, technical and industrial schools be established as a part of the public school system?

2. Should private industrial educational institutions be tolerated?

3. Under what conditions and terms should industrial schools, either public or private, be countenanced and supported?

4. Under what conditions should semi-private or semi-public industrial schools, namely, the so-called "co-operative industrial schools," be approved or disapproved?

5. Should they be free, supported by the city, county or state in which they are located?

6. Should they be under the control or partial control of the national government?

7. And should their instructors or teachers be practical men from the ranks of trade

occupations, or should they be men who know nothing of the trade itself except its theoretical side?

8. What should be taught under the head of "Industrial Education?"—the cultural side, the prefessional side, the mechanical side, the business side, or all combined?

9. To what extent, if any, should labor headquarters, labor temples and labor halls be used to favor industrial education?

Believing that progress could best be promoted by a close study of the prevailing systems now in vogue, and that some way should be provided so that the maximum of information should be obtained at the minimum cost of time and expense, the committee decided that invitation should be extended to a group of the foremost exponents of industrial education to meet with them in Washington, Oct. 23 and 24, for the purpose of conferring and explaining the merits of the several types of industrial education, and accordingly the following persons were extended invitations:

W. B. Prescott, I. T. U. commission on supplemental trade education; Charles F. Richards, originator of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; Leslie W. Miller, principal Pennsylvania Museum and School of Arts; Dr. Herman Schneider, dean of the University of Cincinnati; John M. Shrigley, president Williamson Free School for Mechanical Trades; A. Lincoln Filene of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston; Paul H. Hanus, professor of education, Harvard University; Frederick P. Fish, chairman Massachusetts state board of education; Dr. Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education of the state of New York; Arthur D. Dean, chief, division of trade schools, New York educational department; C. W. Cross, superintendent of apprentices, New York Central lines; Miss Ella M. Haas, district inspector department of inspection of workshops and factories of the state of Ohio; Charles R. Towson, secretary industrial department of the international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations; J. C. Monaghan, secretary National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; Frank A. Vanderlip, president National City Bank of New York; Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president Stevens Institute of Technology; Mr. V. Everit Macy of New York; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation; Dr. Elmer B. Brown, chief, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior; Mr. C. W. Burket, editor American Agriculturist; Mr. T. J. Foster, International Correspondence School, Scranton, or representative; Mr. Raymond Robins, Chicago, Ill.

Naturally the result of this meeting which occupied the greater portion of two days, with one evening session, was illuminating and instructive and served to show the keen interest and alertness of labor representatives.

The object of the several systems of education was kept steadily in view throughout the entire conference, and the description of the leading types, showing their aims, objects and methods of instruction made a profound impression upon the members of the committee.

There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion on important points in regard to industrial education and the numerous demands for technical training for those who have completed a compulsory school attendance period and who desire to take up an industrial vocation at a later time.

It also served to show that the much-heralded apathy and disinterestedness charged by our critics to the trades unions is more imaginary than real, and that organized labor was fairly abreast of the situation.

To the ladies and gentlemen who, at the sacrifice of valuable time from their business, co-operated with the committee in its investigations, the committee feels deeply grateful and appreciates the gratuitous services rendered in the abundant information and assistance given, and sympathizes with the universal thought expressed, that the conference marked another epoch in the history of the trades union movement for industrial education.

Subsequent discussion seemed to indicate that the champions of one system as against another might learn much from the different viewpoints, and that there was common ground for all on which to base the future development of a sound system of industrial education free from the dangers which trade unions' representatives pointed out.

PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The committee feels that there is justification in condemning any system of public instruction privately controlled, or any scheme of private selection of pupils, and calls attention to the introduction of a plan which is being put into operation in several localities and fostered by manufacturers' associations.

"THE CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION PLAN."

It is a limited plan for industrial education, carried on between the high school, which engages a teacher for the purpose; one satisfactory to the manufacturers, and a group of the latter who indenture such boys as they desire to have. The idea is, of course, to give a thorough trade training. But,

a. The manufacturer is not obliged to take any boys, or to keep any boy.

On the other hand, the high school is obliged to educate all duly qualified boys, to give them all that the city provides.

Therefore, those who study in the co-operative course do so on sufferance.

b. The people have no hand in this plan. No matter how much a father may desire such training for the boy, the city is helpless to do anything, as under this plan the veto power over the boy's right to public industrial education is in the hands of the manufacturer.

c. The public school must be neutral as to trade unionism. Surely it dare not be hostile. But what is there to restrain one or all the co-operating plants from assuming any attitude, however hostile? They have the right to teach and to foster anti-unionism with school-apprenticed boys under them.

d. A boy who should talk over or agitate for union principles can be instantly deprived of his educational future under this plan; and if his father should be a known union champion, only the good-nature of the manufacturer can prevent reprisal in the form of dropping the boy from this course.

e. The teacher cannot help siding with the manufacturers; he cannot protest, should he so wish, if they import scabs, strike-breakers or any sworn foes of unions. It is not for the school to say who shall be the fellow-workmen of these young student-apprentices. If he be a man of principles, he could not take the boys out of such a shop, for they are under bond.

f. Finally, with a teacher too soft on the side of the manufacturers, we shall see, for the first time in a public school system, a spirit new in evil power—a class of school boys trained under a thoroughly un-American system of private selection of pupils, based on no public or competitive method, unless the manufacturers so permit;

A system wholly removed from the salutary supervision of the people.

A system which needs no check in prejudicing the favorites of this system against the large excluded class of their school fellows, and later, against their fellow workmen themselves.

Any scheme of education which depends for its carrying-out on a private group, subject to no public control, leaves unsolved the fundamental democratic problem of giving the boys of the country an equal opportunity, and the citizens the power to criticize and reform their educational machinery.

The trend toward the introduction of schemes of industrial education and apprenticeships at public, as well as private expense, which pretends to teach trades in periods ranging from four months to four years, and turn out graduates in times of industrial peace who are able to earn only 50 per cent. of the established wage in a given trade, and in times of industrial dispute are exploited in the interests of unfair employers, is worthy only of condemnation.

LEGISLATION.

Results vast in importance and magnitude have come from the action of Congress, in 1862, in giving land grants to each state, to be used for a state college of agriculture and mechanic arts. This appropriation of lands, followed by direct appropriation of money in 1890 and 1907, provides these colleges with a fund averaging about $65,000 per state, or a total of over $3,000,000 annually. While this fund was for a long time used largely for general studies, the subjects of mechanic arts, agriculture and home economics were finally developed, so that they now compete on nearly equal terms

with the literary and scientific courses. Since most of this fund is in demand to train engineers, technical agriculturists and teachers in the mechanical, agricultural and home economic subjects, comparatively little is available to give school training to those who wish to become expert workmen, farmers or homemakers.

The title of the land grant act of 1862 provided for "colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Each state was required to "inviolably" appropriate the accruing interest and earnings from this gift to the "endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical subjects, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such sequence as the legislatures of states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Though the law was plainly designed for the betterment of that 90 per cent. who are in vocations where the labor is done with the hands, these schools, as most other schools, too often were conducted mainly to assist those who were seeking an avenue out of the manual side of the mechanical trades, agriculture and home-making into the so-called professions. The research departments connected with these colleges and with other scientific and engineering schools and departments have now accumulated a vast body of knowledge useful to the workman. Much of this information has been arranged in text-books and in courses for practical work in the school shops, in the commercial shops on the farms or in the home.

Gratified with the developments of the state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, Congress has been ever ready to meet requests to further build up these institutions. And there is a movement, with a large following in Congress, to still further develop the education to which these colleges were dedicated. Since only one college in a state can do little more for our greatly enlarged population than to provide courses of study for those who are to become technicians, and cannot give equal opportunity in liberal and practical education to all of the industrial classes, this new movement has crystallized around a plan for including the secondary public schools along with the state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, thus creating and giving direction to a complete national scheme of education, in which labor shall receive recognition and its just share of attention.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S POSITION.

Organized labor's position regarding the injustices of narrow and prescribed training in selected trades, by both private and public instruction, and the flooding of the labor market with half-trained mechanics for the purposes of exploitation, is perfectly tenable, and the well-founded belief in the viciousness of such practices, and consequent condemnation, is well-nigh unassailable.

Organized labor's record for years in regard to better sanitary conditions in factories and workshops, and its continued efforts toward safeguarding women and minors, have been the subject of wide discussion and much helpful legislation.

Its advocacy of free schools, free text-books, and the raising of compulsory school age have been religiously adhered to, and closely allied to these subjects is that of industrial education, and any serious discussion of the proper kind of vocational training promotes discussion of the former.

There is a strong reaction coming in general methods of education, and that growing feeling, which is gaining rapidly in strength, that the human element must be recognized, and cannot be so disregarded as to make the future workers mere automatic machines.

Experience has shown that manual training school teachers without actual trade experience do not and cannot successfully solve this great problem, and that progress will necessarily be slow, as new teachers must be provided, a new set of text-books will have to be written, and the subjects taught in a sympathetic and systematic manner.

In the last analysis, it is of greater moment to those engaged in industry whether this question should be discussed freely and fairly, than it is to mere theorists, who advocate industrial education without having any definite plan or purpose (other than a selfish

one), in their advocacy of the same, and it is believed that a unification rather than a multiplication of efforts is needed in order to help solve this immense problem.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is believed that the future welfare of America largely depends on the industrial training of our workers and in protecting them.

The inquiries of the committee seem to indicate that if the American workman is to maintain the high standard of efficiency, the boys and girls of the country must have an opportunity to acquire educated hands and brains, such as may enable them to earn a living in a self-selected vocation, and acquire an intelligent understanding of the duties of good citizenship.

No better investment can be made by taxpayers than to give every youth an opportunity to secure such an education. Such an opportunity is not now within the reach of the great majority of the children of the wage workers. The present system is inadequate and unsatisfactory. Only a small fraction of the children who enter the lower grades continue through the grades until they complete the high school course. The reasons which seem to be the prime causes for withdrawal are, first, a lack of interest on the part of the pupils; and secondly, on the part of the parents, and a dissatisfaction that the schools do not offer instruction of a more practical character. The pupils become tired of the work they have in hand, and see nothing more inviting in the grades ahead. They are conscious of powers, passions and tastes which the school does not recognize. They long to grasp things with their own hands and test the strength of materials and the magnitude of forces.

Owing to past methods and influences, false views and absurd notions possess the minds of too many of our youths, which cause them to shun work at the trades and to seek the office or store as much more genteel and fitting. This silly notion has been shaken by the healthy influence of unions, and will be entirely eradicated if industrial training becomes a part of our school system, and in consequence of this system of training, he will advance greatly in general intelligence, as well as in technical skill and in mental and moral worth, he will be a better citizen and a better man, and will be more valuable to society and to the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

SUPPLEMENTAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The importance of this kind of school, for those who have already entered the trades, has been a matter for serious consideration by the committee.

The demand for such instruction is measured by the necessity for training in particular trades and industries, and the chief aim of such instruction should be to present those principles of arts and sciences which bear upon the trades and industries, either directly or indirectly.

The economic need and value of technical training is not to be disregarded, and cognizance should be taken of the fact that throughout the civilized world, evening and part-time day, technical schools enroll twenty pupils to every one who attends the other types of vocational schools.

And the committee submits for consideration and discussion, to the convention, the proposition that there be established, at public expense, technical schools for the purpose of giving supplemental education to those who have entered the trades as apprentices.

WE FURTHER RECOMMEND.

1. The continuance of progressive development of supplemental trade education, as inaugurated by trade unions, and call special attention to the work undertaken by the International Typographical Union in the establishment of a school for the higher education of its members.

It is a practical application to a trade union of a necessity that exists, and admitted.

It is administered by printer-tutors who have never been afflicted with pedagogical cramp, and never expect to be; is within the reach of every man within the industry, and has succeeded in developing the latent talents and of widening the sphere of usefulness among its students, and ought to appeal to every ambitious printer.

A significant fact in connection with this

school is that educators, as well as others of wide experience, believe that, for the adaptation to an end, this school has no equal. It also marks a new era in education, and one of its chief assets, other than the education of its students, is that public and private interests are emulating its example.

While other trade unions are engaged in activities of a like nature, though expressed in various forms, for the sake of brevity elaborate descriptions are omitted.

It is worthy of mention, however, that large sums of money are annually expended by trade unions for education, through the channels of official journals, and in some instances its members are being trained for the teaching profession; and the preparation of text-books is another undertaking.

And the committee further recommends that all trade unions which have not adopted a system of technical education give the matter the consideration it so richly deserves; and we further believe that the present undertakings of the unions call for the most enthusiastic admiration, and are entitled to the most cordial and loyal support.

Follows a list of organizations which have undertaken an extension of education for their members:

International Typographical Union, Electrotypers and Stereotypers, International Photo-Engravers of North America, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Granite Cutters, International Horseshoers' Union, Pattern Makers' League of North America, and the Carpenters of Chicago and Cook County.

TECHNICAL INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

2. We favor the establishment of schools in connection with the public school system, at which pupils between the ages of fourteen and sixteen may be taught the principles of the trades, not necessarily in separate buildings, but in separate schools adapted to this particular education, and by competent and trained teachers.

The course of instruction in such a school should be English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, elementary mechanics and drawing. The shop instruction for particular trades, and for each trade represented, the drawing, mathematics, mechanics, physical and biological science applicable to the trade, the history of that trade, and a sound system of economics, including and emphasizing the pholosophy of collective bargaining. This will serve to prepare the pupil for more advanced subjects, and in addition, to disclose his capacity for a specific vocation.

In order to keep such schools in close touch with the trades, there should be local advisory boards, including representatives of the industries, employers and organized labor.

3. The committee recommends that any technical education of the workers in trade and industry being a public necessity, it should not be a private but a public function, conducted by the public and the expense involved at public cost.

4. We recommend the continuance of the life of the committee and final report to the 1910 convention.

5. That the convention request the United States Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the entire subject of Industrial Education in this country and abroad.

6. To request the committee to cooperate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in said investigation.

7. To request the executive council of the A. F. of L. to act with said committee ex-officio.

8. To request the officers of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to supply us with all information they may have relative to industrial education as soon as possible. And this for the purpose of getting an up-to-date report with up-to-date methods of how industrial education should be taught, conducted and promoted.

SUSPENDED CITY CENTRAL AND STATE BODIES.

The action of the executive council in suspending city central and state bodies for refusal to live up to the laws of the A. F. of L. as well as disobeying the orders issued by the A. F. of L. to unseat the seceding electrical workers was concurred in by the convention and all representatives sent by such bodies were denied the privilege of the floor, President Gompers ruling that these bodies had no charter recognized by the A.

F. of L., and were therefore not entitled to representation in the convention.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GRIEVANCE.

Your Committee on Laws, to whom was referred that portion of the executive council's report under the heading "Electrical Workers" and "Protests and Appeals" submits the following report on the differences between the two factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All parties at interest were given a full hearing. The committee held four sessions, three of them very long, hearing everything the contestants and protestants desired to submit. Your committee finds that the dispute and differences between the two factions of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are in some particulars of long standing, and time, instead of healing the differences, has not improved them; therefore, the exceeding great difficulty that confronted your committee in dealing with this question along lines that were hopeful of bringing harmony and unity among the organized electrical workers of America.

Your committee offers the following recommendations, with the hope that good results may follow along the line of consolidation:

1. We recommend reaffirmation of the Denver agreement, which reads as follows: Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation Entered Into by the Opposing Factions in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Pursuance of the Report of a Special Committee Appointed by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

1. It is hereby agreed that a convention of all the locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be called in St. Louis on January 18, 1909. Every local organization in good standing on September 15, 1908, shall be entitled to representation in this convention.

2. The officers of both opposing forces shall submit to the representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by President Gompers, a complete list of the organizations in their possession not later than Nov. 28, 1908. The list of organizations thus submitted shall be considered by both opposing forces as an official roster of the coming convention.

3. It is further agreed that both of the opposing forces will at once notify the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers their desire that each local respond to the call for the said convention to be held January 18, 1909, incorporating in the same, in concise form, the action of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor.

4. It is further agreed that all suits at law or court processes of any character relating to the affairs of the organization shall be at once withdrawn.

5. It is further agreed that all necessary and legitimate expenditures of the opposing forces of the organization shall be defrayed by the proper officers signing warrants and checks in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood. In case any questions arise relative to the payment of any bill which cannot be adjusted amicably by the fiscal officers, it is agreed that the same shall be referred to the convention of January 18, 1909, for final adjustment.

6. It is also further agreed that after the convention has been convened and the delegates have been seated in the convention as accredited delegates, the rules of the procedure and laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be taken as authority.

7. It is further agreed that all funds now on hand and those hereafter received by either side to this controversy shall be made a special trust fund and placed in a bank in Springfield, Ill., said bank to be designated by President Gompers. Funds now on deposit drawing interest shall not be transferred to Springfield trust fund until after interest is due and payable.

8. It is hereby further agreed that the action of the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909, shall be accepted by both sides to the controversy as final and binding to the end that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be maintained in one complete organization.

9. It is also further agreed that the recommendations of the special committee shall be complied with (a copy of which is

hereby attached) where not specifically detailed in these stipulations.

10. It is hereby agreed by and between the opposing forces of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represented by F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan and J. E. McCadden, that from this date there shall not be any suits at law or in equity filed by either of the aforesaid opposing forces, for any cause whatsoever, connecting in any manner the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers pending the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909.

11. It is hereby agreed that should the referendum vote be against the holding of the convention on January 18, 1909, a convention will be called at once in accordance with the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

(Signed) J. J. REID.
H. W. SHERMAN,
H. W. POTTER.
H. S. WHALEN.
F. J. SULLIVAN.
F. J. M'NULTY.
PETER W. COLLINS.
S. J. FAY.
FRANCIS J. SWEEK.
M. S. CULVER.

Signed November 20, 1908.

Witness: M. GRANT HAMILTON.

Second. That efforts be at once renewed to effect a settlement under the terms of Denver agreement:

Third. That President Gompers be empowered to name one representative, Mr. McNulty one representative, and Mr. Reid one representative, the appointees must be trade unionists, the appointments to be immediately made, none of whom shall be electrical workers, to act in conjunction with the electrical workers of both factions in developing and effecting a final amalgamation into one United Brotherhood;

Fourth. Said committee of three shall have power to interpret the Denver agreement in order to bring unity of the brotherhood, as provided by the spirit as well as the letter of the Denver agreement;

Fifth. Said committee, if found necessary to effect a final and complete settlement, shall provide for and bring about a convention of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the lines provided in the Denver agreement prior to September 1, 1910, on a date selected by the committee, in accordance with the laws of the Brotherhood, and said committee shall attend such convention in an advisory capacity, only such locals to be eligible to representation in the convention as are in existence at this date.

Sixth. The action of the joint convention provided for shall be final and binding on all matters, and amalgamation shall take place at said convention on terms provided by the department.

7. The committee of three provided for in these recommendations shall meet with the executive council of the A. F. of L. at their first meeting held at Headquarters, after the close of this convention, and shall report to the council what, if any, progress has been made in carrying into effect the provisions of the Denver agreement, and if either or both factions of the electrical workers have failed to promote the adjustment of all differences which now divide the brotherhood, the committee shall report the facts to the executive council, and the council shall then take such definite action as the case warrants:

Eighth. Your committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor use all influence in its power to aid, assist and advise with the committee of three herein provided, for the bringing to a successful termination the amalgamation of the two factions of Electrical Workers into one United Brotherhood, as set forth in the agreement reached and ratified at Denver last year, and supplemented by this document, and the action of this convention thereon.

Both parties having declared their intention to comply with the terms of the agreement, the report was unanimously concurred in.

In compliance with the stipulations of the agreement in the appointment of a special committee to carry out the amalgamation of the two sections of the electrical workers President McNulty selected Frank Duffy, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, President Reid selected A. L. Urick, president of the Iowa State Federa-

tion of Labor and President Gompers appointed John P. Frey of the Molders' Union of North America.

Before formally accepting Brother Duffy asked if the decision of the committee just appointed on the electrical workers' dispute is to be final and binding and settle the question forever? President Gompers replied that it was and he emphatically so declared.

MACHINISTS—ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS.

In this dispute the Adjustment Committee reported as follows:

Committee recommends that the president of the A. F. of L. be instructed to immediately institute an investigation in regard to the controversy of the Elevator Constructors of Chicago. If it is found that the claim of the Elevator Constructors' Union is correct with reference to the situation in Chicago, in our opinion, the men now on the jobs of the striking elevator constructors should be taken off and the controversy in Chicago should be adjusted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, or some representative member of the Executive Council.

This report was amended to the following effect:

"That the machinists be requested to remove their men pending an investigation."

After an animated debate lasting for several hours in which the whole controversy between the two organizations was brought out the amendment was carried and the report of the committee, as amended, was concurred in.

OFFICERS.

All the old officers were elected without opposition and St. Louis was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLYNN,
J. P. O'REILLY,
S. BOTTERILL,
W. A. SEXTON,
M. J. O'BRIEN,
FRANK DUFFY,
WM. D. HUBER,
Delegates.

Expulsions.

William Trashure, the ex-treasurer of Local Union 1669, New Orleans, La., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

L. W. Garden, trustee of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 483, San Francisco, Cal.:

Sec. 8 be amended by omitting "or employed by the organization" after the word "livelihood" in the third line.

Sec. 21 to be amended to read:

Sec. 21. The election of General Officers must take place between and including the first and last day of November following the convention on a special day designated by the Local Union. All members must be notified by first-class mail of the time and place of such election. Any election held prior to or after the time specified in this section shall be declared unlawful. All votes cast after or before such time shall not be counted for the respective candidates.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Reno, Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Knoxville Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sanford, Fla.
San Antonio Tex.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Worden, Ill.
Eugene, Ore.
Huron, S. D.
Carlisle, Ind.
Featherston, Okla.
Weatherford, Okla.
Clarkton, Mo.
Alliance, Neb.
Norfolk, Neb.
Helena, Ark.
Columbus, Neb.
Alliquippa, Pa.
Rockford, Ill.

Total, 13 Local Unions.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

H. R. Kline

During the time between this and my last report for publication, I have visited many localities, and special reports on each one visited are in the office of the General President. I shall therefore not go into the details of my work only mentioning in a general way certain of its phases.

My last report left me ready to leave Toledo, O. From that city I went to Muskegon, Mich. On arrival there I found that the D. C. had sent the report to the General President on obtaining conditions. Leaving Muskegon, I went to Rockford, Ill., where I found Local Unions 797 and 792 in a position where the members were disheartened and fighting against great odds. Not one-half of the carpenters of the city were members. With the assistance of the brother members of L. U. 792 we arranged for and held an open meeting on the 4th of August, which, judging from the number of new members secured, was a success. Taking up the controversy between L. U. 792 and a construction company of Chicago, we were, with the assistance of the Chicago D. C., soon able to satisfactorily terminate the trouble with the construction company. I left Rockford with the members there determined to go out and build up their Local Union to such an extent that in the future any concern must reckon with them on any work done in the city where carpenters are employed.

I next visited Kalamazoo, Mich., where I found scores of non-union men, long hours, low wages and a handfull of union carpenters battling against great odds. I visited Lansing, Mich., and found the Local Union in bad shape. We held an open meeting which was well attended, but no additions were made to the membership. I cannot see a bright future for our members in this, the capital of Michigan, unless the tide of opposition to union labor in general is turned, which will require a long siege on the part of organized labor in this city. Many crafts, particularly the building trades, are in a disorganized condition. High prices for rents and commodities with low wages and the opposition of the Business Men's League and Manufacturers' Association makes that city one to be avoided by any union man, especially a building tradesman.

Leaving Lansing, I visited Fort Wayne, Ind., finding that almost similar conditions prevailed in this city as in the Michigan capital. Carpenters in Fort Wayne work as many hours per day as their employers will allow them to work for wages that are appalling when compared with cities of similar size which are well organized. Carpenters are receiving from 17½ cents per hour to 30 cents for ten to twelve hours, and with all that has been done to get these men into the U. B. We have seen but few additions to our craft of organized carpenters in this city, where at least six hundred carpenters are at work.

Leaving Fort Wayne I visited Goshen, Ind., and on the evening of September 30 we had our General Secretary, Brother Duffy, with us to address an open meeting, but owing to a destructive fire breaking out we were unable to get a large audience, which every indication pointed to before the unfortunate occurrence. We hope for better results in Goshen on the next attempt to meet the carpenters of this city.

I visited Local Union 413, South Bend, Ind., next on business which I reported to the G. P.

Leaving South Bend I went to Benton Harbor and St. Joe where the members of Local Union No. 898 of these two twin cities had arranged an open meeting for October 4. I met here an enthusiastic lot of carpenters and from the enthusiasm of those present at the open meeting and from the amount of applications secured these cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich., will soon be better organized.

From St. Joe I went to Elkhart, Ind., where I now am, on orders from the G. P., to try to bring about better conditions for the carpenters.

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W. J. Shields.

In many respects this has been the best year that our unions in this section have experienced since their organization. The gain in membership has been steady and in good proportion. The feeling of confidence among the members was never stronger than at the present time. This with the better conditions traceable to our trade movements and the good business prospects, have produced an attractiveness, not only to the members of the order but the attention of the non-unionist has become aroused to the extent that I think it safe to say that we are about to witness a growth in the membership that will be very satisfying. At no time since I have been attached to the staff of General President Huber have the conditions of our D. C. jurisdictions and Local Unions been as favorable and as hopeful as they are now. Localities that have been lying dormant during the last couple of years have awakened and are now doing active and effective work. This feeling of confidence is inspiring many of the individual members to renewed interest and activity that speaks well for advancement of the interests, as represented in increased membership. That this disposition may become general throughout, every effort should be used to center the mind force of the membership on this work of general improvement. The strengthening of the weak parts of the organization and the acquiring of the understanding of the union's necessity are two of the essential needs. The means to reach this higher efficiency is through the open meeting, the smoke-talk, or the devoting of more time to the good of the order. Many of our unions of the East are preparing themselves for the times to come, through means of the above character. The Providence D. C. has arranged a program to operate through the fall and coming winter. The first meeting of the series was held in the interest of Local 1839 of East Providence and so well satisfied were all who attended that it was the unanimous wish that a meeting of the kind should be held every month until spring. An excellent Rhode Island clam chowder was one of the chief features of attraction. This appeal to the stomach might be considered the reason by some why the sentiment favored the continuing of these meetings, but I will state for those present that while we all enjoyed what the refreshment committee furnished still our greatest satisfaction came in the dozen applications received as the result of this meeting.

Local 1284 of Providence was also visited. I had the pleasure of participating at a meeting of the Providence D. C. I found the meeting most interesting from the fact of the harmony among the delegates. They differed on the various questions presented but always with the idea of reaching the best solution of the matter involved. They showed a fine respect for the opinions of others.

Athol, Mass., was visited and I find our local in fairly good shape, the principal defect can possibly be traced to the non-attendance of the members. This failing lessens the general interest to the effect of making it possible for the few non-union characters that are to be found in this jurisdiction to exist.

I dropped in on our Gardner, Mass., local and found a good attendance at their meeting. This membership has accomplished much, considering the fact that Gardner is a one-industry town, whose affairs are largely dominated by those at the head of this single industry. A strong prejudice exists against unions by the powers that control, but notwithstanding this, our membership has persistently moved onward acquiring the eight-hour work day and wages in advance of the section. Local 576 has entered into the work of running a series of meetings this fall and winter. Our interests in Fitchburg are being well cared for by our French-speaking members, who are holding well together considering the effect produced by the indifferent attitude of many of the English-speaking carpenters who persist in holding aloof from the union. Fitchburg should be in the front rank of organization as it represents many great and important industries and while we have a fair organization still we feel there is room for improvement and are looking for the turning

point when the carpenters will come forward and stand for the uplift of craft conditions.

I aided at a meeting held under the auspices of our Concord (Mass.) local. The attendance was good and an interesting time was had by all present. Brother Cogill, B. A., of Middlesex D. C. assisted and his argument was well received, being both interesting and instructive. The carpenters are well organized, enjoying good conditions and working in harmony with the employers. At the close of the speaking a fine collation was served and a social hour followed. It was agreed at the close that the meeting was in every way a success and at proper intervals other meetings of a similar character should be held.

I attended a meeting at Waltham. This city which is part of Newton and vicinity D. C. is somewhat lacking in organization and this meeting was held with the hope of strengthening the interest in this particular. There was a goodly number out including a few of the non-union characters. The program was varied and of a pleasing kind; mixed in with the serious was some good entertainment of a light character, winding up with refreshments and a smoke. There were present one of the local clergymen, also Brother Chivers, B. A., of the section. Both made interesting talks. A series of these meetings will continue through the fall and winter. The membership of 540 are out to gather in between now and spring the non-union element. They are surely working in the right direction to accomplish the ends sought.

I have, during the month passed, visited a few of the unions of the Boston jurisdiction, and have advised and consulted with the managing force of the district on many matters of interest. I will say for this jurisdiction, that in point of numbers, the section was never in better shape. The trade conditions are being generally lived up to and the volume of business is sufficient to supply work for all. No trouble darkens the prospect and a feeling of contentment prevails to the extent that all minds are centered on the value and worth of the movement.

Other work has been entered into during the month which has not developed to a condition for publication.

Harry L. Cook.

Continuing my report where I left off when last reporting for publication, I wish to say that upon my arrival in Newark, N. J., I found a general resumption of business in that city and vicinity, especially in the building industry, which was surely welcomed by all our members after two years of panic times. The lack of interest of our men was due to this great trade depression and consequent idleness from which the building trades greatly suffered, not as one craft, but as a whole.

At the first meeting of the D. C. that I had the pleasure of attending, the situation was gone over in detail. It was generally agreed that to make the planned campaign for improved conditions a success the co-operation of all Local Unions in the city was an imperative necessity. The situation in the bar-fixture shops was especially a deplorable one, as with the advent of the panic the Bar Manufacturers' Association declared for the non-union shop, lower wages and longer hours; conditions which our members employed in these shops refused to accept under which, however, the bosses subsequently operated.

While laying out my plans of action, I came into contact with our first G. V. P., Arthur A. Quinn, who gave me valuable advice and information and also an introduction to the members of the state executive board. To meet and consult with brothers such as Samuel Botterill, its president, and others active in the interest of our men in New Jersey was indeed an encouragement to me and I felt that my mission in that district would be facilitated by their co-operation and the concerted action on the part of the membership.

A special meeting for all officers of our local organization was called which was well attended. Also an open meeting and seventh anniversary held by Local Union 1209, was successful beyond expectation. Their members were so encouraged by the success of this meeting as well as by the success of their efforts to gather in the non-unionists in the various mills, that nothing short of every men engaged in that industry joining the union will satisfy this band of hustlers. Were the members of other Local Unions displaying as much zeal and energy as did

the brothers of Local Union 1209, there would be but few left on the outside of our fold. Special mention of individual efforts as regards this Local Union would be inappropriate, for they are a unit, each part of which did his share in promoting the movement for better conditions and success crowned their efforts to their entire satisfaction.

The anniversary given by Local Union 1209 was certainly one long to be remembered; the speeches and recitation by Brothers Botterill, Wyatt, Mohl, Cannon, Mothershed and Bedford were very instructive and entertaining; the wonderful recitation of the latter brother, "Kansas," is deserving of special mention. Lunch and refreshments were served, the waiters working overtime. The evening was highly enjoyed by all, every one wishing Local Union 1209 success till the eighth like event in 1910.

Brother A. R. Wyatt, the business agent, who is a tireless worker for the advancement of our cause, and myself visited the mills, shops and jobs throughout the entire district, even walking into others in an effort to bring about a settlement with the bar manufacturers.

The various Local Unions of the Newark district elected delegates to a meeting called for the purpose of organizing a D. C. as per Section 54 of the general constitution and entering into a trade agreement with the A. S. of C. and J.

Finding it absolutely necessary at this time to have a heart-to-heart talk with the rank and file and remembering my father's words, who was a doctor, that the most sensitive nerve of the human anatomy was the nerve leading to the pocket-book, which is correct, I called a special mass meeting for all members to consider the question of an increase in dues. When the meeting was held, Aug. 5 it took six sergeants-at-arms to control the crowd. At no time in my experience have I seen men almost fight to get into the meeting hall as occurred here, but I have seen them use force to get out. There were from fifteen to eighteen hundred members in attendance.

After the remarks of some of the local workers, Brother Chas. Speyer of the General Office, who happened to be East on his vacation, First Vice-President A. A. Quinn, J. H. McLean and myself, it became apparent that the rank and file was being aroused to renewed activity and our members in that district are now standing on the firing line in a movement for the maintenance of the conditions with "Onward and Upward" as their watchword.

At about this time we were successful in obtaining a conference with the Bar Manufacturers' Association. It was, however, as yet impossible to reach a settlement of the controversy, nor to eliminate the non-union conditions existing in their shops. Business Agent Brother Wyatt and the officers of the D. C. continued in an energetic effort to successfully terminate this controversy and with the valuable assistance rendered us by the Essex Trade Council we finally reached a two-year agreement with the Bar Manufacturers' Association.

Again, I wish to thank everybody for the activity and energy displayed in this contest and movement, for I maintain that without the co-operation of the rank and file we cannot succeed.

In company with Business Agent Brother Botteril of the Oranges I visited the shops and mills of that district which I found in excellent condition both from a sanitary and labor view. Special reports on my work in New Jersey and New York, where I am at present, I have submitted to G. P. Huber.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.—Shakespeare.

"Labor Omnia Vincit."

—Acrostic—

Look ye, all who toil and suffer,
All who weary laden weep—
Better times are in the future
Onward let the tidings sweep;
Rest content, and never doubting

Of the course we know is just,
Make the way for union clearer,
Never falter—pray and trust;
In the march of modern progress
All may join the ranks for good.

Victories await on labor
In the cause of brotherhood;
Never were united forces
Calmer for impending fray—
In our motto still believing,
This is how we stand today.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Brotherhood of Carpenters State Federation for Oklahoma.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please publish the following for me in the official journal:

To the Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the State of Oklahoma:

At the last meeting of the State Federation of Labor, held at Tulsa, Okla., August 2 to 5, the carpenters' delegates met and conceived the idea of forming a state organization for the purpose of bringing the Brotherhood throughout the state in closer relation with one another that it may better serve the members of our craft and otherwise elevate our Brotherhood.

Believing that those who would be free must strike the blow themselves; that in union there is strength, and as self-preservation is the first law of nature we hold that merit makes the man and that sobriety, industry and a proper regard for his fellowman form a basis upon which the principles rest.

We recognize no rule of action or principles that would elevate wealth above industry or the professional man above the working man. No distinction in society should be recognized except that based upon usefulness and good order. Believing that only by union and organization can we maintain the dignity of our craft, we have formed ourselves into a state organization which is known as the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters, composed of the various Local Unions throughout the state.

We expect to make this one of the greatest labor movements of the state, that the members of the Brotherhood may be placed in a position to reach out and extend to their brother carpenters the right hand of fellowship and lift him up higher and place him on a higher plane, industrially, morally and socially.

Conditions of today are only a fulfillment of yesterday's prophecy of progress. The great army of labor is the great army of progress. Peacefully progressing, its arms are the arms of industry, always reaching out to place suffering humanity upon a higher plane by bettering the conditions in which they live and labor; therefore the movement is started in the great state of Oklahoma and we ask all brother carpenters to assist in this great undertaking.

With best wishes for the Brotherhood, I am, Fraternally yours,

GEO. M'CONNELL, Sec.-Treas.

Box 34, Bartlesville, Okla.

Find It a Valuable Accession to Labor Literature.

The following communication has been received by our General Secretary in acknowledgment of receipt of a copy of the General Secretary's Biennial Report to the Salt Lake City convention forwarded to the U. S. Bureau of Labor upon their request:

"U. S. Bureau of Labor,

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1909.

"Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

"Dear Mr. Duffy—I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your excellent report.

"I find that it, as usual, contains most interesting and valuable information.

"Your method of presenting such a readable, comprehensive and important report of actual work and progress in the field of labor, where your organization is the leader, makes your report a valuable accession to labor literature.

"Yours respectfully,

"J. C. BRITTON."

From Benton Harbor, Mich.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 898 of Benton Harbor, Mich., on Monday evening, October 4, held an open meeting with Brother Kline, the general or-

ganizer in attendance, which proved a sort of a love feast. The meeting was attended by a large number of carpenters of the Twin Cities who exhibited an unusual interest in all that transpired. The opening address was made by your humble servant, he relating the history of the Local Union and the hard struggle of a few faithful brothers to keep the organization above board.

Our local president then gave the boys a heart-to-heart talk, concluding with the introduction of Brother Kline who delivered an earnest address explaining the objects, ambitions and workings of our U. B. Brother Kline was listened to with close attention as he unfolded the achievements and merits of our brotherhood and when a call was made for candidates to step forward and sign their names to the application for membership fourteen of the boys responded. There were some present who were afraid that by joining the union they might lose their jobs, but they will nevertheless have to fall in line, for Local Union 898 is out for the scalp of every non-union carpenter in both towns and we are going to get them.

We expect a hard fight, but we are loaded for big game. So just keep your weather eye on No. 898 in two of the worst scab towns in the central states. It is going to be win or die. Yours for success,

W. M'DANIEL, F. S. L. U. 898.

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Cheering News from Shawnee, Okla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Knowing that tidings from Local Unions are always welcome, I am sending you a few words to let the brothers of the U. B. know how Local Union 292 is getting along.

We emerged from the panic of 1907 in fairly good condition. We retained our scale of wages of 40 cents per hour at eight hours per day and about two-thirds of our membership. Nor did we lose anything as far as public sentiment is concerned, which enabled us to continue keeping control of the situation although trade has been very dull with the exception of a few months last spring. With this exception we have had a big surplus of carpenters all along. At the present time we have a few jobs started in the business section of the city, but there is no residence work to speak of. Organized labor in general in this city has held and is holding its own despite unfavorable business conditions.

We have a trades and labor assembly that is doing good work; nearly all of the unions of the city are affiliated. All of our contractors of any importance are fair which is an assurance that any good work will be done by union labor.

Our Labor Day celebration was a grand success. It was formed in the center of the city at 9:30 and at 10 o'clock started on its march to the grounds headed by the Labor Day queen in an automobile appropriately decorated. The queen was followed by a brass band, all the different unions of the county, and floats of the business men and fraternal orders of the city, making one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Shawnee. At the grounds we had music and speech making and a general good time. We feel that this very successful turnout had the effect of advancing the cause of unionism in this city and vicinity very much; it is now more firmly rooted than ever before. Fraternally yours,

W. T. MAXWELL, R. S. L. U. 292.

Shawnee, Okla.

The Boycott Inexterminable.

Editor The Carpenter:

The following article going the rounds of the newspapers points a moral:

ANTI-BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION EXPLOITS HAT CASE

Is Mailing Letters to Employers Requesting Money to Maintain Fight Against Unions.

Realizing that the outcome of the damage suit of D. E. Loewe & Co. against the United Hatters of Danbury, now being heard before Judge James P. Platt of the United States circuit court at Hartford, Conn., will be most vital in its effect upon the right of organized labor to boycott a scab-made product, the American Anti-Boycott Association, of 27 William street, is mailing circular letters to employers throughout the country, soliciting contributions to the maintenance and support of its anti-boycott activity.

The letter is mailed over the signature of

Frederick R. Boocock, secretary of the association, and quite prominently displayed in the printed head is the name of Daniel Davenport as its general counsel. Davenport is the attorney who is prosecuting the action against the Danbury hatters for Loewe & Co.

An application for membership in the association, calling for an initial fee of $25, accompanies the plea for financial support.

The letter in part states as follows:

"The inclosed news item from the Hartford Courant concisely presents the advanced stage reached of the Loewe or Danbury hatters' case, which now goes to jury trial to establish the question of damages. * * * The news item is correct in describing the case as 'one of the most important lawsuits ever scheduled on a court docket in this country.'

"It promises to command universal attention the next few months, and at its conclusion it is hoped that the iniquitous boycott will have received another vital blow that will contribute to its ultimate extermination.

"Inclosed you will also find a condensed and convenient catalogue of the standing publications which we possess for distribution. It is, I believe, undeniable that this association is the only one that makes it a consistent practice to publish at frequent intervals in pamphlet form the more important contributions to this great subject. These publications form the material with which we are able to meet abundant requests for information. The libraries of all the colleges and universities are supplied this literature as issued, and the only pity is that our funds do not warrant us in placing the material in the public libraries of all our commercial centers.

"As you already know, reason and law form the foundation upon which this association rests, and represents the lines along which we proceed. If you are satisfied that we are doing worthy service you ought to give us your financial support. Indeed you can vastly better afford to contribute to our activities than you can afford to have our work left undone. We want you as active members of the association, but if for any reason this is denied us, then we want you as supporters through an annual contribution of any size you may determine."

They may as well try to hold back the waters of Niagara Falls as to attempt to exterminate the so-called "boycott." And the reason is that you cannot deprive any individual or set of individuals of their personal rights. One of these rights is that he may spend his money to purchase only such goods as he pleases; and has the inalienable right to refuse to purchase any goods for any reason satisfactory to himself. Granted this fundamental right he cannot be denied the further right to tell his friends, acquaintances and sympathizers the reason why he will not purchase certain goods. And, if he may tell his reason, he may write it or print it. Further, any right possessed by the individuals they may exercise in combination if they so choose. There is no escape from this logic.

If the Anti-Boycott Association was founded on "reason and law," as they claim; nobody would object to its existence. But there is no "reason" in its advocacy. On the contrary it advocates violation of the guarantees of both the constitution and magna charta.

It has no law to sustain it, either statute or common, and is solely seeking to saddle on a free people the despotism of partisan injunctions and judge-made law.

That could not be done in the most despotic country on earth; and will never succeed in free America while the spirit of the "tea party in Boston harbor," our first boycott, is revered among our people.

No manufacturer has a right to the patronage of the public, except he earn it by producing such goods as it demands. If, therefore, it demands "union-made" goods and he ceases to produce them and sends out a "scab" product and attempts to prohibit or suppress (enjoin) the publication of that fact, he is attempting to sell goods under false pretenses. Nor can there be any question of damages arising thereby. For, if the public demand "union" product, and cease their patronage when such ceases to be supplied, he alone is inflicting damage on himself. And if the public does not demand "union "product, then the publication of the fact that his product is not union would have no effect on their purchases and consequently no damage could accrue to him.

Are our courts then to be the instrument

to suppress publication of true facts for the purpose of aiding unscrupulous manufacturers to palm off on the public, goods for what they are not?

It is about time "to fight the devil with fire," and in order to do so, found a society to defend and maintain the right of any individual, group, or organization who may join, to withhold their patronage from any one they see fit, for any reason satisfactory to themselves. And the further right to tell such reason to each other, their friends, or the public, either verbal, written or printed.

And let us contribute to such society the sinews of war, so that first-class attorneys may be paid to defend our liberties and the combined power of our money be pitted against this money power of the associated manufacturers, which is seeking to muzzle us, and force us to bestow our patronage on people we do not consider worthy of same.

For therein we are lacking.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. J. BOHNEN, L. U. 476.

New York City.

Long Working Hours.

Editor The Carpenter:

Wherever we go we find people contending that the longer hours the toiler works the better his condition. This marvels not if the person holding such views belongs to the wealthy, non-producing class. That class certainly is benefited by long working hours, but where it is the contention of wage workers it shows an appalling ignorance as to industrial conditions and their own welfare and interests.

Let us apply logic to this contention and ascertain whether it has a right to a place in the sphere of thought. It is indeed too absurd for comment; but because of the many supporters of the contention and its broad practice, we cannot pass it without notice.

Time and space do not permit me to take up the subject and turn on the searchlight as I would like to; but allow me to say that if it be true that the more hours we toil the better our condition, why then not toil all the time, never ceasing?

If our welfare depended on long hours of toil we should be careful that no hours are lost or spent in idleness; we should toil day and night. The idea that the longer our working hours the better our condition may perhaps be traced to the axiom of political economy, "Labor is the only source of wealth." Yes, Brother Editor, would our industrial system permit the toiler to retain the full value of the products of his toil, the longer his working hours the more he would produce for himself and the better his condition might be. But the fact is, that under our present industrial system the toiler, the producer of wealth, receives but a very small share of the products of his labor. He receives for his labor but a small remuneration in the shape of wages; just enought to make a bare living; just enough to maintain his power to labor.

By far the larger part of the products of toil; in fact, all wealth produced over and above what is absolutely necessary for the toiler to maintain life, goes to the employer of labor, or capitalist. It would even be folly to presume that long hours of toil have a tendency to enhance the remuneration for labor performed; whether hours are long or short, this remuneration will always but cover the toiler's bare living expenses.

On the contrary, a system of long working hours has a tendency of lowering that remuneration. It deprives others of an opportunity to earn a living, it increases the army of unemployed and competitors in the labor market. It inevitably leads to a reduction in wages and possibly a loss of employment by the employed. Hence it is clear that we must strive for shorter working hours. We must do so in the interest of our unemployed brother toilers as well as for the protection of those in employment; above all, we must strive and labor to make the eight-hour workday universal over the entire country and the entire world.

The increased products under a system of long hours constitute the wealth of this and all other nations, but that wealth is enjoyed by but a few who live in luxury and usury. The toiler, the producer, has no share in it. This is easy to understand even for the casual observer, yet not recognized by the advocates of long working hours. And why not? Because their long hours of toil wear them out physically and morally; they are unfit to think and ponder and educate themselves as to their own condition and

interests or to study general social problems. Wake up, brother toilers! Join the union of your trade or calling; realize your true condition and interests; assist your organized brothers and sisters to establish a universal eight-hour day for not under a system of long hours, but under a system of short hours you may better your condition.

Stop contributing to the laid-up wealth in the hands of the profit-seeker, keep pace with improved machinery and enhanced dexterity which have revolutionized the industrial world and deprived thousands of willing toilers of the opportunity to earn a livelihood. Organize! It is the only means of accomplishing the end of the cause we proclaim. Yours fraternally,

MAJOR MOORE, L. U. 875.

Chaffee, Mo.

Prevention of Tuberculosis as an Investment.

Nine fraternal and benefit organizations with a membership of nearly 3,000,000, and three international labor unions with a membership of over 100,000 have joined the ranks of the fighters against consumption within the last year, according to a statement issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A year ago only one fraternal organization, the Royal League, and one labor union, the International Typographical Union, maintained institutions for the treatment of their tuberculous members. Since January 1, 1909, the following fraternal and benefit organizations have taken up the consideration of tuberculosis, and in most instances have decided to erect institutions: Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, and Foresters of America. The international labor unions which have joined the fight against tuberculosis are the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias have already opened sanatoria for their members who have tuberculosis at Colorado Springs, and East Las Vegas, New Mexico. The Workmen's Circle is about to erect a similar institution at Liberty, N. Y. The Royal League has maintained a sanatorium at Black Mountain, N. C., for three years. The other fraternal organizations mentioned have either appointed commissions to consider the advisability of erecting tuberculosis sanatoria, or are contemplating such action.

The first sanatorium to be erected for the benefit of the laboring men was built by the International Typographical Union in connection with its home at Colorado Springs. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have recently decided to erect a similar sanatorium, and steps are now being taken to open such an institution. The International Photo-Engravers' Union, while not conducting a sanatorium of its own, pays for the treatment of its tuberculous members in institutions in various parts of the country. The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are recommending to their members that they ally themselves with the various organizations united in the fight against tuberculosis.

All of these fraternal organizations, and labor unions are also carrying on campaigns of education among their members. In this way over 3,000,000 men and women are receiving instruction through lectures, through official papers, and by literature expressly prepared showing the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis.

It is a campaign of prevention which will bring to these various fraternal and benefit organizations millions of dollars in the saving of lives and the cutting down of payments for sickness and death resulting from tuberculosis. The recent National Fraternal Congress estimated that 50 per cent. of the death losses from tuberculosis could be saved by the various fraternal organizations of the country.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has rendered all assistance possible to these various movements among the labor men and fraternal organizations, and stands ready to co-operate as far as possible with any society of this character.—Press Service of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Fraserville, Can.—An open meeting of carpenters held here Nov. 12 and called by General Organizer Brother Arcand, was a decided success. Brother Arcand has given us quite a lift and we expect to considerably increase our membership shortly.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—Traveling brothers will please take notice that there is serious trouble existing here between some of our members and their employers. Any afflux of idle carpenters at this time will injure our cause. Keep away until the difficulty has been adjusted.

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Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Local Union 713 of this city have declared a strike on the job of the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Ont., and any union man found working on the job for either the Ontario Power Company or for H. D. Symmes will be dealt with according to the general constitution.

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Hampton, Va.—Thinking the information will interest the brothers of our U. B., we desire to notify them that Brother J. Walter Hester, residing in Newport News, Va., and a member in good standing of Local Union 887 of Hampton, Va., at last election was elected to the office of high constable for the city of Newport News, Va. Brother A. A. Patrick, also of Local Union 887, was again re-elected town treasurer of Hampton; both by organized labor.

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Wichita Falls, Tex.—Wishing to notify all brother carpenters of the unfair conditions existing here, we will state that we are having serious difficulties in getting the contractors to abide by our eight-hour rule. They say they will never accede to it. We are, however, putting up a strong fight to enforce that rule, and as an afflux of idle carpenters would greatly injure our cause, we trust that migrating brothers will give Wichita Falls a wide berth for the present at least.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Circumstances compel us to ask for the insertion of the name of Salt Lake City in the stay-away column of our official journal during the fall months. The reason for our request is that the real estate dealers are doing their utmost to overcrowd this city with idle men by advertising in various ways, stating there is room for them and plenty of work for everybody who comes. The facts are that while, owing to pleasant weather for this time of the year, most of our men at present have employment, half of them will be thrown on the street after the first snowstorm and after the winter sets in in earnest. Most of us will then be idle until next spring, as this is one of the worst towns for winter work in the United States. Migrating carpenters are advised to remain away from this city until further notice.

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Glens Falls, N. Y.—On the evening of Sept. 3 the officers of Local Union 229 of this city went by automobile to the Comstock Prison site to organize an auxiliary to their Local Union, which holds jurisdiction over that locality, and where a large force of union men are employed in the construction of the new prison being erected on the site recently purchased by the State. The hall was well filled by members of the union and citizens in sympathy with organized labor. C. H. Sheldon acted as chairman. He made a stirring address on the necessity of labor organization, then calling on Brother A. L. George, president of the Local Union, for a talk. Brother George gave a brief history of the labor movement, its mission and many accomplishments in the different countries, its aims, aspirations and the benefits to be derived from membership in the organization. Arrangements were made for another meeting to be held later on.

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Cedar Rapids, Ia.—For the information of the doubting brother carpenter we wish to

say that this city is still on the map with a membership of almost 400 in three Local Unions. The report of Local Union 308, outside carpenters, shows 316 members in good standing. We have had one of the best years in the history of our city, not an idle carpenter to be found with any inclination to work and calls for more men every day of the last six months. However, at this time we are about able to break even. We have steadily increased our membership, having received 60 applications since Jan. 15, 1909. Of course, all applicants have not been taken in, as we are trying to increase our standard of mechanical efficiency rather than to increase our number of members.

We are all looking forward to the sixteenth biennial convention of our U. B., to be held in our State capital September, 1910, and we sincerely trust that it will be the largest convention in the history of our organization ever held. Preliminary arrangements are well under way for taking care of all delegates, and while we do no boasting, we believe that the yellow corn State of Iowa can furnish the goods to the satisfaction of any and all.

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Savannah, Ga.—We would hereby call upon all brother carpenters to steer clear of this city and pay no attention to advertisements appearing in newspapers stating that men are wanted here, for the following reasons: There is a firm doing work here in Savannah by the name of Wilcox & Gibbs. They have the contract for the erection of several large fertilizer plants across the river opposite the city and our business agent has been wide awake, seeking an interview, and had a conference with the general manager in regard to employing union men on the job. The manager, however, would not make any concessions on these lines whatever, declaring even that the firm intended to make it a ten-hour-a-day job and that they could obtain all the men they wanted on these terms. This job will last from three to four months and we have enough good union men and competent mechanics here to do the work, and if others are coming here it will only aggravate the situation and neither they nor ourselves will be benefited by it. We are now compelled to fight this unfair firm, for we feel that if not we were doing our own fair contractors a great injustice. We will fight this unfair firm for all we are worth and trust that outsiders will not frustrate our efforts by coming here at this time. The contractors on this job do not belong to Savannah. Traveling brothers will please remain away until further notice.

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Atlanta, Ga.—Local Union 902 of this city on Oct. 12 held an open meeting, which was one of the largest gatherings of carpenters ever witnessed in Atlanta, and was in every sense a decided success. The meeting was opened by President Brother Copeland in a short address, announcing that the object of the meeting was to bring into the union the carpenters still on the outside for the benefit of all. Brother W. J. Wilson, the General Organizer, was then introduced, who, in a pleasant and easy manner, presented to the men present the aims and objects of the Carpenters' Union. He portrayed the advantages of the Carpenters' Union in a most convincing and forcible manner that at once won the sympathy and attention of his hearers. He plainly stated and proved that the organization was of great advantage to the fair employer and in no sense could the union work a harm to the contractor, who was looking to the advantage of his own affairs and that of his patrons, and Brother Wilson showed no sympathy for the cheap, shiftless contractor, whom he believed to be a menace to the journeymen and the public.

His address was generously applauded, and at its conclusion several sought application for admission to the union.

At this writing and by order of the G. P., General Organizer Wilson has returned to this city and again taken up his missionary work. We have the most doubtful period of the entire life of the Local Union behind us and we are again on foot with bright prospects for a successful local organization.

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Beware of Them.

Bakersfield, Cal.—W. E. Rockwell and Howell Tittus made application to join Local Union 743 of this city, paying part of the initiation fee, borrowed tools and money

from members of the Local Union and then left town without paying back the money or paying for or returning the tools, which they took with them. Beware of them.

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Movements for Better Conditions.

District Council Western Pennsylvania and New York.—The Local Unions affiliated with this body in June last voted that a demand be made upon the employers for an eight-hour work day throughout the district to take effect May 1, 1910.

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Local Union 603, Ithaca, N. Y.—On Sept. 15, last, this Local Union passed a resolution to the effect that on and after June 1, 1910, the minimum wage for carpenters shall be $3 per day. Our present rate is $2.50 per day. We do not anticipate any difficulty in securing the raise next summer.

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Local Union 1665, Alexandria, Va.—Our executive committee early in November had a conference with the contractors in regard to an advance in wages of 50 cents per day to become effective on the 1st day of April, 1910. It appears the contractors are all very well satisfied with our demand and we expect it to be granted without any trouble.

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Local Union 700, Corning, N. Y.—At our meeting held Oct. 25 an amendment to that clause of our trade rules was adopted referring to schedule of hours and wages. The new section provides for a minimum wage of $3 instead of $2.50, our present rate. It also provides that work on Sundays shall be paid at double rate. We expect our amended trade rules to become operative May 1, 1910.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—The D. C. desires to call the attention of all union carpenters to serious trouble existing here between the organization and some of the contractors, the settlement of which will be impossible as long as idle men continue to flock to this city. The town being already overrun with carpenters in search of employment and the supply greatly exceeding the demand, we would request all migrating brothers to keep aloof from Indianapolis until further notice.

Information Wanted.

H. E. Lee, the late secretary and treasurer protem of Local Union 1640, San Francisco, Cal., absconded with funds belonging to the Local Union. Age, 38; height, 5 feet 6 inches; complexion, light; eyes, blue; hair, light brown tinged with gray; two or three teeth gold filled; clean shaven; weight, 140 to 150 pounds; quick and nervous movement; originally from Lockport, N. Y., where his folks live; last heard from in Texas. He is supposed to have deserted his wife and child. Any one who can locate him will please communicate with the R. S. of Local Union 1640.

FRED KNOTT.
57 Sanchez street, San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Elswood, a member of Local Union 563, Scranton, Pa., left his wife and home and has not been heard from since. It is believed that he has gone to Toronto, Can. He is about 55 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches tall, weighs 150 pounds, has blue

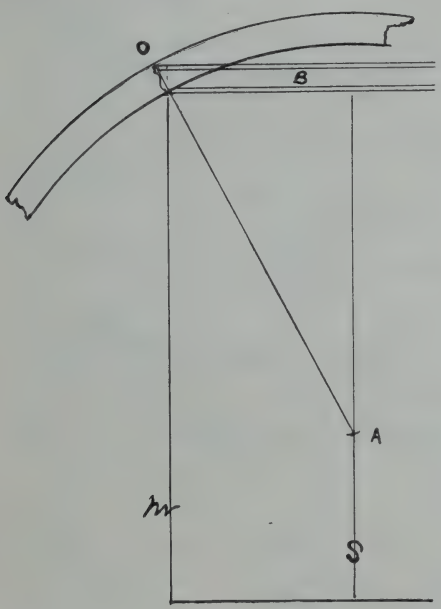
HENRY ELSWOOD.

eyes, pale complexion, prominent nose and mustache. He wore black clothes and a cap when he went away. Any one knowing of his whereabout will kindly communicate with E. E. KNAPP.
283 Lac avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Radius of Bent Crown Moulding.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am offering here a practical solution of the problem presented by Brother W. G. Hudnall of L. U. 403. Subject, "The radius of the arc of the circle for a bent crown mold on a round tower, using a mold with a spring of 35 degrees.



The diagram represents a part of a tower —m representing one side of the tower and S the center line. B will indicate the position of the crown mold. To find the radius wanted project the line of the axis of the mold downward and inward until it intersects the center line at A. The distance between A and O will be the radius wanted.

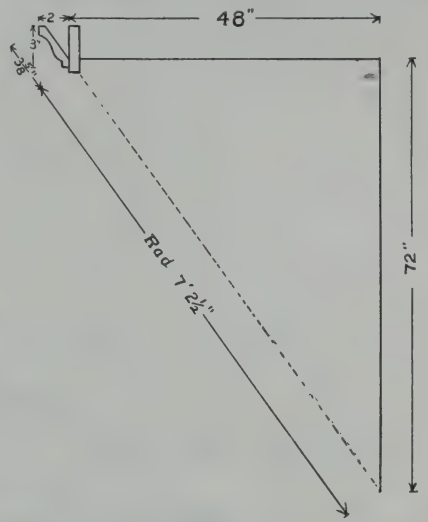
N. S. PRICE, L. U. 668.

Palo Alto, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to Brother Hudnall's query I submit a method to obtain the radius of bent crown and bed mold. Usually in getting out a mold for a circle it has to member with a stock mold, and should be struck with a radius the right length, to give it the same spring.

Say the stock mold has 2-inch spring and is 3 inches high, and you have a circle with



a 48-inch radius to outside of facia; then divide the horizontal radius, 48 inches by 2 inches, the spring of the mold, 48÷2=24. Multiply 24″x3″, the hight of mold, giving 72″, the perpendicular distance down from center of circle, the distance from there to lower edge of mold is length of radius wanted, add width of mold to get outside length.

Yours fraternally,

J. F. TINKER, L. U. 55.

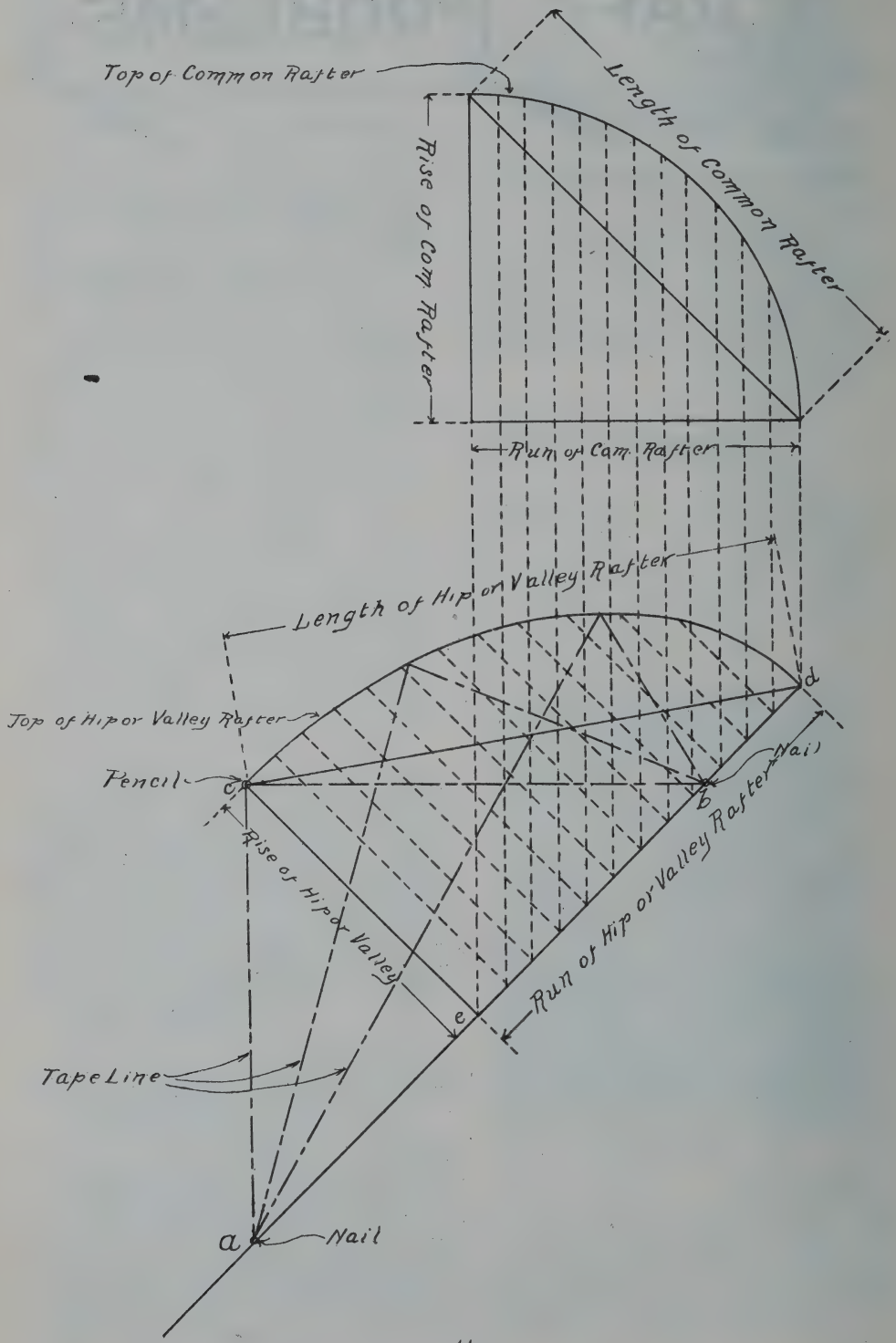
Denver, Colo.

Method of Procuring Proper Curvature of Hip or Valley Rafters for Domes, Etc.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inclosed sketch shows a simple method of procuring the proper curvature of a hip or valley rafter for domes, etc., when radius of common rafter is known:

Snap a chalk line on the floor equal in length to twice the run of hip or valley; from a point (d) mark off a distance equal


Top of Common Rafter
Length of Common Rafter
Rise of Com Rafter
Run of Com Rafter
Length of Hip or Valley Rafter
Top of Hip or Valley Rafter
Pencil
c
d
b
Nail
Rise of Hip or Valley
Run of Hip or Valley Rafter
e
Tape Line
a
Nail

to the sum of hip or valley. at this point (e) erect a perpendicular line; equal in length to the rise of hip or valley rafter, to a point (c). From the point (c) measure off a distance equal to run and mark at points (a) and (b). Drive nails at these two points (a and b), fasten tape at (a), pass it around (c) and fasten on nail at (b), making sure it is stretched tight. Remove nail at (c) place your pencil in loop of tape and describe the elliptical line (c-d), marked "top of hip or valley" on sketch; lay your timbers on this line, splice them up to get the required length, and mark them to correspond with run, or foot cut, rise or plumb cut, and with curve on top and your rafter is completely laid out and will fit in its proper place when framed.

Dot-and-dash lines on sketch indicate position of tape at various points along line at top of hip or valley rafter.

The same method can be employed in any other problem of this character. It's an old one, but worth remembering.

Yours for a better understanding of the trade as well as better conditions,

MEMBER L. U. 493.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Edge Cut on Jack Rafters.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is a pleasure to look over the various items which appear in the department of "Craft Problems" in The Carpenter. Some of the demonstrations therein are very valuable. Some display a high degree of knowledge of applied geometry, others are interesting simply as showing another way for doing a thing. Aside from the display of one's knowledge of mathematics some of these demonstrations are of little value to the practical mechanic. What he wants is the shortest and most practical way of getting a correct result. The appreciation of the "square root" method for finding the length of a rafter, or brace (which is always the hypothenuse of a right angled triangle) is sufficiently correct. But why "introduce a god upon the stage when there is no nexus, or knot, to be untied for which Omnipotence only is adequate?"

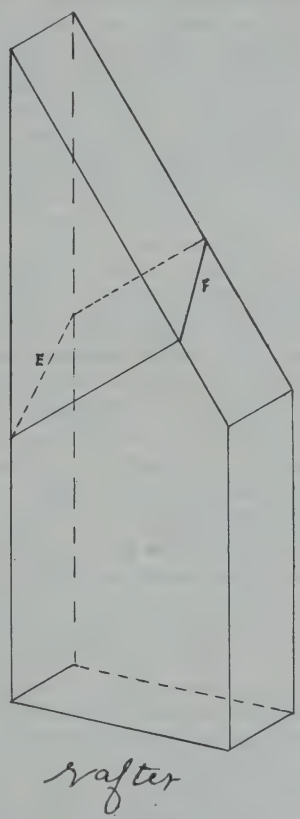
"It is all on the square" (the steel square), and the practical workman will get his cuts and lengths while a mathematician is stating his proposition.

In the September Carpenter Brother C. W. Smith of L. U. 1406 brings up the roof-cutting question, and gives an array of figures for getting the "edge" cut on jack rafters. Without discussing his method, I submit the way that I arrived at that result without any resort to any rule. The method will produce the correct cut for any pitch that may be suggested. Enclosed is a diagram illustrating the method:

1. Cut a "foot" on your rafter.

2. Turn it bottom side up and lay off a mitre (45 degrees) F on the plantar surface.

3. Square up to the upper edge of the rafter (on both sides) from this mark.



4. With your adjustable blade bevel get the angle formed by a line that will intersect these two last lines on the upper sloping surface of the rafter E.

This angle will give the "edge cut" for jack rafters; also for valley and hip shingles for the same roof.

N. S. PRICE, L. U. 668.

Palo Alto, Cal.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Wichtige Verhandlungen der zweiten Jahres-Konvention des Baugewerk-Departements der A. F. of F.

Obige Konvention trat am 11. Oktober d. J. in Tampa, Fla., zusammen. Es waren 19 nationale Organisationen, jede durch von drei bis sieben Delegaten vertreten.

Zwei vorliegende Angelegenheiten betrafen die V. B. direkt; dies waren die Kontroverse in Denver, Colo., und die Frage der Jurisdiktion über hohle Metal-Bekleidung (hollow metal trim). Diese letztere Frage kam zur Debatte nach Verlesen eines Schreibens der Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance in welchem gegen unsere Organisation, die V. B. der Z. und B., Beschwerde geführt wurde. Erstens wegen Beanspruchung und Ausführung solcher hohlen Metall-Bekleidungsarbeiten und zweitens, wegen Uebergriff einiger unserer Organisatoren indem diese, während dem Ausstande der Metalarbeiter der Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. in Jamestown, N. Y., sich die Kontrolle über die Arbeiter der Fabrik angeeignet und dabei auch Mitglieder der Metallarbeiter bewogen hätten zu den Carpenters überzutreten.

Präsident Kirby und die Vizepräsidenten Hedrick und Ryan, denen die Beschwerde im Juli d. J. unterbreitet wurde, entschieden, daß die Mitglieder der Jamestown Lokal-Union der V. B. die früher den Metalarbeitern angehörten, zu deren Organisation zurückzukehren hätten und daß die Carpenter nur Jurisdiktion über das Ausstellen von hohlen Metall-Bekleidungen haben sollen, nicht aber über das Anfertigen dieser Gegenstände. Diese Entscheidung, sowie die ganze Angelegenheit, wurde dem Beschwerde-Komite zur Schlichtung über wiesen, welches dann einen Majoritäts und einen Minoritäts-Bericht einreichte. Ersterer schloß sich der Entscheidung der Präsidenten ohne Vorbehalt an während der Minoritäts-Bericht davon insofern abweichte als darin den Metallarbeitern auch Jurisdiktion über das Aufstellen von hohlen Metall-Bekleidungsgegenständen zugesprochen wurde Der Minoritäts-Bericht wurde mit 35 gegen 13 Stimmen angenommen und die darin enthaltenen Bestimmungen zum Beschluß erhoben.

Die zunächst zur Debatte kommende Angelegenheit war die zukünftige Gestaltung und Handhabung des Unterstützungs und Versicherungswesens in den Arbeiterorganisationen. Eine Frage die jetzt in den Vordergrund tritt, da die gegenwärtig bestehenden Unterstützungs-Einrichtungen, durch, in 17 Staaten der Union, in jüngster Zeit angenommene Versicherungs-Gesetze, und damit auch die Kassenbestände der Arbeiterorganisationen, ernstlich gefährdet sind. Direkte Veranlassung zu der Debatte gab eine von Herrn George B. Gerau, einem Advokaten in Los Angeles, eingesandte Vorlage zur Schaffung einer „Protective Union Labor Insurance Company." Das Komite dem die Vorlage zur Begutachtung überwiesen wurde, berichtete günstig darüber und empfahl den, mit dem Departement affilirten Organisationen dieselbe ohne Verzug in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Die Tatsache, daß die gegenwärtigen Gesetze von 17 Staaten in unser Unterstützungs- und Versicherungswesen nachteilig eingreifen, ist nur wenigen, selbst der organisirten Arbeiter bis jetzt bekannt; in dieser Beziehung enthält obige Vorlage eingehende Information, die unseren Mitgliedern erwünscht sein dürfte. Andererseits ist es zu erwarten, daß die darin geschilderten Machinationen der kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften und ihrer Helfer in den gesetzgebenden Körpern seitens unserer Mitglieder gebührend gewürdigt werden. Diese und die unsere Interessen schädigende Gesetze zu verdammen genügt hier nicht; es muß irgend ein Mittel gefunden werden das sie beseitigt oder unschädlich macht. Aus diesen Gründen lassen wir hier die Vorlage, sammt Einleitung und Schlußbemerkung, unverkürzt in deutscher Uebersetzung folgen, ohne der Frage Raum zu geben ob das Projekt unter den Arbeitern Anklang finden wird oder nicht.

Gesetzlicher Status der Frage: Unterstützungs und Versicherungs-Departements und Vereine gegenüber Versicherungsgesellschaften.

Die kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften, die nur zu dem Zwecke organisirt und inkorporirt sind um Profite einzuheimsen, haben im Laufe der Zeit die Wahrnehmung gemacht, daß die nationalen und internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen und andere Unterstützungsvereine allein ihre erfolgreichen Konkurrenten sind. Von diesem Gesichtspunkte ausgehend, haben sie unter gewissenloser Ausnützung ihrer Machtmittel und mit der Hülfe käuflicher Gesetzgeber, es dahin gebracht, daß in siebzehn verschiedenen Staaten der Union Gesetze erlassen wurden, welche es den Arbeiterorganisationen und Unterstützungsvereinen unmöglich machen ihr Unterstützungs und Versicherungswesen ferner aufrecht zu erhalten und es ihnen verbietet ihren Mitgliedern wie bisher Benefits auszuzahlen, außer wenn sie inkorporirt sind, ihre Konstitutionen den in erwähnten Staaten heute bestehenden Versicherungsgesetzen anpassen und sich diesen Gesetzen fügen, um unbehelligt zu bleiben.

Diese Gesetze sind folgendermaßen auszulegen:

Keine Unterstützungsgesellschaft, Union oder Verein, der Benefit gewährt, oder Versicherung in irgend welchen Fällen eingeführt hat, dessen Konstitution, neben Bestimmungen über den Hauptzweck den er erfolgt, auch Bestimmungen über die Gewährung und Auszahlung von Benefit oder Versicherungsgelder enthält, wenn derselbe oder dieselbe nicht inkorporirt ist, kann fernerhin neue Mitglieder aufnehmen.

Der Verfasser dieser Vorlage macht auf die Sektionen 3, 77, 106 bis 127, letztere mit eingeschlossen, der Versicherungsgesetze des Staates New York aufmerksam. Vereine dieses Staates welche Benefits oder Versicherung eingeführt haben, verletzen in der Ausführung ihrer diesbezüglichen Konstitutionsbestimmungen die neuen Versicherungsgesetze des Staates. Und ferner: Irgend eine Person welche im St aate New York als Vertreter, oder Agent, eines solchen Vereines fungirt und diesem neue Mitglieder zuzuführen sucht, oder in irgend einer Weise an dessen Geschäftstransaktionen Teil nimmt, kann auf Grund der Bestimmungen der Sektion 577 J. des Strafgesetzbuches des Staates New York wegen Unfugs gerichtlich belangt werden. Zugleich sei hier auf Sektion 49 der New Yorker Versicherungsgesetze aufmerksam gemacht in welcher die Bedeutung des Wortes „Agent" definirt ist; sowie ferner auf Sektion 214, Artikel 6, Kapitel 690, der Versicherungsgesetze des Staates New York von 1892, in welcher Unterstützungsvereine die ein Benefit gewähren dessen Maximum das in dieser Sektion vorgeschriebene Maximum nicht übersteigt, nicht diesen Gesetzen unterstehen und mit ihnen eine Ausnahme gemacht wird.

Sektion 1 der New Yorker Versicherungsgesetze schreibt vor, daß diese Gesetze auf alle Korporationen anwendbar sein sollen, welche gesetzlich ermächtigt sind Versicherungsgeschäfte zu betreiben. Ausnahmen machen diese Gesetze nur in einzelnen Sektionen, darunter Sektion 214.

Das Versicherungs-Departement des Staates New York hat entschieden, daß Unterstützungs und Versicherungs-Vereine oder die Arbeiter einer Korporation oder eines Gewerkes, es dadurch vermeiden können mit den Versicherungsgesetzten des Staates New York in Konflikt zu gerathen, daß sie ihre Mitglieder mit keinerlei Schriftstück (gewöhnlich als Mitglieds-Karte oder Buch bekannt) versehen in welchem vorgesehen ist, daß das Mitglied zur Versicherungs geld oder Benefit berechtigt ist und ferner dadurch, daß diese Vereine in ihren Konstitutionen alle Bestimmungen über Versicherung oder Benefits unerwähnt lassen. Selbst wenn ein Verein keinen schriftlichen Kontrakt zur Auszahlung von Benefit eingeht, die Erwähnung eines Benefits in dessen Konstitution, und die Voraussetzung des Mitgliedes, daß es zu Benefit berechtigt ist, ist gleichbedeutend mit einem Kontrakt.

Das Maximum des Benefits welches in den betreffenden Gesetzen der siebzehn verschiedenen Staaten, festgesetzt ist, beträgt von $200.00 bis $300.00 per Mitglied. Die anderen Bestimmungen dieser Gesetze stimmen mit denen, bezüglich Wirkungskreis und Gesetzmäßigkeit der Unterstützungs-Vereine, des Staates New York, im wesentlichen überein. Somit, wenn uns die Gesetze zwingen alle Bestimmungen über Unterstützungs und Versicherungs-Einrichtungen aus unserer Konstitution oder Mitgliedsbuch zu entfernen, dann kann weder ein Mitglied noch dessen Hinterbliebene, gesetzlichen Anspruch auf Benefit machen. Unsere Organisation ist dann schutzlos und insoweit es das Versicherungswesen betrifft, ist deren Existenz untergraben.

Die in den Versicherungsgesetzen des Staates New York definirte, den Arbeiterorganisationen feindliche Gesetzgebung, diese Gesetzgebung, des einflußreichsten Staate der Union der in dieser Richtung die Initiative ergriffen, ist nun von den anderen erwähnten siebzehn Staaten nachgeahnt worden und damit ist auch dort das Versicherungswesen in den Arbeitorganisationen brach gelegt.

Dies ist nur ein weiterer Schritt seitens der kapitalistischen Klasse zur beabsichtigten vollständigen Vernichtung der Organisation von Millionen von Arbeitern. Man will deren ferneres Bestehen unmöglich machen indem man sie zwingt dem wichtigsten Bindemittel, den Unterstützungs-Einrichtungen zu entsagen und indem man ihre Kassenbestände in Gefahr bringt, mit der Absicht die or-

ganisirten Arbeiter, ohne daß sie sich dessen versehen, in die kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften hineinzutreiben die ihnen feindseelig gegenüber stehen und unverschämt hohe Einlagen und Prämien fordern.

Angesichts, dieser Sachlage ist es die Ansicht des Verfassers dieser Vorlage, daß den organisirten Arbeitern, zur Entgehung der ihnen drohenden Gefahr, nur zwei Wege offen stehen — der eine ist der Gang zur Wahlurne, die Geltendmachung der Arbeiterstimmen zur Wiederrufung der den organisirten Arbeitern feindseeligen Gesetze. Dies wäre gewiß eine vortreffliche Abhilfe; aber, vorausgesetzt, daß die Arbeiter die Hintertreibungsmaßregeln die die kapitalistische Klasse ergreifen würden, wirklich erfolgreich abwehren könnten, wäre dies ein sehr langsames Verfahren das erst nach vielen Jahren zum Ziele führen würde. Der andere, schnellere Abhilfe bringende Weg, ist die Schaffung und Inkorporirung einer ausschließlich aus gewerklich organisirten Arbeitern zusammengesetzten Versicherungsgesellschaft nationalen Charakters und Wirkungskreises deren Einrichtungen und Konstitution mit den Gesetzen dieser siebzehn Staaten im Einklange stehen und die ganzen Unterstützungs- und Versicherungs-Einrichtungen unserer nationalen und internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen und aller anderen mit der A. F. of L. identifizirten, übernimmt und deren Funktionen ausübt. In welcher Weise dies geschehen kann, ist in nachstehendem Prospektus niedergelegt:

Prospektus der Protective Union Labor Insurance Co. of the United States and Canada.

Einleitung.

An die organisirten Arbeiter:

Der Verfasser dieser Vorlage, George B. Gerau, ein Fürsprecher und Verteidiger der konstitutionellen Rechte der organisirten Arbeiter, wohnhaft in der Stadt und Grafschaft Los Angeles des Staates California, erlaubt sich den mit der A. F. of L. identifizirten nationalen, internationalen und lokalen Organisationen und deren Mitglieder diesen Prospektus und Vorschlag zu unterbreiten und sie aufzufordern für das Grund-Kapital der Gesellschaft bestimmte Einzahlungen zu machen wie folgt:

Paragraph 1.

Die Mitglieder der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen und lokalen, mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen, in Verbindung mit George B. Gerau, und nach bestem Wissen, organisiren und gründen, unter Beobachtung aller Unionprinzipien und Regeln, und in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen des Staates Indiana, ein Versicherungsgesellschaft, welche den Namen, „Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada" führen, und fernerhin hier als „Gesellschaft" erwähnt werden soll, zu dem Zwecke der Schaffung einer musterhaften Versicherung mit musterhaften Einrichtungen und Gebühren; und ferner zum Zwecke der Förderung der lokalen und allgemeinen Interessen der organisirten Arbeiter in den Vereinigten Staaten und Canada.

Paragraph 2.

Die projektirte Protective Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada soll durch die Mitglieder der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen und andere, mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen und deren Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder, in Verbindung mit besagtem George B. Gerau, und mit einem autorisirten Kapital im Betrage von zwei Millionen fünfhundert Tausend ($2,500,000.00) Dollars inkorporirt werden. Dieses Kapital soll durch Ausgabe von Anteilscheinen im Werte von zweiundfünfzig einhundertstel ($2.50) Dollars aufgebracht und gebildet werden. Und, in Anbetracht, daß es ratsam und dem Unternehmen förderlich erscheint, soll außer obigem Kapital noch ein Mehrbetrag von zwei Millionen fünfhundert Tausend ($2,500,000.00) Dollars aufgebracht und dem autorisirten Kapital zugefügt werden und der in den Büchern einzutragende Wert der Anteilscheine, oder der Kaufpreis derselben, soll fünf ($5.00) Dollars per Stück betragen.

Paragraph 3.

Ueber sämmtliche autorisirte Kapitalisirung der Gesellschaft sollen die Mitglieder der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen, und andere, mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen und deren Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder in den Vereinigten Staaten und Canada, Verfügungsrecht besitzen, so daß das ganze Unternehmen der Kontrolle der organisirten Arbeiter untersteht.

Paragraph 4.

Das Grundkapital dieser Gesellschaft soll das Eigentum der organisirten Arbeiter sein, an diese verkauft und von ihnen kontrolirt werden und die Anteilscheine sollen, sobald die Gesellschaft inkorporirt ist und mit deren Ausgabe begonnen werden kann, für immer im Besitze der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen und internationalen und anderen, mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Arbeiterorganisationen und deren Lokal-Unionen, an den Orten wo die Anteilscheine untergebracht sind, verbleiben, so daß die organisirten Arbeiter zu jeder Zeit, so lange die Gesellschaft besteht, die Macht besitzen in die Geschäftsführung der Gesellschaft einzugreifen und in finanzieller und anderer Beziehung ihren Wünschen Geltung zu verschaffen.

Auf den Anteilscheinen soll es ausdrücklich vermerkt sein, daß der Innhaber damit einverstanden ist, daß der eingezahlte Betrag derselben, im Interesse der Mitglieder der Gesellschaft, zu dem Zwecke, und in der Weise

wie hierin niedergelegt, verwendet wird. Und soll es ferner vermerkt sein, daß es, einem Besitzer, eines Anteilscheines derselben nicht erlaubt ist, seine Benefitrechte, an eine Person die nicht Mitglied einer Union, oder in der betreffenden Union nicht gutstehend ist, zu verkaufen oder zu übertragen. Doch soll es einem in seiner Lokal-Union gutstehenden Mitgliede erlaubt sein, seinen Anteilschein an ein anderes gutstehendes Unionmitglied zu verkaufen oder in den Büchern der Gesellschaft auf dasselbe übertragen und überschreiben zu lassen, vorausgesetzt, daß beide Parteien, ehe sie diesen Pakt eingehen, durch ein, von den Beamten ihrer Organisation richtig ausgestelltes Certifikat, den Nachweis liefern, daß sie gutstehende Mitglieder sind.

Paragraph 5.

Der Board of Directors dieser Gesellschaft soll gebildet werden und zusammengesetzt sein aus Mitgliedern der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen und internationalen und anderen mit der A. F. of L. Organisationnen und deren Lokal-Union und Mitglieder, so daß ihnen das Wohl und Wehe dieser Gesellschaft zu jeder Zeit anheim gestellt ist, sie Jurisdiktion über dieselbe und das absolute Recht haben deren Geschäftsführung zu beeinflüßen und zu dirigiren.

Paragraph 6.

Besagter George B. Gerau soll von den Besitzern der Anteilscheine dieser Gesellschaft beauftragt und ermächtigt sein das Grundkapital der Gesellschaft zu verkaufen, und als Assekurant zu fungiren, und soll er sofort Maßregeln ergreifen um diese Gesellschaft instand zu setzen, unter den organisirten Arbeitern aller Teile der Vereinigten Staaten und Canada, unter der Jurisdiktion und Oberaufsicht des Board of Directors, auf solider Basis ein allgemeines Versicherungsgeschäft zu betreiben.

Die Capital National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., ist als diejenige Bank ausersehen in der das Grundkapital, d. h. alle für Anteilscheine einlaufenden Gelder deponirt werden sollen, und sollen diese Gelder direkt an diese Bank eingezahlt werden; und es ist ferner bestimmt, daß besagter George B. Gerau in der Eigenschaft eines Organisators, Beförderer und Fiskal-Agent dieser Gesellschaft fungiren soll; doch soll er nicht berechtigt sein Anteilscheingelder entgegen zu nehmen; diese Gelder sollen alle an oben bezeichnete Bank einbezahlt werden welche ihrerseits die so einbezahlten Beträge, in ihren Büchern, dieser Gesellschaft gutschreiben soll; und ferner, wenn zu irgend einer Zeit die Besitzer von Anteilscheinen persönlich oder schriftlich darum nachsuchen, soll diese Bank verpflichtet sein ihnen einen vollständigen und genauen Rechnungs-Ausweis über die für diese Gesellschaft empfangenen Gelder vorlegen.

Paragraph 7.

Den, an dieser Gesellschaft teilnehmenden organisirten Arbeitern, kraft der kontrollirenden Interessen die sie an diese Gesellschaft bindet, soll zu jeder Zeit das unwiderrufliche Recht vorbehalten sein in ihren regelmäßigen Versammlungen die Lokal-Beamten die für sie die Geschäfte dieser Gesellschaft besorgen, in einer Weise zu ernennen oder zu erwählen wie es in ihren Nabengesetzen vorgeschrieben ist.

Paragraph 8.

Die von dieser Gesellschaft auszugebenden Anteilscheine sollen zu fünf Dollars ($5.00) per Stück verkauft werden um mit deren Ertrag das nötige Grundkapital zu bilden, und um den Mehrbetrag, wie in Paragraph 2 festgesetzt ist zu beschaffen, welcher erforderlich ist um den Gesetzen der verschiedenen Staaten der Vereinigten Staaten, nachzukommen, und ferner, damit die Gesellschaft instand gesetzt wird ohne unnötigen Verzug und sofort ihre Finanzgeschäfte zu beginnen, sollen die Anteilscheine nur gegen Baarzahlung verkauft werden.

Paragraph 9.

Eine Spezialität dieser Gesellschaft ist die Unfall und Krankenversicherungs-Police (ein Exemplar derselben steht zu jeder Zeit zur Verfügung und wird Jedem zugesandt der sich daßwegen an George B. Gerau oder an die Capital National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., wendet) und die in dieser Police festgesetzten Raten sollen als Richtschnur für die Versicherungsraten im allgemeinen gelten. Da die Unfall-Versicherungsraten in ihrer Gesammt-Summe, in dieser Police, höher angesetzt sind, als die Benefitraten die den Mitgliedern der Arbeiter organisationen gegenwärtig ausbezahlt werden, da die Versicherungs- oder Entschädigungssumme eine außergewöhnlich hohe und die Gebühren- (premium) Rate eine so außerordentlich niedrige ist, daß die zu entrichtenden Gebühren verhältnismäßig nicht höher sind als die gegenwärtig den Mitgliedern der Arbeiterorganisationen zur Bezahlung von Unfall-Benefit auferlegten Kopfsteuer, so erscheint obige Police als die geeignetste und wünschenswerteste.

Paragraph 10.

Besagte Gesellschaft soll unter Bestimmungen inkorporirt werden die die Betreibung eines allgemeinen Versicherungsgeschäftes und die Ausgabe von Policen für Versicherung in anderen Fällen vorsehen und ermöglichen, um damit den Bedürfnissen der organisirten Arbeiter auch anderweitig zu entsprechen; und sollen die Gebühren (premiums) für diese verschiedenen Versicherungen so niedrig als möglich berechnet werden.

Paragraph 11.

Die Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen und anderer mit der A. F. of

L. affilirten Organisationen, sollen ihre Mitglieder von der Annahme dieser Vorlage, ihrerseits, verständigen und sie zum Ankauf von Anteilscheinen, und somit zur Teilhaberschaft in dieser Gesellschaft, zu bringen suchen. Einem jeden dieser Mitglieder, welches darum nachsucht, soll ein Exemplar des Prospektus zugesandt werden zwecks Informirung über die Notwendigkeit eines derartigen Vorgehens und um diese Mitglieder zu veranlassen in der Gewinnung von Teilnehmern und Käufern von Anteilscheinen mitzuwirken, damit dieses Unternehmen die nötige Unterstützung findet und die Gesellschaft auf der Grundlage einer Kooperativ-Gesellschaft, im wahren Sinne des Wortes, organisirt werden und ins Leben treten kann.

Paragraph 12.

Besagte Gesellschaft, nachdem sie auf guter finanzieller Grundlage aufgebaut ist und operiren kann, soll von Zeit zu Zeit zwecks Vergrößerung ihres Grundkapitals und um jedem organisirten Arbeiter der Vereinigten Staaten und Canadas Gelegenheit zu geben Teilhaber zu werden, im Verhältnis mit dem Kapital-Umsatz, und vergrößertem Grundkapital, eine weitere Anzahl Anteilscheine unterzubringen suchen; und dies ferner, zu dem Zwecke um in anderen Teilen der Vereinigten Staaten wo es nötig erscheint, Zweig-Offizen zu errichten, damit die Gesellschaft instand gesetzt wird dim im Laufe der Zeit entstehende Situation beherrschen und das Versicherungsgeschäft unter den organisirten Arbeitern erfolgreich betreiben zu können.

Paragraph 13.

Die, besagter Gesellschaft, an Versicherungsgebühren und Ueberschüssen zufließenden Gelder, können an die Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen Organisationen und an andere offizielle Körperschaften dit mit der A. F. of L. identifizirt sind, ausgeliehen werden. Doch wenn in einem derartigen Falle die Anteilscheine die der betreffende Körper besitzt als Garantie für die Zurückzahlung eines Darlehens dienen sollen, so soll die Höhe des Darlehens nach der Gesammtsumme die dessen Anteilscheine repräsentiren, sowie nach dem in den Büchern figurirenden Kaufpreise der Anteilscheine, bemessen werden. Solche Darlehen können zur Bestreitung der Unkosten bei der Errichtung von Arbeiterhallen, oder Hauptquartiergebäuden, oder zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder, oder zu anderen Zwecken verwendet werden Durch diese Art der Kapitalanlage, können Resultate erzielt werden die dem Empfänger eines Darlehens, sowohl wie besagter Gesellschaft, zu Nutz und Frommen gereichen. Diese Art der Kapitalanlage bietet den Besitzern von Anteilscheinen (stockholders) eine beständige und einträgliche Einnahmequelle und Gelegenheit das Grundkapital noch in anderer Weise anzulegen wie dies in den Versicherungsgesetzen der verschiedenen Staaten spezifizirt ist.

Paragraph 14.

Besagtem George L. Gerau soll kontraktlich, seitens der Exekutivbehörden der nationalen, internationalen, lokalen und anderer mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Organisationen, deren Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder, soweit diese Besitzer von Anteilscheinen dieser Gesellschaft sind, ermächtigt sein sofort die Etablirung der Gesellschaft in Angriff zu nehmen, und zwar unter den Bestimmungen und Bedingungen wie solche speziell in dem, zwecks Verkaufs der Anteilscheine, ausgearbeiteten Vertrag, niedergelegt sind. Ein Exemplar dieses Vertrages wird jedem Käufer eines Anteilscheines seitens der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis zugesandt, welches der Käufer und Besitzer eines Anteilscheines und ebenfalls obige Bank, nach Empfang der Anteilscheingebühr im Betrage von fünf Dollar ($5.00) per Stück, unterzeichnen und ausfüllen soll.

Paragraph 15.

Als Beweis dafür, daß der Verfasser dieser Vorlage, besagter George B. Gerau, mit ehrlicher Absicht an dieses Unternehmen herantritt, und um die Innhaber von Anteilscheinen vor Verlust zu schützen, fügt derselbe diesem Prospektus folgende Erklärung bei: Im Falle es besagtem George B. Gerau nicht gelingen sollte fünfundzwanzig (25) Prozent des Grundkapitals aufzubringen wie es die Versicherungsgesetze der verschiedenen Staaten verlangen und es zur gesetzlichen Anerkennung dieser Gesellschaft erforderlich ist, werden alle für Anteilscheine eingezahlten Gelder, seitens der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., den Besitzern der Anteilscheine zurückbezahlt und die durch das Unternehmen entstandenen Unkosten und Verluste werden nicht von den Besitzern der Anteilscheine, sondern von besagtem George B. Gerau getragen werden.

Paragraph 16.

Jeder Sekretär oder andere Beamte einer nationalen oder internationalen Arbeiterorganisation, die Benefits eingeführt hat, der ermächtigt ist Benefit oder Versicherungsforderungen (claims) zu bewilligen oder abzuweisen, soll in derselben offiziellen Eigenschaft handeln, bezüglich der von Mitgliedern seiner Organisation an diese Gesellschaft erhobenen Benefit oder Versicherungsforderungen, und die Höhe der Kopfsteuer die ein Mitglied an seine Organisation zu entrichten hat soll verhältnismäßig im Einklang stehen mit der Versicherungsgebühr (premium) die ein Mitglied, laut der Police die es besitzt, an diese Gesellschaft zu entrichten hat. Derjenige Teil der Kopfsteuer welcher zur Begleichung von Benefit oder Versicherungsforderungen bestimmt ist soll in einer Gesammtsumme an diese Gesellschaft abgeführt werden während der andere Teil den nationalen und internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen gutgeschrieben werden und deren eignen Generalkasse zufließen soll.

Auf diese Weise, und nur auf diese Weise, können in Zukunft, durch Erheben unberechtigter Benefitforderungen, Konflikte mit den Gerichten vermieden werden, denn auf diese Weise wird es in Zukunft Sache dieser Gesellschaft und nicht Sache der nationalen oder internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen sein, unberechtigte Forderungen abzuweisen oder berechtigte anzuerkennen und die betreffende Benefitsumme auszuzahlen. Der Umstand, daß die Benefit und Versicherungseinrichtungen bisher eng mit letzteren verbunden waren hat sie mit den Gerichten in Konflikt und nun ihre Kassen in Gefahr gebracht. Alle Forderungen, nachdem sie von den dazu autorisirten Beamten der nationalen oder internationalen Arbeiterorganisationen gebilligt sind, werden in Zukunft, direkt durch diese Gesellschaft ausbezahlt werden, und dies Verfahren wird jene außer den Bereich aller feindseligen Gesetzgebung bringen.

Ferner, ist es als abgemachte Sache zu betrachten, daß besagter George B. Gerau sich das ausschließliche Recht vorbehält den Verkauf der Anteilscheine zu betreiben, aber auch, daß besagter George B. Gerau alle Ausgaben die durch die nötigen Vorkehrungen entstehen um dieses Unternehmen in Gang, und zum Austrage zu bringen, selbst zu tragen hat, bis zu dem Zeitpunkte an dem diese Gesellschaft gesetzlich qualifizirt ist, als solche ihre Finanzgeschäfte selbst besorgen und alle laufenden Ausgaben bestreiten kann.

Bemerkungen über die widersinnigen und schändlichen Methoden und Gepflogenheiten der, den Arbeiterinteressen gegenüberstehenden Versicherungsgesellschaften im Vergleich mit den wohltätigen Einrichtungen unserer eigenen, Protective Union-Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada.

Es war immer die Gepflogenheit der kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften, ein Policegebühr von fünf Dollars ($5.00) und dazu monatlich eine Gebühr (premium) zu fordern, welche elf Dollars ($11.00) per Jahr und somit eine Gesammtgebühr von sechszehn Dollars ($16.00) für das erste Fiskaljahr ausmachte. Für die Unfall und Krankenbenefit Police, ist eine Gebühr von ein Dollar per Monat zu entrichten.

Nun fließt aber die fünf Dollar Policegebühr nicht in die Kasse fraglicher Gesellschaften wie man die Arbeiter glauben machen will und sie tatsächlich meistens annehmen, sondern dieser Betrag wird dem Agenten ausgezahlt für seine Bemühungen Versicherungspolicen unterzubringen. Auf diese Weise wird der Gehalt der Agenten, deren über eine Million beschäftigt sind, bestritten, und die Arbeiter die versichert sind liefern das Geld hierzu während diese Gesellschaften für den Agentengehalt aufkommen und aus ihrem enormen Profit bestreiten sollten den sie durch die Versicherungsgebühren erzielen.

Ferner, diese Agenten erhalten von 20 bis 65 Prozent für den Verkauf der verschiedenen anderen Policen, welche Beträge den außerordentlich hohen Versicherungsgebühren entnommen werden.

Deßhalb ist der Verfasser dieser Vorlage bestrebt die organisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes auf die Wichtigkeit der Frage und die Gefahren aufmerksam zu machen die dem Versicherungswesen innerhalb ihrer Organisationen bevorstehen, und sie von der Notwendigkeit einer von ihnen selbst, und unter Beobachtung des Unionsprinzips zu bildenden Versicherungsgesellschaft zu überzeugen. Unsere Gesellschaft wird es nicht nötig haben übertriebene Police und Versicherungsgebühren zur Bestreitung der Agentengehälter zu fordern; noch wird es notwendig sein ein Dollar pro Monat Versicherungsgebühr zu fordern, noch einen Spezielfond zur Bestreitung der Gehälter von Kollektoren einzurichten. Unsere Geschäftsmaschinerie ist so wirksam und die Tätigkeit der Teilhaber im Interesse der Gesellschaft wird so fruchtbar sein, daß wir von Agenten und Kollektoren absehen und die Versicherungsgebühren (premiums) so niedrig setzen können, daß diese im Einklang mit der Sterblichkeitsrate Amerikas stehen, und den Betrag der gegenwärtig von unseren verschiedenen Organisationanen erhobenen Kopfsteuer nicht überschreiten werden. Diese Gesellschaft wird die organisirten Arbeiter in die Lage setzen den Prellereien und Erpressungen zu entgehen wie solche von den kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften tagtäglich an ihnen verübt werden. Diese Bande ist nur zu dem Zwecke inkorporirt um unbehelligt Profite einheimsen zu können und ihre Absicht und Bestreben geht dahin allen Unterstützungsgesellschaften, auf Grund von Gesetzen, die mit Hilfe willfähriger und käuflicher Gesetzgeber in ihrem Interesse erlassen wurden, die Existenz zu untergraben und die organisirten Arbeiter und Mitglieder der Unterstützungsgesellschaften zu zwingen Schutz gegen Unfall, Krankheits und andere Fälle, bei diesen kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften zu suchen, und zwar durch Entrichtung ungerechter und horrender Versicherungsgebühren.

Die geeignetste Art und Weise diesen Methoden Einhalt zu tun, ist nach Ansicht des Verfassers, Schritte und Maßregeln zur Beseitigung ihres schädlichen Einflusses zu ergreifen die es den organisirten Arbeitern ermöglichen so weit als möglich ihre Spargroschen für sich zu behalten, für ihre eignen Interessen, in einer ihnen vorteilhaften Weise zu verwenden und damit den kapitalistischen Gesellschaften die Gelegenheit zu entziehen, die von organisirten Arbeitern ihnen zugehenden Versicherungsgebühren zur Beeinflüssung der gesetzgebenden Körper und zur Erlassung von Gesetzen zu benutzen die

uns schädlich, und dazu bestimmt sind unsere Organisationen in ihrer Weiterentwickelung zu hemmen.

Der Unionmann, der Innhaber eines, oder mehrerer Anteilscheine dieser Gesellschaft ist, kann die ihm zufallenden Dividenden zur Bestreitung seiner Kopfsteuer an seine Organisation verwenden und so seine Versicherungsunkosten, zu seinem und seiner Familie Vorteil, auf ein ganz geringes reduziren; und wenn er außer gegen Unfall und Krankheitsfälle noch gegen andere Fälle in dieser Gesellschaft versichert ist, so werden seine Gebühren ebenso niedrig wie in ersteren Fällen sein, selbst wenn er nur einen, oder nur ein par Anteilscheine besitzt. Die Versicherungsgebühren die diese Gesellschaft für die verschiedenen Fälle fordert wird so niedrig sein, daß wenn dieselben in den kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften eingeführt würden sie möglicherweise keine Policen unterbringen und überhaupt nicht bestehen könnten. Was die Versicherung gegen Unfall und Krankheitsfälle anbetrifft so können wir die Gebühren auf die Hülfte der von den kapitalistischen Gesellschaften erhobenen, und auf einen Betrag herabsetzen, der der Hälfte der Kopfsteuer, welche die organisirten Arbeiter heute an ihre nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen zu entrichten haben, gleichkommt. Und dabei werden ihnen dieselben Benefits gewährt zu denen sie jetzt in ihren Organisationen berechtigt sind. Und nicht nur das, wenn wir die Betriebskosten die diese Gesellschaft zu tragen haben wird mit denjenigen der kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften, die sich nach der Sterblichkeitsrate richten, vergleicht, so ergibt es sich, daß wir den Teilhabern dieser Gesellschaft den doppelten Betrag des Benefits das ihnen gegenwärtig von ihren Arbeiterorganisationen gewährt ist, auszahlen können, gegen eine Gebühr die nur die Hälfte ihrer jetzt zu entrichtenden Kopfsteuer ausmacht.

Die direkte Veranlassung zur Gründung dieser Gesellschaft unter dem Unionbanner ist, das Bestehen fraglicher Gesetze in fraglichen 17 Staaten; und unser spezieller Zweck ist, unter Beobachtung dieser Gesetze den organisirten Arbeitern Schutz zu gewähren und damit zugleich die kapitalistischen Gesellschaften zu verhindern sie auszusaugen und sie für ihre gemeine selbstsüchtige Zwecke zu benutzen. Das Bestehen einer von organisirten Arbeitern gebildeten Versicherungsgesellschaft, wird sich mit der Zeit als ein wichtiges Bindeglied zwischen ihnen erweisen das ihr harmonisches Zusammenwirken fördert, die Existenz ihrer Organisationen für alle Zeiten sichert und ihnen im ganzen Lande neue Mitglieder zuführen wird. Unser Unternehmen wird nach Ansicht des Verfassers eine solche Anziehungskraft auf Nicht-Unionmitglieder ausüben, daß diese sich beeilen werden der Vorteile und Benefits die wir ihnen und ihren Familien bieten, durch Anschluß an die Organisation ihres Gewerkes teilhaftig zu werden.

Um uns in der Sache klarer auszudrücken sei gesagt: Da unsere Police und Versicherungsgebühren, so niedrige sind, daß kapitalistische Gesellschaften dabei nicht existiren könnten, werden die Nicht-Unionmitglieder, die die von ersteren verlangten hohen Raten nicht erschwingen können, sich veranlaßt sehen, um sich und ihren Familien Schutz gegen Unfall, Krankheitsfälle u. s. w. zu sichern, wozu jeder Arbeiter moralisch verpflichtet ist, Zuflucht in den Arbeiterorganisationen zu suchen und ihnen beitreten.

Mitglieder von Lokal-Unionen die in dieser Gesellschaft gegen Unfall, oder gegen Krankheitsfälle versichert sind und in die Lage kommen Ansprüche auf das betreffende Benefit erheben zu müssen werden mit der größten Aufmerksamkeit behandelt und prompt befriedigt werden; vorausgesetzt, selbstverständlich, daß sie gutstehend sind, daß sie den Unfall oder Krankheit ihrer Lokal-Union gemeldet und ein ärzliches Attest eingesandt haben; und nachdem der Sekretär oder ein anderer dazu ausersehene Beamte die Forderung gebilligt hat und diese Tatsachen dieser Gesellschaft mitgeteilt wurden, wird ihnen letztere den ihnen laut ihrer Police zukommenden Betrag, gleichviel wer es auch sei und wo immer wohnhaft, ohne Verzug und ohne weitere Auskunft zu verlangen, zustellen.

Der Verfasser dieser Vorlage mögte die organisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes auf die Tatsache aufmerksam machen, daß er, George B. Gerau, die letzten drei Jahre dazu verwandt hat die Versicherungsgesetze der verschiedenen Staaten dieses Landes und die Methoden der Versicherungsgesellschaften zu studiren und über den Stand der Arbeiterorganisationen und Unterstützungsgesellschaften gegenüber diesen Gesetzen, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der von fraglichen siebzehn Staaten erlassenen, Klarheit zu schaffen; und daß diese Arbeit eine Ausgabe von $45,000.00 verursacht hat, welche bis auf den Pfennig von ihm selbst, George B. Gerau, zu Nutz und Frommen der organisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes bestritten wurde, mit dem Zweck im Auge dieses Unternehmen ins Leben zu rufen und erfolgreich durchzuführen.

Eingehende, von besagtem George B. Gerau persönlich geleiteten Untersuchungen der Geschäftsmethoden der kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften des ganzen Landes haben ergeben, daß es bei ihnen Gebrauch ist alljährlich mit Nicht-Union-Druckereibesitzern Kontrakte für die Lieferung von Druckarbeiten abzuschließen bei denen es sich um Hunderttausende von Dollar handelt. Diese, ihre Vorliebe für Nicht-Union-Druckarbeit, zeigt klar und deutlich, daß sie gar nicht daran denken sich gegenüber den vielen bei ihnen versicherten organisirten Arbeitern erkenntlich zu zeigen und daß sie deren Be-

strebungen feindlich gegenüberstehen. Und zu dieser Bevorzung von Nicht-Union-Arbeit und zur Bezahlung deren Kosten müssen die organisirten Arbeiter, die in diesen kapitalistischen Gesellschaften versichert sind, noch die Hand reichen.

Dies sind statistisch festgestellte Tatsachen, das Resultat der vom Verfasser vorgenommener Untersuchungen der Geschäftsmethoden der New York Life Insurance Co., der Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., der Aetna, Prudential, Pacific Mutual und anderer kapitalistischen Versicherungsgesellschaften. Der Verfasser hat auf Grund der von, von diesen Gesellschaften veröffentlichen Berichten, festgestellt, daß die organisirten Arbeiter der Vereinigten Staaten und Canadas zu dem Fond dieser Gesellschaften alljährlich die fabelhafte Summe von über einhundert Millionen beisteuern. Arbeiter, denkt hierüber nach, und dann stellt Euch die Frage: Wie können wir es dahin bringen, daß das Geld das die organisirten Arbeiter an kapitalistische Versicherungsgesellschaften zahlen in ihren eignen Händen bleibt wo es hingehört? Eure Antwort wird dann sein: Indem wir uns schriftlich oder telegraphisch an die Capital National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., um Anteilscheine der Union Labor Insurance Company der Vereinigten Staaten und Canada wenden und die Summe von $5.00 per Anteilschein einsenden. Letztere ist der Verkaufspreis der Anteilscheine und da der Verkauf nur auf eine gewisse Zeit beschränkt ist, sollte man ungesäumt wie oben verfahren.

Denkt darüber nach welch enorme Summen wir durch unsere Teilhaberschaft, besagter Gesellschaft zuführen, und wie sehr wir dadurch die Sache der Arbeit fördern können. Wir werden einen mächtigen Finanzfaktor schaffen der auf einer Basis der Gleichberechtigung in die industrielle Entwickelung und die Lage der Arbeiter heilsam eingreifen kann. Es ist der Wunsch und das Bestreben besagten George B. Gerau den organisirten Arbeitern ein Bollwerk zu errichten in dessen Schutz sie sich zu jeder Zeit flüchten können; ihnen eine Stütze zu geben deren sie in den letzten zehn Jahren dringend bedurften, ihnen aber gefehlt hat. Dieses Werk können wir leicht vollbringen wenn wir einen Teil der Kopfsteuer die wir jetzt an unsere Organisationen entrichten dieser, unserer eignen Versicherungsgesellschaft zuführen, wie es hier empfohlen ist. Die Versicherungsraten würden dann bedeutend niedriger sein als die enormen Raten die wir jetzt an kapitalistische Versicherungsgesellschaften bezahlen, und für dieselben Beiträge die wir jetzt entrichten um zu den verschiedenen Benefits berechtigt zu sein, würden wir größere Benefits beziehen, die wir auch genießen sollten, die wir aber in kapitalistischen Gesellschaften nie erhalten werden.

Ein Vorteil, den besagte Gesellschaft den organisirten in anderer Weise bieten wird, ist die Gelegenheit einer beträchtlichen Anzahl derselben in den verschiedenen Departements, Unterabteilungen und Büreaus Beschäftigung zu finden die in verschiedenen Teilen des Landes errichtet und ihren Sitz haben werden. Vom Atlantischen bis zum Pacifischen Ocean wird besagte Gesellschaft schon jetzt als ein Schutz und Trutzmittel der organisirten Arbeiter betrachtet und die Journale ihrer verschiedenen Organisationen veröffentlichen soeben diesen Prospektus und laden zur Teilnahme und zum Ankauf von Anteilscheinen ein.

Zum Schlusse erlaubt sich der Verfasser hervorzuheben, daß jedes Unionmitglied das dieses Unternehmen durch seinen persönlichen Einfluß und finanzielle Unterstützung, durch Ankauf von Anteilscheinen, zu fördern sucht, wird dadurch zur inneren und äußeren Befestigung seiner Organisation, zur Förderung seiner eignen Interessen und derjenigen seiner Familie, sowie zum Siege der Gerechtigkeit und dem Wohlergehen seiner Klasse beitragen.

Der Verfasser, George B. Gerau, ersucht daher alle Unionmitglieder sich sofort an die Capital National Bank in Indianapolis um Anteilscheine zu wenden. Vergeßt nicht, daß der Preis per Anteilschein fünf Dollar ($5.00) beträgt.

Aufrichtigst und brüderlichst
Der Ihrige
George B. Gerau.

Hierauf wurde zur Entgegennahme von Resolutionen geschritten die teilweise Abänderung der Konstitution des Departements verlangten und anderenteils sich auf andere Jurisdiktionsfragen bezogen. Die Veröffentlichung der bezüglich dieser Angelegenheiten gefaßten, wichtigen Beschlusse müssen wir Raummangels halber für eine spätere Nummer dieses Journals zurücklegen.

Whence Cometh My Help?

I walked on the path where the wounded lie,
Where the perilous road climbs rough and steep—
I lifted the fallen as I passed by
And comforted sorrowing ones who weep;
Gladly I gave from a limited store
To troubled souls whom I found to bless,
And where the Lord's footprints led on before
The labors of love brought me happiness.

But as all have burdens and all shed tears,
Now my sore heart cries in its hour of need,
And over my anguished soul, sick with fears,
The winds of the tempests sweep chill, indeed;
Then will I seek my Refuge on life's way
And there abide, for I need help today.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Department Francais

Le Mouvement ouvrier en Europe.

Dans un précédant article j'ai relaté les luttes qu'ont entammés nos camarades des divers pays européens, et ce au point de vue de l'action direct avec le patronat; on répond au lockout par la grève, on traite avec les patrons suivant le pouvoir qu'une plus ou moins bonne organisation permet. Ou signe des contrats de durée, ou on méne une lutte sournoise, suivant le cas, mais n'importe quel genre de lutte que l'on engage, n'importe quel succés ils pourront enrégistrer, jamais il n'oublieront de se servire de leurs droits politiques.

Organisé en classe de travailleurs, ils forcent la main aux partis bourgoise des divers couleurs ou dénomination et par cela ils forcent ces derniers à faire et à executer des lois en faveur de la classe proletarienne.

De minutieuses recherches dans la presse avancée, ainsi que dans les extraits législatifs m'ont permis de compiler les lois et les projets de lois tendant à protéger le travailleur et de le garder des risques à encourir par le maniement de l'outillage mécanique aussi bien que contre l'abus par trop prononcée de la part de son exploiteur.

Je veux donc faire un exposé de ces améliorations qui n'ont été décidée que depuis, 1908, ou qui restent encore pour le moment à l'état de projet, mais que l'on continue à travailler à leur execution:

La France a créé une loi du 20 Juillet, 1909, abolissant l'usage du blanc de céruse (white lead), dont se servent beaucoup les peintres, les plombiers, les ouvriers du bâtiment en général.

Comme ce blanc de céruse est fortement saturé des poisons d'arsénique, il resulta souvant des cas d'empoisonnement et des coliques de plomb, souvant suivi de mort. Cette loi s'etend également sur divers points plus accentués, sur toute l'Algérie et les colonies, permettant toutefois aux industriels de se débarrasser de ce qui leurs reste encore en mains de cette matière malsaine et dangereuse.

En commun accord avec l'Angleterre, la législature française vient d'etendre les bénéfices aux ouvriers des deux nations en cas d'accidents survenu pendant l'exécution de leur métier. Par exemple, un ouvrier anglais, travaillant dans une usine, fabrique ou atelier en France, et subissant durant son travail un accident quelconque, il aura droit au même traitement, dédomagement ou pension de retraite que dans le même cas serait accordé è un ouvrier de nationalité française. Si le cas se présente avec un ouvrier français travaillant en Angleterre, il serait traité de même par le gouvernement.

Puisque nous parlons de l'Angleterre, relatons le fait, que le gouvernement a convoqué une conférence avec les principaux personnages réprésentants les chambres syndicales ouvriers dans le but de créer des conseils de prud'hommes et des cours d'arbitrage. On compte introduir ces projets de lois devant la législature vers le printemps, 1910.

Un projet de loi d'un bénéfice imense pour la classe ouvrière anglaise depend à présent de l'issue des lois proposés dans le but de prélever un impot considerable sur les gros héritage; il s'agit de la loi d'assurance ouvrière contre le chômage! Celui qui a eu la malechance de se trouver sans travail pendant six mois ou plus, ou dont le métier, tel que celui du bâtiment, lui procure cette misère cronique d'être forcé de chômer dans une période de saison morte annuelle, saura apprecier le bienfait d'une loi pareille. Rien ne serait plus juste que de faire payer ces dépenses, occasionés par le chômage ou par l'assurance contre le chômage, par les héritiers, par des multimillionaires qui doivent leur fortune essentiellement à l'exploitation des mêmes travailleurs.

Le Canton de Graubunden en Suisse, a adopté par voix de référendum, c'est à dire par un vote populaire spécial, l'introduction des conseils de prud'hommes, en faveur de la classe ouvrière.

La même loi a pris force d'exécution dans le Canton de Vaud.

Le Canton de Bâle a accepté, par voix législatif, les cours d'arbitrage en cas de litige entre patrons et ouvriers. De plus, ce Canton adopta une loi interdisant l'ouverture des maisons de commerces les dimanches et les jours féeriés, à l'exception de commerce de vivres ou de récréation.

Un projet de loi fut présenté par le grand conseil de ce Canton à la législature, concernant l'adoption d'une assurance nationale pour les veuves et les orphelins.

Les Pays Bas (Hollande) ont chargé une commission gouvernementale de trouver un moyen propre à constater le nombre des ouvriers sans travail, ainsi qu'un moyen de protéger ces ouvriers contre les suites du chômage.

Le petit pays qui s'appelle le Grand Duché de Luxembourg, va même plus loin dans la protection de ses citoyens. À part d'une fort bonne assurance nationale contre les accidents industrielles, on y vient de créer une assurance nationale agricole; celle ci s'etend sur les cultivateurs, jardiniers, gardes forestières domesttiques, journalistes et sur tous les enfants mineurs dans l'emploi de l'agriculture ou le jardinage. Les paysants et maitres jardiniers eux même, s'il ne sont pas assez riche pour s'en passer, sont obligés à s'assurer directement contre les accidents.

Si l'un ou l'autre se trouve, par suite d'accident ou de maladies hors d'état de travailler, cette assurance lui procure les moyens nécessaires, ou de se soigner chez soi ou de se faire soigner à l'hopitale; elle lui paye son salaire intégral afin qu'il puisse nourrir sa famille, et en cas d'impossibilité de reprendre son travail, elle lui paye une annuitée de retraite jusqu'à la fin de ses jours. En cas de mort par accident, elle paye une pension à sa veuve et ses enfants mineurs.

La Finnlande, ce peuple si intelligent et si avancé, et par cela même si terrorisé par la Russie officièlle, est malgré l'oppression russe, sur le point d'élaborer un nouveau règlement du travail des femmes et des enfants, tel que: défense du travail des enfants au dessous de 14 ans, défense de travail pour les femmes et les enfants dans les industries présentant du danger, défense du travail de nuit aux enfants mineurs; limite des heures de travail à 10 heures par jour pour les adultes et à 6 heures pour les mineurs (enfants). De plus, défense d'emporter du travail chez soi pour être fini après avoir passé 10 heures à travailler dans la fabrique ou l'atelier.

A part ces mesures d'un esprit purement local, il me reste à noter des mesures de protection du travail prise d'une manière collective par plusieurs états ou nations.

Le travail de nuit, executé par les femmes, vient d'être rêglé d'un commun accord par les pays suivants: Allemagne, Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique, La France, La Grande Bretagne, le Luxembourg, Les Pays Bas, la Suisse et plusières colonies dependants de l'Angleterre.

D'un commun accord les pays suivants ont décidé la défense de l'emploi dans les industries divers, du phosphore jaune et blanc: L'Allemagne, le Danemark, la France, le Luxembourg, les Pays Bas et la Suisse. L'Italie, par lois passé à l'unanimité de sa législature, haute et basse, vient de joindre les pays mentionés plus haut; la législature antrichiene a imité cet exemple, tout en invitant la législature hongroise à en faire autant.

La Colonie africaine du fleuve Orange vient, par loi spéciale, interdire l'usage du phosphore blanc. Comme l'on sait par experience, le phosphore est une matière dangereuse à manipuler, par raport au scorbut dont sont attaint les ouvriers de cette dangereuse industrie.

Voilà une liste d'autant plus jolie qu'en Europe on a l'habitude d'exécuter les lois une fois promulgés.

Un autre avantage considerable à noter: en Europe il n'existe dans aucune Etat une cour supérieure nationale qui a le pouvoir de déclarer comme inapplicable les lois faites par la législature sous prétexte que ces lois sont "inconstitutionelles," tel que la chose se pratique annuellement aux Etats Unis; en Europe, la Législature n'est pas au dessus de la loi, elle est là pour garantire leur stricte exécution et application.

Pour rendre justice aux Etats Unios je dois dire à cette place que les états divers en Amerique ont promulgés, en 1907, 407, et en 1908, 231 lois tendant à protèger le

(Suite à la page 57.)

BLATTMAN, JOHN, of L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.

KEENE, M. W., of L. U. 284, Erie, Pa.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING NOVEMBER, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11749	H. M. Mortensen	7	$100.00
11750	Charles Everson	27	50.00
11751	Jan Matousek	54	50.00
11752	Mrs. Emily Hargraves	78	50.00
11753	C. E. Raymond	147	200.00
11754	Mrs. Inga R. Johnson	387	50.00
11755	Max A. Foerster	578	200.00
11756	John P. Walker	699	50.00
11757	James Ellis	1036	200.00
11758	August Johnson	1717	200.00
11759	Mrs. E. D. M. Stabford	1717	50.00
11760	D. M. Langston	75	200.00
11761	Mrs. M. H. McDonald	112	50.00
11762	John Henning	14	200.00
11763	Mrs. Rosie Wirt	47	50.00
11764	Mrs. E. J. Fulford	58	50.00
11765	Fred Kontowsky	73	200.00
11766	Elias L. Norrick	73	200.00
11767	David I. Undercoffer	288	200.00
11768	Chas. H. Luthy	733	50.00
11769	Julius F. Reese	78	50.00
11770	Herman Kuehnke	199	200.00
11771	Chas. R. Palmer	1639	200.00
11772	Mrs. Susana Kidd	2	50.00
11773	Mark J. Campbell	22	200.00
11774	George Crisp	33	200.00
11775	John J. Wise	33	200.00
11776	Harry Kamber	106	200.00
11777	John Radus	1805	200.00
11778	Robert Hogg	273	200.00
11779	D. Dicanini	526	50.00
11780	Mrs. Mary Calhoon	809	25.00
11781	Mrs. Hattie M. Howland	1005	50.00
11782	W. K. Clark	1329	200.00
11783	Hans Lorass	7	200.00
11784	Daniel Grieser	26	200.00
11785	Fred J. Schrier	62	50.00
11786	Henry A. Morehouse	125	200.00
11787	Eugene Caron	134	200.00
11788	Jacob Van Valkenburgh	219	200.00
11789	Geo. Wetzel	309	50.00
11790	Mrs. Sallie M. Candy	376	50.00
11791	Nels Peterson	1367	50.00
11792	M. W. Paul	53	200.00
11793	J. J. Hartman	73	200.00
11794	Mrs. Anna J. Nelson	483	50.00
11795	John Blottman	764	50.00
11796	Mrs. Ann S. Fraiser	887	50.00
11797	Candido Vazquez	1450	200.00
11798	Adam Miller	1477	50.00
11799	L. J. Morris	198	200.00
11800	Wm. A. Anderson	286	200.00
11801	Wm. Haas	497	200.00
11802	Ernst Grothe	440	50.00
11803	Charles Parson	482	197.50
11804	Mrs. Chas. E. Reel	610	50.00
11805	Frank Voss, Jr.	698	200.00
11806	Frank D. Bunker	742	200.00
11807	G. W. Emery	1434	50.00
11808	Vojtech Vanerka	54	200.00
11809	Peter T. Hermanson	181	200.00
11810	Alexander Young	196	47.50
11811	Mrs. Anna Knopfli	375	50.00
11812	I. A. Willis	592	200.00
11813	Mrs. Hannah Oberg	10	50.00
11814	Mrs. Theresa Heinrich	58	50.00
11815	Mrs. Susia E. Palmateer	132	50.00
11816	John Ellingsen	181	50.00
11817	John Fenchel	304	200.00
11818	Mrs. Addie J. Baptiste	306	50.00
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	Total		$21,280.75

Le Mouvement ouvrier en Europe.

(Suite de la page 55.)

travailleur, ou à réglementer les conditions du travail; malheureusement la plupart de ses lois, bien intentionnés, restent à l'état de lettre morte, parcque la classe ouvrière laisse leur exécution et leur application aux mains de la classe capitaliste, qui n'a aucun intérêt à les voir appliqué ce qui de droit; et pour cause.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

A Propos du Gateau Entier.

Frère Rédacteur du "Carpenter:"

Après avoir lu l'article du camarade Henryot dans le journal du mois de septembre, sur les grèves général en Europe permettez moi de dire en réponse ce qui suit: Quoique j'ai du profond respect des opinions, et du bon vouloir de chacun, je prends la liberté d'exprimer mon avis opposé en ce qui concerne les moyens employés par les ouvriers de l'Europe pour obtenir le gâteau entier et dont le camarade Henryot nous fait récit dans son article.

Je n'hésite donc pas de dire, que dans mon opinion, l'idée d'une lutte victorieuse entrera plutôt dans la tête de la classe ouvrière des Etats Unis, que dans celle d'une autre payes parcequ'elle a eue bien plus d'expérience, que les autres.

Personne ne peut parler avec certitude du gâteau entier de l'avenir sans prendre en considération, l'histoire d'un people et la course du monde. L'expérience (la mere de la sagesse) doit nous servir pour justifier nos assertions.

Plus d'un siècle, les ouvriers américains ont fait usage du bulletin de vote, mais bien peu ont obtenu le gâteau entier; il n'y a que ceux (assez malins) qui l'ont arraché des mains des autres.

C'est avec une simplicité admirable que l'esprit de la classe ouvrière des Etats Unis est consideré. A faute d'intelligence, mais c'est plutôt l'expérience, qui a fait naitre en elle, le dégoût de l'incertitude. C'est vrai, le mandat impérative n'existe pas dans les Etats Unis, mais par le paragraphe 3 de l'article 6 de la constitution, il est généralement accepté que cette loi empêchera les serviteurs du people de se transformer en traitre. Tant peu que par serment ou affirmation les élus du people sont empêcher de se transformer en traitre, tant peu le mandat impératif seul, les empêchera de changer leur couleur. Il n'y a pas mal d'exemples pour justifier cette assertion.

Cependant, je suis parfaitement d'avis avec camarade Henryot sur le sujet et la nécessité de l'instruction et de l'éducation; et pour arriver à une lutte victorieuse et finale, il n'y a qu'une course à poursuivre —c'est de tâcher à s'instruire les uns les autres, dans un esprit libre et sans considération de secte.

Salut fraternel,

WILLIAM WARNY.

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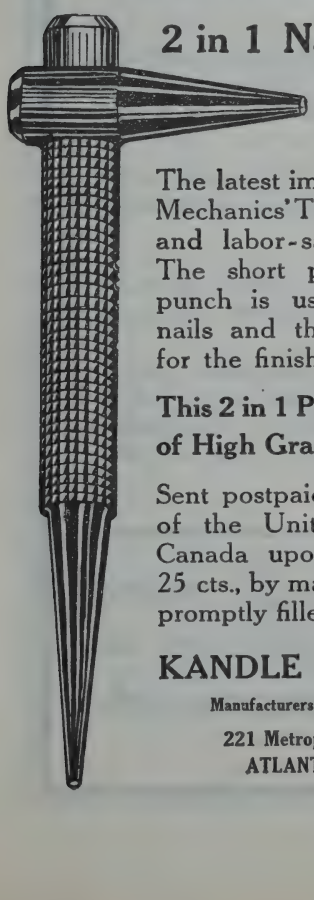
Sioux Falls, S. D.—F. C. Almont, 413 E. 13th street.
South Bend, Ind.—I. Blackburn, 2205 S. Chapin st.
South McAlester, I. T.—R. E. Lee.
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschen.
Springfield, Ill.—W. E. Jolly, 1424 S. 1st st.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 14 Lombard st.
Springfield and Milburn, N. J.—Fred H. Pierson.
Springfield, O.—Geo. Allison, 611 W. Main st.
St. Cloud, Minn.—Chas. E. Mitchell, 740 17½ ave., South.
St. Louis, Mo.—Emile Ruhle, 3001 Olive st.; L. H. Proske, 3001 Olive st.; Samuel Marshall, 3001 Olive st., Wm. M. Michaels, 3001 Olive st.; John Prehn, 3001 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Joseph Banger, Gen. Delivery.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. P. Walsh, 510 Bay st
Summit, N. J.—John H. Phessant, 15 Orchard street.
Syracuse, N. Y.—John H. Franklin, 10 Clinton Block.
Tacoma, Wash.—J. W. Shrader.
Tampa, Fla.—
Teague, Tex.—J. H. Mayberry.
Terre Haute, Ind.—Philip I. Davis, 526 S. 19th st.
Terrell, Tex.—Lawrence Stovall, Box 372.
Toledo, O.—J. W. Beam, 314 Cherry st.
Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
Toleston, Ind.—L. U. 1117, C. Banta.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Sidney Jones, 57 Melville ave.
Tuxedo, N. Y.—Collin Haywood, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 116 Bayard st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Twin Falls, Idaho—E. E. Hodges.
Utica, N. Y.—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
Vancouver, B. C.—Sam Kerningham, 820 12th ave., East.



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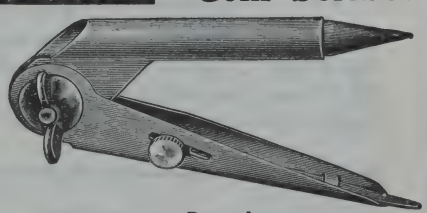

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The Carpenter

is "devoted to the protection of American labor and industries." Notice that. Labor is put first.

This being the case, we must expect to find the American workingman in the highly protected industries getting his share of the "protection" in the form of top-notch wages. It is reasonable to suppose that the interests who secure vast benefits from the government, on the plea that part of it is to go to labor, are living up to their declared purpose and passing a share of these benefits on to their workingmen. If it can be shown that they are not doing so, then they have acted in bad faith. They have secured money from the people on false pretenses. They have put into their own pockets large sums which rightfully belong to their workingmen.

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The new tariff board just appointed by President Taft finds here, at the very outset, work to do. According to the president's own interpretation of the law, this board has the power to investigate into the cost of production of every article entering into the tariff law.

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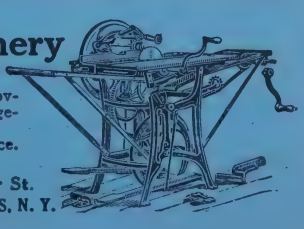

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The Carpenter

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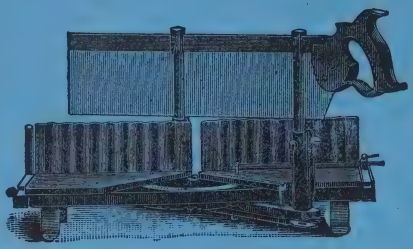

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REMOTE

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THE REAL ISSUE

By J. W. FOLEY

There are two issues, after all,
Above the ones the speech may call
  Or wisdom utter;
Two issues that with men and you
Are most important—and the two
  Are bread and butter.

Let patriotic banners wave,
Let economic speakers rave;
  'Tis not potential
That Art proclaim and Music sing—
The Loaf is, after all, the thing
  That's most essential.

Truth seeks some broader meeting place
For breed or clan or tribe or race,
  For saint and sinner;
But after all the noise and fuss
The issue paramount with us
  Is—What for dinner?

New theories we may evolve,
Old governments we may dissolve,
  New flags float o'er us,
And truth may search and wisdom think,
Still these two planks of meat and drink
  Are yet before us.

So let contention hotly wage,
And let wars of logic rage
  In discourse fretted;
When all the clamor is complete
The issue still is what to eat
  And how to get it!

The Carpenter

ORGANIZED LABOR'S FINANCIAL POWER.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

THE ancient Greeks had it that the earth holds all undeveloped wealth—that is, the original things that have wealth or from which wealth may be developed. It may be upon the earth's surface or so far below it that neither human eye can see nor human mechanism reach it. Each, however, may show samples and specimens of wondrous value and beauty, and what the eye discovers the hand may develop. The theory of the Greeks was as profound as it was true, in fact, but God created the heaven and the earth and made man his instrument in discovery and development to mortal beings.

We do not depend wholly but largely on the soil or the seed that grow in it, nor upon the success that nature, when in her warm moods, gives to either. The same Creator has taught us to depend also upon the faculties and strength which he has given us. It is said, figuratively, that we are of the dust of the earth, and in the theory of many we shall again return to it, while the insistence of many others is that our dust will again be of utility. For myself, I can hardly imagine that I shall be turned into a plowshare, nor that a plowshare will ever be turned into me.

However, these things may be, discovery and development of nature's wealth will continue and man be its searchlight and the hand that will move his mechanism, but all and everything will need and require his labor in order that all that is brought from the depth or taken from the surface of the earth to be turned into wealth may be made beautiful, useful and productive.

What a wonderful thing, then, is Labor! How poorly is it paid, how strangely some regard its dignity and service, some treating it with a contempt that makes them all the more contemptible for their contemptuous treatment. Is it true that this is the one country on earth where there is a right appreciation of the value and dignity of Labor; the one nation where contempt prevails for the man who has contempt for Labor?''

I can hardly agree with the Colorado preacher-politician, for I am quite certain there are many who have a contempt for the laboringman, notwithstanding he has made it possible for them to amass fortunes and affluence. I know one in Battle Creek, Mich.—a nature faker of food—another in Dayton, Ohio, one in St. Louis, Mo., another in Indianapolis, Ind., and many more of their associates, who have an eminent respect for the laboring people so long as the toilers work for contemptible wages. Frankly, if there are no others, I am one in this nation who has a contempt for the men who, such as I mention, have a contempt for the laborer.

It is the inelegant thought that ''money makes the mare go.'' I confess I am not in an elegant mood, and cannot resist asking of what service would the mare be had it only the wild domain of nature to live in, only wild fruit to subsist on, none to equip it with the auxiliaries of exertions and service or give it care, kindness and attention. The soil grows its food which the farmer cultivatingly tames. The earth produces the iron which the blacksmith shapes into shoes for its feet, the teamster guides and cares for its strength, the carpenter erects shelter for it from the season's vicissitudes, but neither nature or the farmer, the blacksmith, teamster, carpenter nor other crafts furnishing auxiliaries entering into the work of the beast, are any more dependent upon money than money is dependent upon their labor to make the mare go.

Enlarge the illustration.

The United States government is just now actually needing a billion of dollars to enable it to avoid the verge of a financial fall, as the alarm has gone forth that the working balance in the treasury is so very near the danger line that unless there is an immediate, unusually heavy, increase in receipts, certificates are foreshadowed ''to keep the financial machinery going until incoming revenues increase sufficiently

to relieve the alarming drain.'' A contemplated but doubtful relief is evidenced in the demand, started by the American Bankers' Association, for a Central Bank ''subsidized or provided with a capital from the government of $100,000,000,'' which, it is ''suggested,'' shall ''be subjected to a bonded loaning to manufacturers, merchants and producers at a rate of 3 per cent.''

Just here I, too, have a suggestion—that all labor should sit up and take notice of this. With such an indebtedness hanging over the government, the probable issuance of certificates, and the advantage that would be taken by manufacturers, merchants and ''producers''—better say ''promoters'' and ''brokers''—who might—undoubtedly would—control bonds and bonded loans, it may be seriously asked if there is not a crisis impending that would, at least might, fall heavily upon labor and insignificantly light upon Capital?

The optimist will say there is nothing to fear; that the government itself will provide the money, if not from its revenues, then from its mints, and the pessimist will answer that nature may not immediately yield up its precious metals or that the manufacturers may not find himself able to turn out such other material requisite in the making of money.

Let me advise Mr. Optimist to have a heart-to-heart talk with Mr. Pessimist, since the latter is of that class that cannot be fooled ''all the time,'' and in that class may be found the miner and the mare and the skilled mechanic and industrial toiler with an arm in the making of money and moneyed materials—in brief, with a power in all the industrial and business affairs of the country.

The American Federation of Labor is virtually the congress of organized labor, although there is a small unaffiliated minority, part of which are numerically and financially strong, that do not bind themselves to or are bound by the congress. They are, however, organized, and with many that are unorganized associate their common interest with it in the common cause and give it at least a moral support. In the survey of general receipts and disbursements they join it as one institution having, as was safely estimated by the late Carroll D. Wright, a membership in excess of five million, three-fifths of which, let it be stated, constitute the organized class. The minimum wage of this united force was estimated January 1, 1909, as earning $1.00 on each of the 365 days of the year. Placing the united membership at five million, their united annual wage sum reaches one billion, eight hundred and twenty-five million of dollars. Three-fifths of this wage gross constitute the amount received by the organized class, the governing bodies deriving an income from membership fees, dues, assessments and exigent resources annually averaging $11.80 per member. Give to this income the proper multiplication, and it will be seen that organized labor has an enormous sum of money which cannot be but simply amazing in its power throughout the land.

The public has no access to the itemized expenditures, but the fact is manifest that this vast sum is not hoarded, much less invested in stocks, bonds and other interest-bearing securities, but is moving in the deep, broad tide of business, aiding our purchasing power in all things and at all times. The presentation is something for the American people to study and reflect upon, and instead of weakening it or giving encouragement to its destruction, the wiser course is to morally support it as a factor shortening if not removing the danger line of a financial crisis.

To the unionist and all wage earners let me say, ''Don't give up the ship.''

Clear the Way.

The crest and crowning of all good
Life's final star, is brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost poses and mirth;
Will send her new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race,
And still it comes, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.
Come, clear the way, then, clear the way;
Blind creeds and kings have had their day,
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran;
Make way for brotherhood—make way for men.

—Edwin Markham.

The Carpenter

SCOPE OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

Structure of Education.

THE anxious mother, as she watches her babe pass into sensory life—sees, in the look that meets her own, embryotic thought; in the stretching forth of tiny hands, to welcome her grasp, the courage of confidence; in the murmured words "papa-mamma," the power of speech; in rompings in childhood, muscularity's development; in mud-built mansions, young exertion and inventions and realizes childhood's intellect has found understanding, yearns for broader conditions and is prepared, by nature, for human education. Primary perplexities are overcome, syllabic paths measured, sentence and construction formed, writing, speaking—aye, the genius of the mother tongue inured, enlargement and improvement advanced, academic honors obtained and pride and pleasure divided and enjoyed by and between parent and child.

What of the Future.

We are supposed to educate ourselves and others to form pure thought, deal in truth, express opinions clearly, calmly, to tread cautiously, regard honest purpose and yield to convictions when right, reason and logic demonstrate wrong and error. Hence we are all concerned in education because its influence governs life, improves society, solidifies business, makes peace safer, prosperity and prospects more certain if not more assured. Under its impetus and aid millions of people have lived, thrived and built up and enjoyed their intelligence, intellects and fortunes. We respect it as a distinctive feature and fruit of Christianity, a higher action of the mind, a framer of science, a command to the soul to realize what is right, what is wrong, to secure a higher order of things the better to feel, work for, and manifest life's noblest aims and ends that we and all mankind may have and enjoy human benefits. It may be that some have abused or been abused by it and many have been deprived of its benefits by cold, pinching poverty. But the deprivation or lessening of its advantages affect all, yet it will readily be seen that wage workers are most affected by or compelled to fight such disheartening effects because poverty is their mightiest antagonist. To otherwise increase the power of such antagonist is but to destroy education and hold in contempt the Maker's concern for human welfare and happiness.

Work of the Hour.

What has been said may define the general structure and scope of scholastic education, but it seems to me the work before us is to do and say only those things that lead to the need of more liberal harmonious training and instructions the better to guide Capital and Labor toward and for each other, to speak for individual and collective interests and find whether the two real factors in industrial life have been or are wise and just and in accord with moral, legal and constitutional rights, privileges, and premises, for candor admits both have and are susceptible to error and mistake, often painful, often dangerous, often disastrous one to the other, each to the interests vital to both, to the people and to the country in which both exist.

Wrongs and Rights.

Let me say that the extremists of Capital may anathematize members of labor unions as "criminals"—their leaders as "Charlatans" and "Blatant agitators"—all as anarchists—but educated people know that such implications are acts not covered nor countenanced by either the members or unions of organized labor, that no such workers built the mighty ships leaving or returning to our shores, railways running over our lands—in brief—the stupendous enterprises, structures or buildings serving commerce, transportation, or other needs of business life, but on the contrary by the creators of capital—labor's skilled mechanics, and industrial workers.

The law is supposed to favor no crime nor convicted criminal, but I can see neither law nor mercy, nor justice extended to free, law-abiding workmen in making the criminal their competitor in home and foreign labor.

It is a senseless argument that cheap prison labor lowers cost. The spirit that employes it is insatiate and in its greed it seeks cheap material as well as cheap labor, making both expensive to purchaser or consumer because of loose workmanship and material inferiority. As education teaches us to be just as well as generous, I must ask if it is not grievously wronged by such deceptions and fraud? Nor do I believe it is the broad spirit of industrial education to take advantage of toilers by forcing a wage so low that the alternative is to beg, borrow, steal, starve, or slave and wear out human nature's vital forces in long, weary hours of toil. I believe we should join in the effort of the Eight-Hour League of America to make the eight-hour rule universal, even to taking Labor with that organization into politics and demanding, as it proposes to do, political, legal and official recognition.

Child Labor.

Few of our citizens realize the enormity of child labor, but every one should be made well informed with its sad effect upon our civic and national economic conditions, menacing as it does the long established standards of literacy and culture and commercial and industrial advancement.

Immigration.

Let me ask our educators to tell me the effect upon American industries of placing the ignorant, half-famished working masses of Europe—those who toil for any wage and devote no redeeming hours to personal, mental, social or industrial improvement in competition with us. It is my conviction that any thing and every thing should be done to either elevate this class of our population or preserve us from its presence.

Limit and Liability.

The limiting of the freedom of speech and of the press disturbs the most important principle of government equal in its seriousness to the denial of the old Anglo-Saxon prerogative that a man shall be tried by his peers. Fully as wrong and serious and beyond all sympathy and approval is the demand upon Capital that it equally divide profit and property and assume all responsibility and that the element that asks for fair work for fair pay should be denied its insistence and its existence.

Influence of Educators.

Certain of our college professors declare that every healthy, vigorous wage-earner, not past the half century of life, should be educated in some college of learning and instruction if he, or she, would earn a living sufficient to provide for present and possible needs. Indeed! Well, many an educator had not even a rudimentary training until long after the period where one must decide between an idle, aimless life or one of active useful purpose. The right turn is, of course, to the latter. Whichever it is, it must be understood, and understood labor means intelligent, reliable, organized labor. Educate our youth or our fellow beings entering labor life to seek understood labor and they will stand securely upon the principle and basis of union labor.

Dr. Eliot, late president of Harvard college, insists that workingmen without education show no self-respect, social influence or standing, no certainty of a providence for later life, while his successor, Prof. Lowell, declares scholarly attainments are essential to make the workman strong in competitive labor. Dr. Hadley of Yale is quoted as classing Education as "the only distinguishing mark of intellectual industry," he also asserting "the laborer is less concerned about culture and scholarship than about controlling might and muscle," which reminds us that to a question asked by Abraham Lincoln as to how many animals were in the barn when one was stolen, the answer was "two, besides the man," and evidently Dr. Hadley believes man is a beast. Only recently Prof. Wilson of Princeton sorrowed for the lad, born or left heir to money, "growing into years amidst sympathy for uneducated people of the working class." "The idea," says the Detroit News, "that in some trades it will presently not be worth the employer's

while to attempt anything at all,' as stated by Mr. Wilson, might be interesting if only some of these trades were specified. Utterances of this character in baccalaureate sermons to graduating classes are enough to create a suspicion that some universities make a practice of teaching what isn't so, and filling the minds of young men and women with false ideas of life.'' Disputes, contentions and indifferences of opinion will incessantly arise between interests. If Labor has views which it consistently believes are true and should be known and their merits and demerits discussed, it deserves not an arrogant, insolent ''Nothing-to-Arbitrate'' refusal. The spirit certainly does not follow the rule recognized as golden, indeed many may insist upon David Harum's favorite of ''doing'' others as others ''do.'' In most instances where strikes are forced by oppressors, the oppressed generally follow ''Professor'' Harum.

Technical Schools.

Admitting that education aids the understanding and performance of excellent work, I nevertheless cannot persuade myself that books, charts, treatises, lectures, lessons and instructions alone demonstrate or secure perfect, practical results in mechanical techniques and industrial efficiency. Real values and usefulness come from some regular course of action or specific operation. Experience may be imagined, but never realized until the principle and science of the use and action of things has received severe test and trial in the real schools of labor—the shops, factories, and where actual operations are performed and service and study explained and demonstrated by masters and past masters who have spent years at, in many instances, hard labor, in others slavish toil, who teach as they work under the noise and impetus of both mental and physical life.

One young man who had ended a year's course in a Western technical institute admitting having only a theoretical knowledge of practical work, in an attempt to gain the latter among others, answered a call of the National Association of Manufacturers to replace striking unionists, and being assured of traveling expenses and ''prevailing wages,'' which he found was a cut of 20 per cent. from the union scale, accepted the job. On the fourth day of his employment he and his friends were told by the superintendent of the plant that each ''looked and worked more like thirty-cents-a-day men than thirty-cents-an-hour mechanics,'' to ''go back to the institute and tell the professors and students to throw away books, put on overalls and settle down to a life course in mechanics, as the company was not employing mimics.''

''And I conscientiously believe,'' added our young friend, ''that this institution and its kind cause more harm than benefit to young men seeking purely mechanical trades, indeed as the judge (his father a prominent lawyer and jurist) says, penitentiaries, so far as practical mechanical instructions and knowledge is concerned, are better schools in which to learn trades.''

There was no surprise over the association's part. It boycotts union and all other labor that resents its oppressions and demands; that prisons, however were better industrial schools than institutions offering technical instruction under guarantee of theoretical and practical correctness was, at least, a moral surprise.

Another, a pupil in an elsewhere located school, which had added certain trades more properly belonging to art, expressed elation over deriving a small revenue from the sale, to private parties, of blue prints accompanied by details and specifications. It brought to our mind what the National Bulletin said, ''We may question the good taste of the man who builds from advertised blue prints, though a majority of these are creditable productions, or we may doubt the ideal of the professional ethics of the architect who grinds out the blue prints without fear or favor. It may be that many of these prints are simply ''pot-boilers,'' the work of some struggling artist who is using the blue print business as a means for reaching better things. It will be noticed that our architects never advertise ''blue prints for sale cheap.'' They have an architectural reputation to make and hold, and they know quite well that while a good honest reputation may be smashed to atoms by the blue-print habit, a good lasting architectural reputation can never be built up with safety on the frag-

mentary bones of patched up blue-print art.''

At the first annual convention of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, it was realized that the day of the unreliable, uneducated workman should pass from recognition and approval in view of the fact that home labor was in competition with ignorant, illiterate workmen in and from European countries, that therefore an increasing need of and demand for systematic education was present because of its importance to manufacture, production, and building or structural work.

The Apprenticeship System.

It is generally believed that organized labor is opposed to the apprenticeship system. How this belief came about is hard to say, but nevertheless it is a fact just the same. We are found fault with because the American boy has neither an opportunity nor a chance to learn a trade; certain employers' organizations, manufacturers' associations and so-called philanthropists bewail and lament the stand trade unions have taken on this important question. They say it is wrong, unjust, unfair and un-American to prevent a boy from learning a trade, and so say we. They cry out that this evil must be stopped—so say we. They propose to remedy this matter by establishing trade schools, where the theories of the trade are taught within a given time, say, from three to five months. From these trade schools they expect to bring forth the mechanics of the future; a very laudable idea and very good act on their part. But can they do it? Are they honest in their undertakings and intentions? Let us see. It takes more than theory to make a mechanic. It takes practical, hard work, careful training, time and experience and continual perseverance. It takes adaptability on the part of the boy. It takes a determined will to master the intricacies of any trade. If not, the boy will never amount to much, can never do a good job and will always be a botch. The average employer does not care much whether the American boy learns a trade or not. All he wants is to have his work done in the quickest way possible and at the cheapest price. It seems that quantity counts these days instead of quality. In times of strikes it is very handy for the employer to fall back on the trade schools in order to replenish his working force, and in this manner show the world that he can conduct his business in his own way without interference from any one, and especially from members of organized labor. This is the only reason why they favor and support trade schools. The fact is, the bosses nowadays don't want apprentices. They are too much trouble and annoyance. They don't want to be tied up with them or with trade unions in any shape or form. They want to be free to hire whom they please, work them as they please, pay them what they please and discharge them when they please. All this rant and bosh about trade unions opposing the American boy in learning a trade is but playing to the galleries and to public sentiment in order to throw odium on the organized labor movement of our country.

Our organization, and every well organized trade, favors the apprenticeship system. We have advocated it for years. It is the only legitimate way a boy may become proficient in the trade he desires to follow. It is the only logical way that he can become an A No. 1 mechanic. We have drawn up apprenticeship laws and forms of indenture papers covering the apprenticeship system, but in the majority of cases we found that the employers did not want to have anything to do with them. We were told that it was too troublesome to be bothered with boys at all, and so the matter was thrown back on our hands and we have since dealt with it as best we could. We have taught the carpenter trade to the boys irrespective of apprenticeship laws, indenture papers and trade schools, or whether the bosses coincided with us or not. We have given the trade to hundreds of boys, yes, thousands in the past, and at the present time have more than five thousand apprentices affiliated with our organization as semi-beneficial members, who, on attaining the age of twenty-one years and being otherwise qualified, will be admitted to full beneficial membership, entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges guaranteed by our organization. Because we have protected our trade by limiting the apprentices in number, we are

told by our enemies that we are preventing the American boy from learning a trade. Nothing of the kind. We had to do that or else some employers would have nothing but apprentices all the time—some of them with whiskers a foot long—working any number of hours per day at starvation wages. The unions fight for the protection of their members, old and young alike, the improvement of the trade and the welfare of humanity in general. Surely it cannot be said that they are not doing a grand and noble work.

Value of Labor Organizations.

The general discussion at the first convention of the National Industrial Education Society established the fact that the real strength and value of all labor lies in organization, able leadership, intelligent instruction and general efficiency; that the most dangerous element to industrial understanding and prosperity developed from the unorganized classes, especially those new to our nationality and its conditions, too old to enter our schools of learning and instructions, too new to assume our systems and methods.

The late Carroll D. Wright added the thought that the influx, having no understanding of or experience in our grade of practical workmanship, it was unjust to our American workmen, native and naturalized, to equalize wages with or send the former to our manual or training schools—incomplete, he thought, without shop, factory, or work of practical sort—at public or contributed expense. Jane Addams protesting that nearly if not all such schools were captured or being captured by capitalists, manufacturers, and employers imposing insufferable conditions and giving inadequate pay.

Work of Architects.

The work of architects should receive more attention from builders, contractors, employers and employes in order that these may obtain a lessening of the vagueness of contracts, the elimination of useless terms and conditions and the incorporation of plainer, more proper phrasing and clauses covering the legal, trade and industrial rights of employes, their safety and protection and an equitable assumption of personal and property responsibility on the part of both employer and employes. There is no doubt in the mind that this is an important matter of industrial education. Let me call your attention to another excerpt, also from the National Builder, which has a bearing on this point. "Sometimes the penalty clause, after providing for the payment of a certain sum, goes on: "The same to be regarded as liquidated damages, and not as penalty." This is an attempt to exclude the jurisdiction of the courts to interfere, even if the penalty is out of all proportion to the damage done. It has been held that in spite of these words, if the judge sees a method of assessing damages and relieving the party at fault against payment of a large sum, the mere use of the expression, "liquidate damages," does not in any way curtail his power to do so.

Trade Agreements.

I cannot better express my sentiments upon this matter than by quoting those of John Mitchell, who said, "The trade agreement is an unmistakable recognition of the interdependence of labor and capital; it is the concrete expression of co-operative effort between these two dominant factors in our industrial life. It is an acknowledgment of the rights and obligations of the workmen and the rights and obligations of the employer; its formulation gives the workman a knowledge of the employer's business and it gives the employer a knowledge of the workman's needs and wants which it is essential that each should have in fairly determining all questions of wages and conditions which leads up to the consummation of a trade agreement, opens the way for dissipating many false impressions and clearing up misunderstandings which of themselves frequently lead to serious consequences."

Building Trades Department.

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor a building trades department was established with a purpose of making more distinctive the relations of building and structural work and more firmly uniting such trades in closer affiliations with each other. Its effect upon industrial education can certainly be en-

larged. Rather than the minds of children filled with what endangers their moral honesty and rectitude, gives them no certainty, no assurance from any of the outside schools or institutions of ever being competent and efficient and able to earn their own living, we should encourage this and every branch of organized labor as better qualified to instruct and also to solve labor's problems.

I am of the opinion that the grand purpose of all doctrines, teachings, instructions and promises, whether of institutions, or individuals, is to have mankind raised above the "Glitterings of selfish gold" and dissipated, low, idle, indolent life; to educate men to remunerate Labor as fairly as Capital is compensated; to awaken new activity, secure harmony, employ the mightiest, widest agencies in all the affairs of humanity the firmer to clothe the greatness of ourselves with broad usefulness and make our inner selves fountains whence shall spring blessings for our fellow beings that upon our ears may fall the pronunciamento, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Vincit omnia veritas! Labor omnia Vincit!

WORK AND REST.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Life sets every man a task—
Great or trifling? Do not ask,
Just get at it.

SOCIOLOGICAL, political and religious problems occupy the public attention. These problems interest all sections and representatives of these subjects are found over the whole country. A step in the right direction for one of these problems means a proportionate advancement to higher ground for each and every other problem involving improved conditions for humanity. Reform and improvement mark the tendency of modern progress.

Industrial life, with all its vexations, privations, barrenness and burdens, embraces all our problems, and its organized effort inspires the general impulse toward better things. Trenchant criticism from friends and foes; approval, condemnation, uncompromising antagonism, enthusiastic and loyal co-operation, all have beset labor, industrial advancement has known them all. The bitter with the sweet has been the portion of industrial life as demonstrated in the activities of organization. And life, the real life worth living, is made up of work and rest. Work is said to be chiefly an energy expending and tearing down process of physical being, while rest is one of the essential conditions of growth. Each has its uses, and neither overdone can be done well. Work must not become so continuous or monotonous as to master individuality. The multitude of small cares and duties forever calling for attention must not encroach on the necessary period of relaxation, for rest is as important as work.

In the pressure of national development, the toiler, individually and collectively, has realized that some established custom or law of balance between work and rest is necessary, or labor will be crushed and the laborer sacrificed to the demands of progress. Hence, one of the most emphasized demands of organized labor is insistence upon the eight-hour work day. The establishment of such a rule would mean more for the hope and happiness of the people, the general uplift of the masses, and improvement not only of the present generation but of the future's unborn millions, than any one reform yet agitated by civilization's complicated problems. The eight-hour law, so far reaching in results, would not only revolutionize the hopeless degradation and ignorance of the very poor, but through its beneficent effects throughout all lines of industrial life, it would perceptibly aid the political problem in its efforts toward readjustment for purity and justice, and the eight-hour law, with its opportunity for recreation and mental development for the better class of the world's workers, would be most apparent and soonest felt in the happy solution of the religious problems of the time.

A maximum of eight hours for toil in which to earn a comfortable livelihood, gives

the worker the necessary leisure for recuperation of bodily and mental powers without robbing him of any of the required time for rest and sleep. This would be a decent and normal state of industrial life and organized labor's demand for the establishment of the eight-hour work day rule tends toward these ideal conditions. Crimes are committed in the name of business, and any financial policy that exists and flourishes at the expense of labor and the comfort and well being of the laborer, is, under moral ethics, a criminal policy. By work we earn and enjoy rest, and by rest we are fitted to give our renewed energies to do with our might the work at hand. Idleness is not rest. "Idleness is death; activity is life," and rest is the intended state conducive to growth or recuperation spiritually, intellectually and physically. While striving to promote his own welfare, the worker blesses and benefits the world. To keep busy is to keep happy, and the active, industrious life is rarely a wicked one.

Our works bear witness of us, and "as a man thinketh so is he" for

> Life is the mirror of king and of slave,
> 'Tis just what we are and do,
> Then give to the world the best you have
> And the best will come back to you.

Through too much work or too much rest our best that the world rightfully demands of us, becomes a very inferior effort. The idle and luxurious rich are no less parasites on the life of the community than the hobo, tramp and beggar who subsists on other men's earnings.

Agitation for reform, whether in sociological, political or religious problems, is a wholesome strife for better conditions. Every effort for improvement, every desire for refinement and culture better than they have known, every wish for brighter, cleaner and more habitable homes should not only be stimulated and encouraged among the poorer working people, but it is right that such ambitions and hopes should be awakened by organized effort for better industrial conditions. Work and rest when once established in correct proportion as outlined by the rule of the eight-hour work day, will fit the masses for the intelligent use rather than a bestial abuse of privileges won for them in labor's struggle for industrial good.

"God's in His heaven. All's well with the world." Then all our problems must at last work out in a glorious victory for right and justice, and rest will be sweet for all who have deserved it.

BRITISH CARPENTERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

NUMERICAL, FINANCIAL AND HISTORICAL DETAILS OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, THE ASSOCIATED SOCIETY, AND THE GENERAL UNION. HEAVY GROWTH OF LIABILITIES OWING TO ADVERSE TRADE CONDITIONS, BUT HOPES OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE FUTURE.

(Exclusive Correspondence to The Carpenter by Thomas Reece.)

THE trade union organizations of carpenters and joiners in this country form a very important part of the general unionized mass of workers. Carpenters and joiners' associations have felt the effect of hard trade conditions and membership on the whole is a long way below the level of the good years not so very far behind us.

Three unions of importance may be specified, the others being trifling and local. At the head of the list stands the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, whose destinies are watched over by General Secretary F. Chandler, one of the old standard-bearers of the trade union movement.

This is the union that has an exceptional number of foreign members, especially in Canada and the United States. Curiously enough, it is in the foreign membership that the only recent numerical gains are shown.

Established in 1860, the union opened in its first twelve months twenty branches with a total of 618 members and finished up the year with a cash balance in hand to the amount of $1,600. Hard work was put in and steady progress shown with the result

that until 1903 continual additions were made to the roll. In that year the union found itself with a total membership of 71,547. Already, however, the effect of bad times had been felt, for the high water figure of cash balance had been reached in 1900 when the union finished the year with over $1,020,000 in hand. From that year the financial figures fell away as the numerical figures did from 1903. Membership at the end of last year was only 61,220 and the cash balance in hand was $466,830.

It is not surprising, therefore, that General Secretary Chandler is unable at the present time to speak very brightly although he, like the good trade unionist he is, looks for better times ahead and from his expert knowledge of labor and trade movements his hopes are justifiable. Discussing the decline in membership, Mr. Chandler declares that it would be wrong to put it down to any one special reason. A variety of causes have led to it, the chief among them being the absolute inability of many members to meet the increased demands made upon them in the form of general levies. Wages have not permitted members to pay 50 cents and 60 cents a week and heavy exclusions have taken place in consequence.

The question of superannuation has pressed as heavily upon our carpenters and joiners as upon other trade unions and the financial arrangements which were made necessary to enable this growing burden to be met led to a lot of dissatisfaction. Following upon the alteration of the rules relating to this pension benefit numbers of members ceased contributing and were eventually excluded for arrears.

There has also been the exodus of American and Canadian members into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 4,000 being the loss to the English union this way last year.

With not more than 90 per cent. of its membership on the average employed during the whole of the last financial year, it is not surprising that the Amalgamated Union disbursements for out-of-work pay reached the record figure of over $561,000, the payments under this section alone being equal to $9 per head of the entire membership of the union. The previous highest figure for out-of-work pay was that recorded for 1905 when the total outgo was $461,000.

Perhaps the most threatening, however, of all the disbursements of the union is that in connection with superannuation. This figure grows every year, more members, of course, going on superannuation benefit than going off. The first year (1867) in which the Amalgamated Union paid pensions the outgo was only $80, equal to one cent per head. The total pension paid last year amounted to $234,000, or nearly $4 per head of the entire membership.

Sickness benefit is another section which grows steadily and disproportionately. It has been paid ever since the union started and from $55 for the year 1860 or 9 cents per head of the then membership, it has grown until last year it required $226,500 for its satisfaction, equal to over $4 per head of the entire membership.

Second in importance in carpenters and joiners' trade organizations in this country comes the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society. This society is forty-seven years old, and, like the bigger association, is finding trade conditions very trying. The membership at the end of 1908 was 5,708, a figure which shows that the decline of recent years is being continued. As recently as 1903 the union had 8,659 members. During the present year the decrease has continued and at the end of June there were on the roll only 5,294 members.

The net balance in favor of the society on the 31st of December last was $17,815. This was a reduction on the year of $18,230, so that in twelve months the funds have been reduced by more than half. In each year from 1900 with the exception of 1906 and 1907 there has been a loss of reserve in this society. In fact, taking the forty-seven years of the society's life, thirty only have shown a profit in the shape of a gain of reserve funds at the end of the year. This is a most disheartening experience and one that it takes very strong pluck to stand up against. For the six months ended June last, no better showing can be found and a further reduction of nearly $3,000 is shown in the reserve. Serious bad trade is the cause of all this.

The dues of the society are quite light. Members can join for the trade section

only paying 8 cents a week or for sickness section only paying 12 cents a week. They can also join for trade and sickness benefits only combined by paying 18 cents a week. Trade and unemployed benefit may be obtained for 12 cents a week and full benefit trade, sickness and unemployed, for 24 cents a week. Practically half the membership join the trade, sickness and unemployed section.

Alexander Stark is the General Secretary of the Associated Union. Like Chandler of the Amalgamated Society, he declares himself keen upon the amalgamation of their two unions. This amalgamation question has been one of the biggest problems of the trade for some years past. It came very near success in July of last year. The Associated Society had made all arrangements to join the Amalgamated Society and terms of a scheme agreed to when a hitch occurred. The Amalgamated Society, on presenting its rules to the registrar for registration, including the two special rules agreed to as contained in the scheme, ascertained that difficulties were being placed in the way by objecting and dissentient members and branches, some of the Amalgamated members disagreeing with the alteration of the rule relating to superannuation benefit and others opposed to amalgamation on the suggested lines or any other lines. Upon this the government official raised objections with the result that the application to sanction the amalgamation had to be withdrawn.

Following upon an attempt to put matters right, both societies took a vote of their members and the matter might have gone through, but the associated poll resulted in thirty-six votes short of the requisite two-thirds of the members voting, and so everything came to an end for the time being.

Secretary Chandler predicts, however, that time, that great leveler of all things and all people, will at no distant date furnish such convincing evidence of the need for closer association of unions in the same trades as a first and necessary step towards the greater question of the unity of labor as a whole, as will render the task, so far as carpenters and joiners are concerned, comparatively easy when the effort is again made to bring about amalgamation.

The remaining union is the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, established as far back as 1827. Very much the same story is told by this society as by the kindred associations. The membership is 5,250, and this figure has been a curiously fluctuating one. In the middle and latter seventies this union's membership reached close upon 12,000. Ten years later it worked down extremely low and in 1888 it touched very near the 1,500 mark. From that depression it recovered, and in 1900 was 7,727, from which figures it has gradually fallen away to the present roll.

Trade being in the well-known deplorable condition, financial or numerical progress could scarcely be hoped for. The net income for the last financial year was $56,500, a decrease of about $2,400 on the previous year. The net expenditure was $63,500, a loss on the year's transactions of about $7,000. This loss was owing to the increased amounts paid for out-of-work and superannuation benefits, and although apparently heavy, Secretary William Matkin points out that it is light in comparison with several other kindred societies paying similar benefits. It would soon be recouped with a slight improvement in trade, and the continuance of the 6 cents per week extra levy and the $1.8 levy for the excess of expenditure on superannuation over the amount stipulated by rule.

Since the year 1864 this society has paid altogether in out-of-work, sickness, superannuation, accident, funeral, tool insurance, strike, lockout and victimization benefits, the sum of over one and a half million dollars.

The reserve fund at the end of the year 1908 amounted to $31,400, which was necessarily a reduction upon the figures of the year before, as explained above.

Secretary Matkin does not find trade prospects for the forthcoming winter at all bright, especially in the building trade, and unless there is a marked improvement in shipbuilding, he regards the outlook for carpenters and joiners in Great Britain as very gloomy. He is hopeful, however, with regard to the steps which are being taken to resuscitate the Building Trades Federation and to again introduce the card system.

The Carpenter

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

(By F. J. McNulty, President Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.)

WITH the formation of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor came renewed hopes to the building trade artisans of the country in their battle for justice and right. It fills a long-felt want of the building trades organizations of the country because it is intended to solidify all of them in one grand organization through which it will be possible to centralize the forces of the building trades. It has been falsely said by some that the building trades were opposed to the policies of the American labor movement as laid down by the American Federation of Labor, and that its members, generally speaking, were not consistent inasmuch as they were not more enthusiastic supporters of the various union labels.

As a building trades man I want to emphatically assert that the organized building tradesmen of the country are loyal trade unionists and have done their share in creating a market for union label products. It is true that in many cities of the country the building trades organizations could not get along harmoniously with the miscellaneous trades, but this is accounted for by the fact that the method of defense and the working practice of the building trades is different from that of the miscellaneous trades. The building trades organizations must, if they hope to be successful, be in a position to take immediate action against an unfair employer without waiting for one or two weeks to elapse in order that they may get their grievances sanctioned by the trades assembly, as a few days in the erection of a building means the passing of opportune time for action and the defeat of just claims of the interested organization. The miscellaneous trades, on the other hand, generally confine themselves to moral suasion and the united use of their purchasing power in order to have the wrongs that unfair employers force upon them righted. The different methods of policy have caused many misunderstandings between the representatives of the miscellaneous trades and those of the building trades, such misunderstandings sometimes ending by the formation of an independent building trades council and the withdrawal of delegates of the building trades from the central labor unions.

This action did not tend to help us in any way, shape or form and, in fact, was hurtful to our cause. For many years agitation has been going on for the formation of a Building Trades Department, but the agitation did not for a time seem to make any great headway, because many trade unionists did not think that a Building Trades Department would be successful.

The agitation, in my opinion, would still be without results were it not for the fact that local conditions made it necessary for the formation of the local building trades sections of the central labor unions in various cities—among them Cleveland, Boston and New York City. In Cleveland the writer first saw the feasibility of the building trades department plan. It was successful in every particular locally, and capable of national application.

The National Building Trades Council, founded on good principles and governed by splendid rules, was not successful owing to the fact that it was a separate and distinct movement from our parent organization, the American Federation of Labor. The Structural Building Trades Alliance, somewhat similar in laws and principles, but numerically much stronger, failed for some reason, and it was natural that such organizations should fail when one stops to consider the fact that human nature is the same regardless of where you find it, and so long as an organization could receive the protection of the American Federation of Labor it was inclined not to live up to the laws or the mandates of the Structural Building Trades Alliance or the National Building Trades Council.

Our trouble has been in the past that we were all good trade unionists (to hear

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EDITORIAL

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1909

As a striking difference to the views held by Professor Eliot, who recently denounced trades unions as a monopoly, stands the opinion expressed by Judge Woodson of the Missouri Supreme Court. In a recent suit by the Lohse Patent Door Company against our U. B., and in answer to the very same claim, that our organization was a monopoly, Judge Woodson said:

"While it might be conceded that labor organizations might be proper subjects for legislative control and regulation, yet the legislature has not in its wisdom seen proper to do so, and at common law, personal service—an occupation—could not be the subject of a monopoly. The authorities seem to be uniform in holding that individuals have a perfect legal right to form labor organizations for the protection of the interests of the laboring classes, and deny the power to enjoin the members of such organization from peacefully withdrawing from the service of the employer. These decisions are based upon the law which permits everyone to enter into any kind of a contract, which has for its object and purpose the protection and promotion of the interests of the parties thereto, as well as the betterment of their condition in life, and that right to so contract is not curtailed or abridged if, perchance, the contract, indirectly or incidentally, operates in restraint of trade. We must therefore hold that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and their allied associations, whom the defendants represent, are not unlawful combinations, made and entered into in restraint of trade."

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We are advised by one of our organizers operating in the East that all mills, chiefly furnishing trim and interior decorations for New York City, with the exception of four, are now working eight hours per day, and that these four may also adopt the eight hours next spring to the end that all trim used in New York City will bear the label of our U. B.

This is indeed cheering news. There is not a city or town on this continent where the men in the shops and mills for many years have so seriously suffered from unhealthy competition; where the importation from all parts of the country of building trim manufactured under a system of long hours and low wages has had the disastrous effect on shop and mill conditions as it had in the city of New York. Even at this time, and though building operations are quite brisk in that city, most of the shops, mills and factories, unable to compete with the cheap material shipped to New York during the summer, are almost completely shut down and half of our membership, who under normal conditions find employment therein, are still walking the streets. The unionization of the mills furnishing this

cheap non-union material, the establishing of union conditions in these mills and by this means to place the New York manufacturer on a more equal footing, is the only remedy for the deplorable conditions obtaining in the mills and shops in New York and other larger cities. The unionization of every mill in the country should henceforth be our slogan. It is to be hoped that every one of our Local Unions will cooperate with our general officers in their endeavor to accomplish this end.

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The Swedish strike against a reduction of wages, which began August 4, is still on despite the desperate efforts made by the employers to get scabs to take the strikers' places. Several weeks ago the employers in the city of Stockholm received bombs through the mail and accused the strikers of sending them. The police, however, in their search for the sender, or senders, of the explosives, established the fact that the perpetrator was one of the employers' own ranks, a Ph. D. and engineer by the name of Eckenburg, who under the protection of the employers and possibly that of the authorities, was allowed to make his escape via Germany, reaching an Italian port, where he boarded an East Asiatic steamer. Of the 163,000 men who struck work on August 4 there are still 50,000 out, with a good prospect of ultimate victory.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. at their last meeting in Washington, D. C., decided to issue an appeal to all organized labor in this country for financial assistance in behalf of the workers in Sweden.

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The executive council of the A. F. of L., in session in Washington, D. C., on October 19, adopted a resolution denouncing in the strongest terms the condemnation by court-martial and the shooting in Barcelona on October 13 of the revolutionary educator, Professor Francisco Ferrer, declaring that this judicial murder has given the cause of liberty fresh impetus not only in Spain and other European countries, but everywhere where human aspiration yet seeks attainment.

All over Europe, and also in this country, the liberty-loving people, irrespective of social standing, are protesting against the killing of Ferrer by the Spanish government.

Running Side Heads Backward.

Some of the finer jobs on the molder can be made better and without loss from splintering the edges if the side-heads are run backward instead of forward and against the grain. As in fluting columns on a shaper, the bit cuts cleaner when not having the stock to tear against. This plan works well more particularly on plain surfaces than it will on molded edges. Molding knives that have the cut broken by the sections of the knife are not so apt to tear out the grain. Nearly all square heads can be reversed and the knives made to work with the travel of the feed instead of against it. This is especially helpful in working moldings that have a small bead or square fillet on the edge.—Wood Craft.

Protection of Workmen at Machines.

Where men have to operate wide surfacers, a short man is at a disadvantage when he has to reach close to the guard when it is set at the back of the machine. The man is liable to slip on the hardwood floor and fall against the knives. This danger may be greatly reduced by using a piece of rubber matting in front of the machine. If the machine is very high and most of the men working it are of medium height, it is sometimes advantageous to build a low platform in front of it and cover the top of the platform with matting.—Wood Craft.

Where everyone has an ax to grind there will be little hewing to the line.

On the Way.

Plant the seeds of kindness where you pass along,
Keep the note of courage always in your song;
Though the fates may drive you onward day by day,
Spread the cheerful gospel as you go your way.
Plant the seeds of friendship everywhere you go,
In the days that follow they will grow and grow,
Preach the creed of good-will all along the way,
You may be returning from defeat some day.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter Ending September 30, 1909.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

Brothers—In submitting this, my quarterly report, for July, August and September, I desire to say that our organization is forging ahead rapidly. We are making an excellent showing, both numerically and financially. Members who dropped the organization last winter during the hard times, are slowly but surely coming back to us. Towns that we have been unable to organize during the past two years, are now waking up and sending for charters and outfits. Not only have we increased in membership, but we have improved conditions, and materially advanced the interests of the craft in hundreds of instances.

So far, according to reports received, we have not lost a trade movement entered into. In all cases our men have been successful and gained better conditions, or raised their wages.

This success is due largely to the activity of the men themselves. They seem to realize the necessity of working upward and striding forward, and looking after their own material ends, by getting shorter hours and increased wages.

In our headquarters city, Indianapolis, we have made fine progress; so have all the other trades. In fact the Building Trades Department of this city has accomplished something that is a credit to itself and the labor movement. All building trades of the city are standing together, shoulder to shoulder, making the unfair employers come to a realization that the unions are organized to protect and assist their members.

The same might be said of Kansas City, Mo. They are in better condition in that

city, than ever before to my knowledge, and have unionized scores of jobs that seemed impossible to handle at first.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Brother Sexton has been able to accomplish more during the last three months than could have reasonably been expected. With the assistance and co-operation of the rank and file he has got the city down to an eight-hour work day and has organized several mills as well, which heretofore have stood aloof.

In Boston our men have been successful in adjusting their difficulties, and they are still making further inroads on the unfair employers. May they meet with greater success in the future than they have in the past.

In Newark, N. J., Brother Cook, with the assistance of the rank and file, has been able to settle practically all their disputes, as well as organizing a number of mills. The bar fixture manufacturers, with the exception of one, we are advised, will shortly also fall in line. Our members in Newark have rendered Brother Cook meritorious service, for which they are entitled to a great deal of credit. May they keep up the good work until that city is thoroughly controlled by organized labor.

Other cities could be mentioned where we have gained great advantage for our members and made inroads on the selfish practices of the unfair bosses.

For instance, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.; Edmonton, Alberta, Can.; San Antonio, Texas., and many others have bettered their conditions. Especially in the South have conditions been improved, particularly in Texas, we have been very successful. The South is beginning to realize the benefits and worth of an organization to back them up in their demands.

We have also made inroads in the A. W. W. At Springfield, Ill., we have taken over the entire L. U. of that organization. It came over voluntarily. Much credit is due Brother Bush and the rank and file of Springfield in showing the local of the A. W. W. the benefits to be derived from having just one L. U. in Springfield. In their consolidated condition they are bound to grow and prosper. In scores of localities throughout the U. S. and Canada our Local Unions have done likewise. Also we have captured many of the A. S. members, and the only way I can account for this seeming indifference for their own organization and the respect they are showing for the U. B. is that the men themselves are realizing what we have always contended: That there is not room for more than one good organization of the woodworking craft in this country, and that is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Our membership also realizes the fact that they must present a solid front to the employers if we may expect any material gains, and to do this we must interview the bosses without dissension in our ranks and without having two or three organizations interested. The only way to accomplish this it to have the members of the A. W. W. and the A. S. amalgamate with us.

If we present a solid front, then there is no reasonable demand which will be refused or which cannot be obtained if wrongfully withheld.

In many localities the clamor for consolidation is so strong that not only do the A. W. W. members and the A. S. members come over, but the men consolidate their own locals, thus cutting down the expense of a D. C. and being better able to meet oftener and thus learn the exact conditions each week, instead, as under the old plan, of meeting twice a month, sometimes waiting two weeks, and in many instances longer, to learn what has been done at the last meeting of the D. C. through the report of their delegate.

May this consolidating movement of the Local Unions go still further. Many cities could consolidate, reduce the number of their Local Unions to one-half and be in a better condition, have less strife and ill-feeling and get along so much better than they do today.

However, I am sure that time and experience, and a good, broad way of looking at this question in the future, will bring the results we desire. Wherever we have consolidated two, three or four locals, as the case might be, it has been a pronounced success. A few places are still in a receptive stage of consolidation, and I expect to see them make a reality of this before cold weather sets in.

In looking over our records I find there are several places still striving for better

conditions, but in a fair way to accomplish their desires. May the rank and file continue to do in the future as they have in the past six months; that is, use their best efforts for the making of the U. B. a greater and stronger organization than it is now. The organizers have certainly done their best. As stated before, they have been successful in almost every movement for better conditions. With their help and the able assistance of the rank and file, we will continue to make greater strides in the future.

As you are aware, the last meeting of the General Executive Board, referred certain papers to me and requested that I take action thereon.

Relative to Local Union No. 343 Winnipeg, Canada, I desire to say that Board Member Foley was instructed to go there and assist them in their difficulty, and his report is herewith appended for your information.

In regard to the controversy over the per capita due this office from Local Union No. 361, Duluth, Minn., Board Member Walquist was sent up there and his report is attached for your information.

In regard to the jurisdictional dispute at Portchester, N. Y., Board Member Post was instructed to visit that city; his report is herewith attached.

Relative to the action of the Board in donating $150 to Nashville, Tenn., I desire to report that this money has been forwarded. The letter of acknowledgment is herewith attached as well as a statement of items for which the money is to be expended.

Your Board also requested me to send an organizer to Rockford, Ill., and I wish to report that Organizer Kline was sent to that locality; his letter is attached herewith.

Trusting my report will meet with your approbation and approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER, General President.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session, 1909, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by correspondence between the G. S. and G. P., and the G. E. B., in the interim between the July and October meetings.

August 13.

August 13. Kingston, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1560 for a donation to assist in organizing. The G. E. B. appropriates $300.00.

August 18. Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to defray court costs. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

August 25. New York City. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the purpose of organizing the mills and factories. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

Sept. 2. Winnipeg, Man., Can. Request from L. U. 343 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wages. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sept. 8. Montreal, Can. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00.

Sept. 16. Pittsburg, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

October 4.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date, Chairman Schardt presiding and Bausher, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The G. E. B. adjourned immediately after convening to meet as the Board of Trustees to consider matters pertaining to headquarters building that had accumulated since the July session, and remained in session during the entire day.

October 5.

All members present but Cole.

Report of the General President was read and filed.

Report of the First Vice-President was read and filed.

Rockford, Ill. Report of trade conditions in Rockford submitted by the G. P. was read and filed.

The G. E. B. having received information that the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America was now in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., the G. S. is instructed to extend fraternal greetings of the U. B.

New York City. Appeal of Local Union No. 375 and others from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 375 and others vs. the Joint D. C. of New York City. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from the D. C. for the services of an organizer and also financial assistance for organizing purposes. As the G. P. has already notified the D. C. that an organizer would be sent to that city, the communication is filed.

Kingston, N. Y. Additional information received from L. U. No. 1560 in regard to present trade conditions in that city and acknowledgment of an appropriation of $300.00 was read and filed.

New York City. Appeal of John C. Holst from the decision of the G. P. in the case of

L. U. 109 vs. John C. Holst. The papers in the case show irregularities in the trial, as the trial committee was not drawn in accordance with Section 206, General Constitution. The case is referred back to the G. P. with the request that he instruct L. U. 109 to proceed to a new trial according to the constitution.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Appeal of N. R. Dalzell from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 203 vs. N. R. Dalzell. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

October 6.

All members present but Cole.

Great Falls, Mont. Appeal of A. E. Caulfield from the decision of the G. P. in the case of A. E. Caulfield vs. L. U. 286. The appeal is dismissed, as the appellant failed to comply with Section 96, General Constitution, by paying to the Local Union the amount of money involved. The decision of the G. P. is sustained.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication in regard to the Meador Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, a non-union manufacturer of building material wherein it is recommended that steps be taken by the General Office to organize the Meador Company and that the Chairman of the Board be delegated to visit the different districts where the Meador Company have work and be given full power to take such action as may be necessary to unionize this concern. The Board concurs in the recommendation of the G. P.

Seattle, Wash. Appeal of R. A. Hicks from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Seattle D. C. vs. R. A. Hicks. The papers before the Board do not show that sufficient evidence was submitted at the trial to substantiate the charges. The appeal is therefore sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a report pertaining to the injunction case of the Commercial Sash and Door Company of Chicago vs. the Chicago D. C. The papers were read and examined and filed for future reference.

Report from the G. P. on conditions of mills and shops in Westchester county, New York, was ready as information and filed.

Winnipeg, Canada. Report as to present trade conditions and progress of trade movement for an increase of wage was read and filed.

Duluth, Minn. Report of special auditor on books and membership rolls of L. U. 361 was read and filed.

Report of deputy on the dispute between Portchester, N. Y. District Council and L. U. 196 of Greenwich, Conn., over a question of jurisdiction involving East Portchester, Conn., was read and filed.

Portchester, N. Y. Appeal of Portchester D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Portchester D. C. vs. L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. The Board recommends to the G. P. that there be an exchange of working cards between the two districts.

October 7.

All members present but Cole.

New York City. Appeal of the Joint D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 727 vs. Wm. Grassgreen, Jacob Efron, Chas. Shernberg and S. Espsin. The appeal not having been taken within thirty days as prescribed in the constitution, the Board will not consider the appeal. The papers are filed.

Du Bois, Pa. Request from the D. C. of western Pennsylvania and New York for sanction of a trade movement for an eight-hour day to go into effect May 1, 1910. The request is laid over awaiting additional information.

Greenville, Tex. Request from L. U. 856 for sanction of a trade movement for an eight-hour workday, to take effect September 15, 1909. As the date for this movement to go into effect has already passed, the request is read as information and filed.

Fond Du Lac, Wis. Request from L. U. 782 for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day. As the L. U. has not been organized for twelve months, as per Section 151 of the constitution, the request is filed.

Indianapolis, Ind. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board donates $500.00 to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 126 of Brooklyn Boro from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Joseph Hoffman. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Shreveport, La. Appeal of L. U. 764 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Lee Norris. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request for an appropriation to reimburse the D. C. for money expended in a late movement for an increase of wage The request is denied.

Canton, Ohio. Request from the East Central Ohio D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. 7 that permission be granted them to invest 50 per cent. of their funds in real estate for the purpose of providing a suitable building as a meeting place. The property is to be held by L. U. 7 in the name of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. The request is granted.

Piqua, Ohio. Communication from L. U. 1908 acknowledging receipt of an appropriation for organizing purposes made at the July session.

October 8.

All members present but Cole.

Pekin, Ill. Explanation received from L. U. 644 as to the expending of an appropriation made by the Board at a former meeting. The report was read and filed.

Kingston, N. Y. Accounting received from the D. C. of $300.00 appropriated by the Board during the interim between the July and October sessions, was read and filed. The G. S.

will request the D. C. to forward receipts to this office.

Du Page County, Ill. Accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated at the April meeting of the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Montreal, Can. Communication from the D. C. acknowledging receipt of an appropriation of $300 made by the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Communication from the D. C. acknowledging receipt of an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Communication from the secretary-treasurer of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. was read, stating that the convention of the National Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America had at their convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., August 2 to 7, 1909, repudiated the agreement entered into between their representatives and representatives of the U. B. Communication filed.

Holyoke, Mass. Resolution from the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters in regard to the firm of Irving & Casson was read and filed.

Communication received from the Associated Carpenters of Scotland in regard to interchange of membership cards along the lines of a decision rendered by the G. E. B. at the July, 1907, meeting. The G. S. is authorized to enter into such an agreement with the Associated Carpenters and submit the same to the G. E. B. for their approval.

Request from the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America for a donation to assist in supporting their members now on strike was read and filed.

Detroit, Mich. Communication from J. M. Macgregor, insinuating dishonest methods in the affairs of the D. C. and Local Unions of that city. was read. If Brother Macgregor desires to prefer charges against any member or official of the U. B. of Detroit or elsewhere to be submitted to the Board, such charges must conform to the constitution.

Rochester, N. Y. A proposed amendment to Section 108 of the constitution, submitted by L. U. 72, was read. As the proposed amendment merely changes the wording and not the intent of the section, and in the opinion of the Board does not materially alter the section as it now stands, the proposed amendment is filed.

Muscatine, Iowa. Appeal of L. U. 1069 from an alleged decision of the G. P. in regard to local by-laws of 1069. A careful perusal of the papers in the case show that the so-called decision of the G. P. was merely a recommendation, and in view of that fact the papers are filed.

October 9.

All members present but Cole.

Chicago, Ill. Communication from the D. C. requesting permission from the Board to place a memorial window or tablet in the U. B. building in Indianapolis to the memory of the late P. J. McGuire and permission to solicit funds for the same. The Board grants permission to the Chicago D. C. to erect a tablet to the memory of the founder of the United Brotherhood, provided a sketch of the same be submitted to the Board for their approval previous to the tablet being procured so that the design may conform to the general architectural appearance of the building.

Communication relative to the bond of the G. S. was read and filed. The bond of the G. S. being in the possession of the Chairman of the G. E. B.

Greenwich, Conn. Communication from L. U. 196, relative to the controversy between L. U. 196 and the Portchester, N. Y., District Council in regard to jurisdiction, was read. The matter already having been acted upon by the Board and this communication containing no additional information, the letter is filed.

Tacoma, Wash. Communication from L. U. 470, addressed to the G. E. B. relative to a point of law, was read and referred to the G. P., as he is the officer designated in the constitution to decide all points of law subject to an appeal to the Board. See Section 31.

The matter of printing supplies for the G. O. was taken up and the Folk-Keelin Company of Nashville, Tenn., having complied with the specifications, the G. S. is instructed to procure supplies from the Folk-Keelin Company as per the action of the Board on April 29, 1909.

The banking of funds was taken up at this time. The Western National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., in which the Board at the July session decided to deposit $50,000.00 at 3 per cent., with a surety bond supplied by the bank, will be changed to 3½ per cent. interest and the U. B. pay for the bond.

Communication from the Columbia National Bank of Indianapolis and the Security Savings Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, relative to depositing funds of the U. B. were read and filed for future reference.

The matter of affiliation with the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., that was laid over from the April meeting of the Board, was taken up and after discussion the G. E. B. decides to refer the entire subject matter to the next general convention of the U. B.

Lorain, Ohio. Request from L. U. 705 to reopen the case of L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., vs. Wm. Scott of L. U. 705. The case was decided by the Board at the April, 1909, session. At the July session L. U. 705 asked that the case be reopened. The fine not having been paid to L. U. 1616, as prescribed in Section 96 of the constitution, the Board refused to reconsider its former action until such time as the fine had been paid. The G. S. will notify No. 705 that the Board will not reopen this case until such time as the fine has been paid to No. 1616, and the Board so notified by No. 1616.

October 11.

All members present but Cole.

Des Moines, Iowa. Communication from the Great Western Accident Association in regard

to insurance for carpenters was read and filed.

The plan of insurance submitted to the Board at the July session by George B. Gerau and laid over so that Mr. Gerau might submit to the Board additional information was taken up. The additional information not being at hand, the matter is laid over and the G. S. is requested to procure the insurance laws of each state insofar as they pertain to such organizations as the U. B.

The matter of apprentice laws, laid over from the July meeting, was taken up. After reading considerable correspondence from different localities relative to apprentice laws in vogue in the different cities, and the further fact that a great many localities have no apprentice rules at all, the Board is of the opinion that no mandatory law can be made that would be satisfactory and could be enforced in all localities.

Therefore the Board recommends that each locality formulate laws that are practicable and at the same time will improve the apprenticeship system.

That no apprentice be admitted as such who is more than twenty-one years of age and that all apprentices be indentured for a term of not less than three years. The G. S. is requested to communicate this action of the Board to the D. C.'s in his next quarterly circular.

The G. P. reported to the Board that L. U. 718, New Rochelle, N. Y., had refused to comply with the decision rendered by him. The Board directs the G. P. to take such steps to obtain compliance with his decision as in his judgment may be necessary.

New York City. An invitation was received from L. U. 309 that the Board attend the fiftieth anniversary of the L. U. on October 16. The Board regrets its inability to be present on that date, but it extends to L. U. 309 its best wishes for its future success and prosperity.

El Paso, Tex. Request from L. U. 544 for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and an increase of wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect January 1, 1910. Sanction granted. No financial assistance required by the L. U.

Madison, Wis. Request from L. U. 314 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office is taken up at this time.

October 12.

All members present but Cole.

The auditing of the books and accounts of the General Office continued.

October 13.

All members present but Cole.

Auditing of the books and accounts continued.

October 14.

All members present but Cole.

White Plains, N. Y. Communication from L. U. 53, in regard to a controversy with L. U. 1134, was read and referred to the G. P., as this question comes under his jurisdiction.

Wichita Falls, Tex. Communication from L. U. 977 in regard to the right of the L. U. to levy an assessment. The matter is referred to the G. P., as it is a request for a decision on a point of law. See Section 31, General Constitution.

Des Moines, Iowa. Communication received from L. U. 106 in regard to affiliation with the State Federation of Labor. The request of L. U. 106 is practically a request for a stay of proceedings until the meeting of the A. F. of L. in convention at Toronto, Canada. As the time for holding the convention is but a few weeks off, the request is granted.

Atlanta, Ga. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Dallas, Tex. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an eight-hour workday and enforcement of a working card in mills, to take effect March 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The recommendation made by the G. P. at the July meeting in regard to having carpenters in towns where there are not enough to form a L. U. join the U. B. direct at headquarters was taken up by the Board. As this is a great departure from the established policy of the U. B., and in the opinion of the Board is scarcely practicable, the Board does not concur in the recommendation of the G. P.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on January 10, 1910.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary.

Attest. FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Report of Delegates to the Second Annual Convention of Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

To the General President and General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—The second annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Monday, October 11, 1909, in the assembly hall of the Tampa Bay

Hotel, Tampa, Florida, by President Rigby of the Tampa Building Trades Council.

The mayor, the president of the Board of Trade, the officers of local central bodies and our own Franklin Pimbley, former secretary of our General Executive Board warmly and kindly welcomed us to the city and assured us of their co-operation in order to make our stay pleasant.

The following organizations were present:

National Association of Asbestos Workers of America, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, entitled to two delegates, and sent two.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, entitled to seven delegates, and sent seven.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

International Union of Elevator Constructors, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

International Union of Steam Engineers, entitled to four delegates, and sent four.

International Association of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, entitled to two delegates, and sent two.

International Association of Marble Workers, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

International Alliance Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, entitled to four delegates, and sent four.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, entitled to five delegates, and sent five.

United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, entitled to four delegates, and sent four.

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers. Damp and Water-proof Workers, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, entitled to two delegates, and sent two.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

International Union of Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers, entitled to one delegate, and sent one.

Operative Plasterers' International Association, entitled to three delegates, and sent three.

Besides these Geo. G. Griffin, represented the Building Trades Council of Baltimore, with voice on matters pertaining to his council only and no vote.

O. E. Woodbury represented the Chicago Building Trades Council, with voice but no vote.

Geo. J. Hally represented the Denver Building Trades Council with voice but no vote.

Brother P. H. McCarthy not being able to attend, President Huber appointed Brother William B. McFarlane in his place.

The other six delegates elected at our Salt Lake City convention were present and all took an active part in the entire proceedings of the convention.

Each delegate was appointed on some important committee.

Brother Featherston was on the Adjustment Committee.

Brother Henderson was on the Organization Committee.

Brother Duffy was on the Law Committee.

Brother Cosgrove was on the Committee on Local and State Organizations.

Brother Deegon was on the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Brother Macfarlane was on the Committee on Executive Council's Report.

And Brother Kirby was in the chair.

The report of President Kirby was a very lengthy one and dealt with many important matters pertaining to the building industry. It practically contained an account of his work since the last convention, and is well worthy of consideration.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908	$ 1,060.99
Receipts from all sources	15,942.22
Total	$17,003.21
Disbursements	14,724.53
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1909	$2,278.68

The Executive Council's report dealt with the many difficulties, controversies and disputes met with during the past year.

The two affecting the Brotherhood of Carpenters being the Denver situation and the erection of hollow metal trim.

Herewith follows the complaint lodged against us by the sheet metal workers:

"Kansas City, Mo., June 5, 1909.

"Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Pursuant to the instructions of our general executive board, I herewith file with the Building Trades Department official complaint against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, upon the grounds that said organization has conspired to, and is now actually trespassing upon the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance. In pursuing this purpose the carpenters are not only doing a great injury to a friendly organization, but are indulging in practices wholly unexpected of an organization that lays claim to the name "Trade Union." In entering this protest and in support of our charges, we make special reference to the conduct of a number of national representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Jamestown, New York, in which they are deliberately and wilfully endeavoring to wrest from our organization and gain control of the manufacture and erection of that branch of the sheet metal industry known as "metal trim." For a number of years we have maintained an organization composed of employes of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company in Jamestown, N. Y., this being one of the pioneer firms in the devolopment of this metal trim industry; throughout this period our local union has been recognized through yearly agreements. However, on or about May 1, a difference arose between the company and the Local Union, which resulted in a strike. This strike was officially sanctioned by our general executive board, carrying with it full financial assistance as provided by our constitution, and which aid was extended. Through some process unknown to us, representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America appeared on the scene at this time, busying themselves in the direction of scattering seeds of dissension and were successful in persuading the members of our local to desert their parent organization and take membership in a local of carpenters. This action was taken during an enforced temporary absence of a representative of our I. A. who had been previously on the ground.

"We look upon this move as being nothing short of a premeditated plan or conspiracy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to seize control of one of our branches of industry and which any fair-thinking person must recognize as nothing short of conspiracy. Against this unfair conduct on the part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Jamestown, and elsewhere, and its apparent purposes, we most vigorously protest, looking to the Building Trades Department for redress, believing as we do that protection from such high-handed proceedings is due us.

"Trusting this question may be given such prompt consideration as it surely deserves, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"(Signed) JOHN E. BRAY."

The grievance of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance covered in the above correspondence, applying as it does to the city of Jamestown, N. Y., against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was referred to President Kirby and Vice-Presidents Hedrick and Ryan, to be taken up by them on the occasion of their meeting with the officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters on or before July 15 at Indianapolis.

Subsequently the committee provided for reported as follows:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5, 1909.

"We, the undersigned members of the sub-committee appointed by the Executive Council to take up and try to adjudicate the differences between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, beg leave to recommend the following for your consideration:

"In the dispute of jurisdiction over the manufacture and erection of hollow metal trim between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance in Jamestown, N. Y., it is agreed:

"1. That all men formerly belonging to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of Jamestown, N. Y., who joined the U. B. be turned over to said organization again.

"2. That the agreement entered into by representatives of the U. B. with the Dahlstrom company, relative to manufacture of said trim be cancelled.

"3. It is further agreed that the Sheet Metal Workers do not call a strike of its members employed by the Dahlstrom company on account of said firm employing members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters on the erection of metal doors and trim elsewhere.

"On the failure of either side to comply with the recommendation herein set forth, the department's law providing for the settlement of jurisdiction disputes be complied with.

"JAMES KIRBY,
"GEO. F. HEDRICK,
"F. M. RYAN,
"Committee."

The foregoing report was approved by the Executive Council.

This matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee, and, after an extensive and exhaustive hearing, the committee reported as follows:

Majority Report of the Adjustment Committee on Resolution No. 26, Submitted by the Sheet Metal Workers, also the grievance of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance Against the Brotherhood of Carpenters that was Handled by the Executive Council Which was Referred to Us by the Executive Council's Report:

The committee regrets the entire proceedings in the Jamestown, N. Y., controversy in the dispute of the jurisdiction over the manufacture and erection of hollow metal trim between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union in Jamestown, N. Y.

Your committee concurs in the agreement proposed by the Executive Council and further decides that the manufacturing of hollow metal trim and doors belongs to the sheet metal workers, but the erection of the same belongs to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and we herewith order that the decision of Judge Gaynor (Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23, '09), in the matter of the arbitration between the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 11, on the one side and the Joint District Council of Carpenters and John W. Rapp on the other:

("My Dear Sirs: The question presented has proven difficult to answer, but after reading all of the evidence and papers submitted to me, I come to the conclusion that the setting of iron or steel trim and doors, samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the Sheet Metal Workers. They are thick castings and not of the kind of sheet metal which the Sheet Metal Workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they have to be cut with a saw and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears or bent or united or soldered after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the Sheet Metal Workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the Sheet Metal Workers but to that of the carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenter, even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel. The case is the same.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) WM. J. GAYNOR.)

be observed and lived up to by all parties affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

Minority Report of the Adjustment Committee on Resolution No. 26, Submitted by the Sheet Metal Workers, also the Grievance of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance Against the Brotherhood of Carpenters that was handled by the Executive Council which was referred to us by the Executive Council's Report:

Moved and seconded that we condemn the actions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Jamestown, N. Y., and instruct the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to turn over to the Sheet Metal Workers all employes in the Dahlstrom shop who are now members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and that we concede the right of manufacturing and erecting all metal trim to the Sheet Metal Workers.

The fight on the floor of the convention lasted three hours in which your delegates took an active part, pointing out the reasons why the carpenters should do this work, and submitting at the same time Judge Gaynor's decision, wherein this work was awarded us in the city of New York, but all to no purpose—the delegates deciding by a vote of 35 to 13 to sustain the minority report of the committee.

Insurance.

The question of organizing a union labor insurance company for the protection of labor organizations in the payment of benefits was brought to the attention of the convention through correspondence from Mr. Geo. B. Gerau, an attorney of Los Angeles, who has given this matter much consideration for the past few years, and a special committee of five was appointed to investigate and inquire into it and report its findings to the convention. The committee reported as follows:

"Having carefully inquired into, investigated as fully as possible, and considered the plan as proposed and submitted by Mr. Geo. B. Gerau and approved by the State Building Trades Council of California, relative to the formation and organizing of the Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada for the protection of labor organizations in the payment of insurance benefits; and after hearing Mr. Gerau explain in detail the scope and method under which said company is to be operated and conducted, your committee admits and acknowledges that the formation of such a company is a step in the right direction in order that the rights and benefits—as far as insurance is concerned—of the organized wage workers of our country may be preserved and retained without forcing national and international labor unions to incorporate.

"We therefore willingly endorse the proposition, scope, plan and prospectus of the Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada as proposed and submitted to us by Mr. Gerau—as herewith attached—and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Following is the plan and prospectus of the company and the proposition referred to in the report:

LEGAL Status of the Question of Fraternal Departments and Societies vs. Insurance Companies.

The anti-labor insurance companies, which are organized and incorporated purely for profit, in the course of human events have realized that the only successful rivals they have in the field of competition are the fraternal departments, as identified with the national and international labor organizations, as well as outside fraternal benefit orders, and societies, and in view of this prevailing condition through tainted moneyed influence, and the allied component parts of the common ravages, they have brought about legislation in seventeen different states, which precludes and prohibits the fraternal departments of our various national and international labor organizations from paying benefits in the future, unless incorporated and coming under the jurisdiction of the statutes regulating and governing the operations of insurance companies.

The statutes of the several different states, as amended, and those recently legislated, are construed substantially as follows, to-wit:

No fraternal benefit order or society, unless incorporated, can solicit membership wherein the constitution of such fraternal benefit order or society particularly describes the business of the insurance in connection with the other purposes for which such fraternal benefit order or society has been formed, or wherein the constitution of such fraternal benefit order or society constitutes a contract for liability insurance. The writer calls the attention to the statutes of New York, Sections 3, 77, 106 to 127, inclusive. Any fraternal benefit order or society which has incorporated the above stated provisions in their constitution is operating herein, the State of New York, in conflict with the provisions of the statutes of the said state regulating such matters. Furthermore, any person who is a representative of such a fraternal benefit order or society, in the said State of New York, in the solicitation or procurement of risks in such a fraternal benefit order or society, or who in any manner aids in the transaction of

business for such fraternal benefit order or society, is liable to prosecution for misdemeanor under the provisions of Section 577 J of the penal code of the State of New York. In connection with the above provisions, the attention is called to the provisions of Section 49 of the statutes of the State of New York, being of the insurance law, defining the term "Agent."

Section 214 of Article 6 of Chapter 690 of the insurance laws of 1892 of the State of New York, is called to the attention, wherein you will find exemption of certain fraternal benefit orders or societies from the application of the statutes wherein the maximum amount of benefits granted in case of disability do not exceed the maximum amount of benefits, as prescribed by the statute, Section 214 of New York.

Section 1 of the statute of the insurance law of the State of New York prescribes that said law shall apply to all corporations authorized by law to make insurance. The only relief granted by the legislature of the State of New York from its application is contained in several sections, among which is Section 214. The department of insurance in the said State of New York has ruled, that in case of fraternal benefit orders or societies being formed by the employes of any certain corporation or any particular craft, the same can avoid coming in conflict with the provisions of the insurance law in the said state by not issuing a certificate of membership (which is commonly known to us as a membership card), which agrees to pay insurance benefits, and in addition thereto avoid in the constitution and by-laws (of such fraternal benefit order or society), making a specific agreement covering insurance benefits. While, even although no contract is issued, the incorporation of a provision in the constitution or by-laws of such fraternal benefit order or society, for the payment of insurance benefits and the acceptance of such provisions by a member constitutes a contract.

The maximum amount of benefits as allowed by the statutes of the seventeen different states is between the amount of $200.00 to $300.00 per member. The other statutes of the seventeen different states are substantially the same at the statutes of New York defining the scope legally of fraternal benefit orders or societies.

Therefore, if we are legally obliged to eliminate the contract for liability insurance or benefits, in our constitution or membership card, the member of our national or international labor organizations, or his beneficiary, cannot legally claim indemnity. The protection is lost and the organization conducting such business is a thing of the past, so far as benefits are concerned.

The statutes of the State of New York defining the legislation which is adverse to the welfare of organized labor, is the Empire State of the union, which has taken the initiative in enacting such laws, and which has brought about the enactment of similar laws in the sixteen other states of this union, prohibiting the further transaction of business of such fraternal orders or societies.

This is only another move upon the part of the common capitalistic classes to disintegrate and disrupt the factions and organizations consisting of millions of trades unionists, with the purpose in view, of forcing out of existence the binding link between the man who toils for an existence and his respective organization, thereby depleting the financial resources of his organization and forcing the membership of organized labor to unwittingly hold a policy in the anti-labor insurance company at a prohibitive rate of premium.

In view of this prevailing condition of affairs, it occurs to the writer that organized labor has only two avenues of egress which present themselves in the light of alternatives. One avenue of egress is for organized labor to have these stringent laws modified through the ballots. This, of course, is a good remedy, providing that organized labor can withstand the siege which would be waged against them by the common capitalistic classes for a great many years before they could receive any adequate relief through this kind of procedure. The other, and more expedient, avenue of egress is for us to conform with the statutes of the seventeen different states by incorporating an insurance company of our own, national in scope and character, "to handle the benefit features of our national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with

the American Federation of Labor, who are at the present time paying benefits,'' which is hereby expounded in the following prospectus:

Prospectus of the Protective Union-Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada.

To the Honorable Members of the Executive Councils of the National and International Labor Organizations, Central Labor Councils, and Other Affiliated Bodies as Identified with the American Federation of Labor, Their Local Unions and Their Respective Members:

INTRODUCTORY.

To the Trades Unionists:

The writer, George B. Gerau, an exponent and advocate of the constitutional rights of organized labor, residing in the city and county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has the honor and pleasure of respectfully submitting to the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their local unions and their respective members, this prospectus and proposal with a view to soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, which is substantially set forth in the following manner, to-wit

CLAUSE No. 1.

That the members of executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their local unions and their respective members, together with the co-operation of the writer, George B. Gerau, in their good discretion, organize and effect, under the standards of unionism, and in accordance with the statutes of the State of Indiana, an insurance company to be known and designated as the Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada, ''hereinafter referred to as company,'' for the purpose of establishing a standard of insurance at a standard rate, and furthermore, for the purpose of advancing the welfare of organized labor, locally and universally throughout every city in the United States where organized labor exists.

CLAUSE No. 2.

That the proposed Protective Union Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada, be incorporated by the members of the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their Local Unions and their respective members, through the courtesy and co-operation of the said George B. Gerau, with an authorized capital of two million, five hundred thousand ($2,500,000.00) dollars, viz.: One million (1,000,000) shares, with a par value of two and fifty one-hundredths ($2.50) dollars per share, and

Whereas, it is deemed wise and expedient to raise a surplus of two million, five hundred thousand ($2,500,000.00) dollars, in addition to said authorized capital, the book value or selling price of the capital stock is five ($5.00) dollars per share.

CLAUSE No. 3.

That it is proposed that the entire authorized capitalization of the said company be sold to and held by members of the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their Local Unions and their respective members throughout the United States, so that the controlling interest in and to the said company will be owned by organized labor.

CLAUSE No. 4.

That it is further proposed that the capital stock of the said company, to be sold to, owned and controlled by organized labor, shall be pooled forever, ''as soon as the said company is incorporated and the stock is ready for issue,'' with the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, and their Local Unions, wherever the stock is so sold, so that organized labor will always be possessed with the necessary power throughout the life and existence of said company, to act in the premises and direct the operations of the said company, financially and otherwise at all times.

That it is further proposed that a pooling agreement shall be substantially set forth and incorporated in the body of the stock certificates of the said company, which will recite that no trades unionists holding a certificate of stock will be permitted to sell his vested interest in and to said certificate, to a non-union man or a member of organized labor not in good standing with his local union or organization; but any union man in good standing with his local union or organization, will be permitted to sell, assign and transfer his certificate of stock in said company, upon the books of said company to any union man in good standing, providing the standing of both contracting parties has been first established, and when same has been properly certified to by the official or officials of his organization.

CLAUSE No. 5.

That it is further proposed that the board of directors of the said company, will constitute and be comprised of members of the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies, as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their Local Unions and their respective members, so that the destiny of the said company will come under their jurisdiction, absolute autonomy and direction officially, at all times.

CLAUSE No. 6.

That it is further proposed that the said George B. Gerau, be duly authorized, commissioned and appointed, by the subscribers to the capital stock of the said company, to underwrite and sell the capital stock of the said company, and proceed forthwith to place the said company on a good substantial financial basis, to conduct a general insurance business with organized labor throughout the cities of this United States and Canada, under the jurisdiction, direction, and supervision of the board of directors of the said company.

That the Capital National Bank of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., has been selected as depository, to receive all moneys from the subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, and that said subscription shall be paid direct to said depository by all subscribers to the capital stock of said company, and that it is further understood that the said George B. Gerau, acting in the capacity of organizer, promoter and fiscal agent, shall not receive or handle any sums of money that might be subscribed to the capital stock, but that the depository as designated above shall receive all subscription moneys and credit the same to the account of the said company, and moreover, the said depository shall render a full and accurate account of the amount of subscription moneys credited to the account of the said company, to the subscribers to the capital stock of said company any time upon personal or written application.

CLAUSE No. 7.

That it is further proposed that organized labor, "by virtue of the controlling interest in and to the said company," shall reserve the right irrevocably at all times, to constitute, appoint and elect its officers of the said company, at its regular meetings, as will be provided and set forth in its by-laws.

CLAUSE No. 8.

That it is proposed that the capital stock of the said company, be sold at ($5.00) dollars per share, in order to provide for a full paid capitalization, and for the additional purpose of creating the surplus, "the amount of which is stipulated in Clause No. 2," and which is necessary in order to conform with the statutes of the several states of the United States, and furthermore, that the capital stock shall be sold on a cash basis in order to facilitate the corporation financially for immediate business without unnecessary delay.

CLAUSE No. 9.

That it is further proposed that the said company, make a specialty of the accident and health policy, "a copy of which can be had at any time upon application to George B. Gerau, or to the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.," and adopt same as a uniform standard of insurance, inasmuch as the disability clauses providing for benefits in the said policy are greater, so far as the maximum amount of benefits are concerned, than the benefits now being paid to members of Local Unions by their organizations, and in that connection is conceded to be the most desirable policy, on account of its numerous attractive beneficial features, its high face of indemnity, and its exceedingly low rate

of premium, which is in proportion (pro rata) to the present per capita tax paid by the members to their organizations for disability benefits.

CLAUSE No. 10.

That it is further proposed that the said company be qualified by its articles of incorporation to carry on and transact a general insurance business, in other old line policies for the convenience and accommodation of members of organized labor who desire this other kind of insurance, and to sell these various kinds of insurance at the very lowest minimum cost possible.

CLAUSE No. 11.

That it is further proposed that every member of organized labor receive official notice through the executive councils of their national and international labor organizations, central labor councils and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, of which he is a member, of the action taken in this direction, and be prevailed upon and extended the privilege and opportunity of becoming a stockholder in the said company, and that each member be sent a copy of this prospectus, upon written application for same, for the purpose of advising him of the necessity of this action and co-operation in the solicitation of subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, so that the said company will be supported, organized and effected literally under a mutual co-operative basis.

CLAUSE No. 12.

That it is further proposed that the said company, after it is on a good financial basis, increase its capitalization, from time to time, in proportion to the volume of business they are acquiring, and in proportion to the membership of organized labor, so that each and every member of organized labor, in the course of time, throughout the United States and Canada, may have the same opportunity of becoming a stockholder, as the capital stock is increased, and furthermore, for the purpose of establishing subsidiary offices in such parts of the United States that might be necessary during the course of progress to enable the said company to efficiently cope with the situation, in the transaction of insurance business with organized labor.

CLAUSE No. 13.

That it is further proposed that the accrued earnings or profits derived from the sale of insurance by the said company, be loaned to the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils, and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their local unions and their respective members, and that said loans will be made on the amount of stock the aforesaid parties own and in accordance with the book value or selling price of the stock in said company when said stock is used by them as collateral security for such loans, which loans may be used in the construction of labor temples, in respect to organizations in such cities where their official headquarters are located, or which may be used by organizations for strike contingency purposes and individual use, as this kind of investment affords an avenue of good, substantial returns, as heretofore demonstrated, and will net the stockholders identified with the said company as stockholders, a steady, lucrative source of revenue, and other avenues of investment as prescribed by the laws of the several states, governing and regulating the investment of funds of insurance companies.

CLAUSE No. 14.

That it is further proposed that the said George B. Gerau, be clothed with the authority in contract form by the members of the executive councils of the national and international labor organizations, central labor councils and other affiliated bodies as identified with the American Federation of Labor, their Local Unions and their respective members, as subscriptions are made to the capital stock by them, to proceed forthwith to create and effect the said company, under the terms and conditions as specifically set forth in contract designed and drafted for the purpose of consummating the sale of the capital stock of the said company, and which will be sent to each subscriber by the Capital National Bank of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., to be signed and executed by the subscriber to the capital stock, and upon receipt of his or their subscription

money by the said Capital National Bank for the number of shares subscribed and paid for at the rate of five ($5.00) dollars per share.

CLAUSE No. 15.

That it is further proposed that as evidence of good faith and protection to all of those who subscribe to the capital stock of the said company that the said George B. Gerau, as aforesaid, does hereby incorporate in this prospectus, this clause and agreement, which hereby provides, that if he, the said George B. Gerau, fails to raise twenty-five (25 per cent.) per cent. in subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, in order to qualify the said company in accordance with the insurance laws of the several states, to transact the business of insurance, then and in that case all moneys received in the shape of subscriptions by the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., will be returned forthwith to the subscribers by said depository, and the expense of promotion will be the burden and loss of the said George B. Gerau, and not the loss of the subscribers.

CLAUSE No. 16.

That it is further proposed that every secretary, or such other officer duly authorized to pass on claims of every national or international labor organization paying benefits, shall act in the same official capacity as he is now acting in regard to the approving or disapproving of claims relative to benefits, and that the per capita tax shall be governed in proportion to the rate of premium charged on the class of policy each member holds in the said company. That portion of the per capita tax set aside for premiums on benefits being turned over in the aggregate to the said company, and the other portion of the said per capita tax will be credited to the account of the national or international labor organization and deposited by them in their own general fund. In that case, and only in that case, will further litigation be eliminated regarding unjust claims for benefits, as all unjust claims in the future will be instituted against the said company, and not against the national or international labor organization, which has caused all the trouble that organized labor has been subjected to heretofore and up to the present writing. All claims will be paid in the future upon the approval of the secretary or such other officer duly authorized to pass on claims of the national or international labor organization, by the said company direct, thus making the national or international labor organizations immune from further legal antagonism along these lines.

That it is further understood that the said George B. Gerau does hereby reserve the right to handle the sale of the said capital stock of the said company exclusively, and that the said George B. Gerau shall defray all expenses accruing, incident to the consummation and promotion of said company until such time as said company is qualified legally to financially maintain their own current expenses.

Remarks Relative to the Inconsistent and Outrageous Methods and Practices of the Anti-Labor Insurance Company, as Compared to the Meritorious Features of Our Own Protective Union-Labor Insurance Company of the United States and Canada.

It has been the practice of anti-labor insurance companies, to charge our union men a policy fee of five ($5.00) dollars in addition to the monthly premium amounting to eleven ($11.00) dollars per year, making a total of sixteen ($16.00) dollars for the first fiscal year on the dollar a month payment plan of the accident and health policy. This five dollar policy fee does not find its way into the treasury of the anti-labor insurance company, as our union men are led to presume and believe it does, to apply on the risk of the insured, but on the contrary, is turned over to Mr. Agent, as his commission for selling insurance. In view of this prevailing condition, these agents, of which there are over one million at work in the United States, are maintained and supported at the expense of organized labor, when this expense should be borne by these kind of anti-labor insurance companies out of the handsome profits they derive from the sale of this kind of insurance. Furthermore, these agents are paid 20 per cent. to 65 per cent. commission on the sale of all other various policies which is paid to them by the anti-labor insurance companies out of the excessive rates of premium.

Therefore, the writer contends and main-

tains, and desires to impress the trades unionists of our country, the importance of these issues confronting us, as herein expounded, and the physical necessity of effecting an insurance company of our own, on union principles. It will not be necessary for the said company to charge a policy fee or to ask an excessive rate of premium, for the maintenance of a force of solicitors, neither will we be obliged to charge one dollar per month on the specific policy referred to, nor will we be obliged to set aside a fund for the maintenance of a force of collectors, inasmuch as our present business machinery now in operation, together with its unlimited able constituents, is efficient and adequate to handle these functions successfully, thereby reducing the premium rate in accordance with the American experience table of mortality to an amount equal to that of the present per capita tax now being levied on the members of our numerous organizations. By virtue of the said company, we will be in a position to preclude the continuance of this imposition and extortion, which is being practiced upon members of organized labor, from day to day, by a raft of anti-labor insurance companies who are incorporated purely for profit, and whose chief ambition and ultimate purpose through the laws which have been legislated at their instance, through tainted moneyed influences, and which has brought about the present crisis, is to stamp out and obliterate all fraternal beneficial orders and societies, with the view of forcing the members of organized labor and members of other fraternal beneficiary societies, as well, to buy their protection from the anti-labor insurance companies, at an unjust and prohibitive rate of premium.

The proper way to stop these kind of methods, as it occurs to the writer, is to adopt measures sufficient to offset their evil influences, and moreover, to adopt an adequate medium of sufficient incentive to keep the money of organized labor at home, within our ranks, as much as possible, "where it will do the most good," and thereby prevent these anti-labor insurance companies from using the moneys they receive from the members of organized labor through the sale of insurance, for the purpose of lobbying and influencing legislative bodies to enact laws adverse to our welfare, and designed for the purpose of thwarting our efforts and avenue of progress.

The trades unionist, by subscribing to one or more shares of the capital stock of the said company, can apply his accrued dividends on same to his per capita tax which he pays to his organization, and thereby reduce the cost of his protection and that of his family to almost nothing; and if he is holding other kinds of insurance in the said company, will reduce the cost of those premiums in accordance with the character of the policy, even if the individual member can only afford to purchase and hold one or a few shares of stock: In fact, it will reduce the premium rate on all various insurance policies handled by our said company, to a much lower rate than the anti-labor insurance companies could possibly sell insurance for and exist. We can reduce the premium rate as charged by the anti-labor insurance companies, on the accident and health policy to an amount equal to about one-half of the per capita tax, which the members of our various national and international labor organizations are at present assessed, furnishing them with the same class of protection which they are now paying for in their national and international labor organizations, and moreover, we can afford to give them twice the amount of indemnity they are now receiving at about one-half of the per capita tax they are now paying for as members of our national and international labor organizations, in accordance with the cost of maintenance of the said company, as compared with the cost of maintenance of the anti-labor insurance companies, and which rates are regulated by the American experience table of mortality.

The specific purpose of organizing the said company, to be operated under the standards of unionism, is for the purpose of conforming with the statutes of the several different states, in providing for the protection of union labor, and to prevent the anti-labor insurance companies, "who are not in sympathy with organized labor, either by action or deed," from draining the financial resources of our ranks and appropriating same to their own selfish mercenary designs and purposes. By having our own insurance company, it will ultimately prove

itself to be the physical medium, assuring us of the perpetual existence, harmony and protection of organized labor, so far as future benefits are concerned, and will have an overwhelming tendency and influence toward increasing our membership throughout the country. The magnitude of this incentive, "within itself," appeals to the writer, as it will to the intelligence of every loyal trades unionist, as being sufficient inducement to non-union men, to convince them of the advantages to be had by joining our organized forces in order to receive the benefits of protection to themselves and families in the way of greater indemnity at the same rate of per capita tax, and together with the legal protection, such as the said company affords. To be more explicit in defining this subject, the anti-labor insurance companies could not financially afford to maintain their present force of representatives for the solicitation of insurance, the collection of premiums and clerical departments, in the continuance of the sale of insurance to union or non-union men, in competition with the magnitude of said company and reduced rates of premiums on insurance sold by our said company: The result is pre-eminently natural: Non-union men, being unable to afford paying excessive advance rates on insurance with anti-labor insurance companies, will gladly accept their only alternative which is to become an unsolicited member of organized labor, in order to provide for the protection of their families and themselves against accident and sickness, at a consistent and reasonable rate of premium, which every man is morally obligated to provide for.

Members of Local Unions carrying insurance in our said company, would receive prompt attention in event of accident or sickness, causing disability, suffice it to say, that any member of good standing in his local union reported to be physically indisposed, and the secretary, or such other officer duly authorized to pass on claims, of his organization approves of his claim upon receipt of a doctor's report to the said company, immediately upon ascertaining the facts, the member, whomsoever he might be, regardless of his place of destination, will receive the amount of money due him without question or delay, and in accordance with the constituents of the policy he holds.

The writer desires to call the attention of the trades unionists of our country to the fact, that he, George B. Gerau, has spent three years in investigating the legal status of affairs in connection with the benefit departments of our national and international labor organizations, as well as outside fraternal benefit orders and societies, in connection with the laws of the several states which prohibit the continuance of them paying further benefits in the future, and also the methods, modes and customs of the anti-labor insurance companies, incurring an expense to the said George B. Gerau of forty-five thousand ($45,000.00) dollars, every dollar of which has been expended by the said George B. Gerau out of his personal financial resources for the benefit of the trades unionists of our country, and for the additional purpose of effecting the said company and in prosecuting this work to a successful conclusion.

Through the personal investigations conducted by the said George B. Gerau into the affairs of anti-labor insurance companies throughout the United States, the writer has ascertained the knowledge, that these anti-labor insurance companies have in vogue, yearly contracts, with non-union printers, calling for the printing of all their literature, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, annually, and thereby clearly exemplifying the fact to me, as well as to the trades unionists, through such investigations, their little regard for the rights of reciprocity which organized labor is entitled to, and moreover, showing conclusively their feeling of prejudice against organized labor. This expense is also being defrayed by the unlimited profits derived from insurance held by members of organized labor.

These statistical facts are evidenced by annual statements and other data acquired through investigation by the writer from such companies as New York Life Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Aetna, the Prudential, the Pacific Mutual and other anti-labor insurance companies too numerous to mention, give publication to the fact, "and which the writer has substantiated," that these anti-labor insurance companies are extracting from the pockets of organized labor throughout the United States and Canada, the

fabulous sum of over one hundred millions of dollars annually. Just think this over! And then ask yourselves the question, "How can we keep this money within the ranks of the trades unionists, where it justly belongs?" and your answer will resolve itself into the following conclusion: By immediately subscribing to the capital stock of the said company, and by writing or telegraphing to the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., the amount of shares you desire to purchase in the said company which is being organized for the trades unionists of this United States and Canada. The selling price of the capital stock of the said company is five dollars ($5.00) a share, and those who desire to become stockholders must make reservation immediately, as the stock will only be on sale for a limited time.

Just think of the amount of money we can place in the grand treasury of this great domicile, and what a wonderful amount of good it will accomplish for the trades unionists, as a powerful financial factor in the evolution of this great wheel of commerce and labor, and the basis of equality, it will eventually establish as between labor and capital! The ambition of the said George B. Gerau is to build and erect a substantial pillar for organized labor, which we have felt the urgent need of for a past decade. We can very readily do so by paying a certain amount of our per capita tax for insurance into the said insurance company, of our own, as hereby proposed, at a much lower rate, and which we are now paying for in anti-labor insurance companies at a fictitious value, and secure a greater amount of indemnity at the same rate we are paying for our present benefits, which we are justly entitled to and ought to receive, but don't get from anti-labor insurance companies.

Still another phase of this proposition which presents itself, and which I know will appeal to the intelligence of every member of organized labor, is the vast number of union men the said company will furnish employment to in our many departments, sub-departments and branches of work, which will be located in different sections of the country. The said company, which has gained for itself universal recognition, is now commonly known, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, as the formidable battleship of organized labor; and many national and international labor organizations, are now publishing in their trade journals this prospectus, with a view to soliciting your liberal financial co-operation in the shape of subscriptions to the capital stock.

In conclusion, I take the liberty of saying that every loyal trades unionist lending his personal influence, financial support in subscribing to the capital stock of said company, and power to advance the success of this undertaking, will be helping and supporting the constitution of his organization, as well as himself and family, and paying the highest and most noble tribute in behalf of justice, progress and welfare of organized labor. Therefore, the said George B. Gerau hereby requests that all of the trades unionists that desire to become stockholders in the said company will kindly write or wire their reservation to the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., immediately. Remember, the selling price of the capital stock, per share is five ($5.00) dollars. Yours sincerely and fraternally,

(Signed) GEORGE B. GERAU.

After a brief discussion the report of the special committee was adopted.

We introduced the following resolutions:

I.

Whereas, Section 43 of the laws of the Building Trades Department specifies the officers of local councils and their duties with the exception of the duties of the Board of Trustees, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the duties of the Board of Trustees be clearly specified in the laws of the Building Trades Department.

This was referred to the Law Committee and was reported on as follows:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be concurred in and the following section be added to our constitution in its proper place and numbered accordingly:

"'The trustees shall have supervision over all funds and property of the local department. They shall see to it that the financial officers are properly bonded, and that the funds of the local department are placed in such bank as is selected by the local department as its depository, and such funds cannot be withdrawn except through checks regularly drawn and signed by the proper officers. They shall audit the books of the officers at the end of each fiscal quar-

ter and submit to the local department a statement of said audit within two weeks after the close of the fiscal quarter. The local department shall send a copy of such audits to the Secretary-Treasurer.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

II.

Whereas, At the formation of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Norfolk, Va., in 1907, it was distinctly understood, and so recorded, that only building trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be entitled to membership in the Building Trades Department, and

Whereas, Local Building Trades Departments, or Councils, have been formed contrary to these instructions, in which Pavers and Rammers, Art Glass Workers, Bricklayers and Masons, Vat and Tank Builders and others have been admitted, thereby causing much dissatisfaction and discontent among the legitimate building trades, affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That only building trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in good standing with that body shall be eligible to membership in the Building Trades Department and its subordinate branches or councils.

This was referred to the Law Committee and was reported on as follows:

"That the subject matter of the resolution is fully covered in Section 1 of the constitution. On definition of Section 1 being asked for the committee replied that only Local Unions of National and International Building Trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department are eligible to membership in local building trades councils or departments."

The report of the committee was adopted.

III.

Whereas, Section 54 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Building Trades Department specifies that all demands for increased wages or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council and receive its approval, and under no consideration shall a Local Union or Unions of any organization affiliated with this Department be allowed to inaugurate strikes without the local council's consent, and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America reserve the right to make demands for better working conditions, increased pay or shorter workday in accordance with its laws as laid down in its General Constitution, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Unions of any affiliated organization may go on strike without having the consent of the Building Trades Council with which they are affiliated, but they shall not be entitled to the support or sympathy of the other trades affiliated, and must not involve other trades in any manner in their dispute.

This was referred to the Law Committee and was reported on as follows:

"That all possible safeguards should be placed in the constitution of the Department that will tend to prevent strikes.

"Your committee further recommends that Section 54 of our constitution be amended by eliminating the words:

"'And receive,' on the third line and insert after the words "Council" on the third line the following:

"'After approval of the National or International Union interested for, which will make Section 54 read as follows:

"'Sec. 54. All demands for increased wages or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council, after approval of the National or International Union interested for its approval, and under no consideration shall a Local Union or unions of any organization affiliated with this Department be allowed to inaugurate strikes without the local council's consent.'"

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

IV.

Whereas, Much dissatisfaction is caused on account of the representation of Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in local Building Trades Councils chartered by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, Such representation is not in accord with the taxation levied—the minority controlling the majority while the majority pays the freight, therefore, be it

Resolved, That representation of all bodies affiliated with the Department, whether locally or nationally, be regulated proportionately, according to taxation paid.

Referred to Law Committee and was nonconcurred in by that body. After a lengthy and animated debate the report of the committee was concurred in. We then gave notice on the floor of the convention that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would appeal from the decision rendered to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. or the Toronto Convention of the A. F. of L., or both, for a ruling on this matter.

V.

Whereas, The laws governing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are made by referendum vote of its members—a two-thirds vote of all members voting being necessary to make them law, and

Whereas, Section 39 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department governing local councils specify that all laws and rules of local councils shall be submitted to all affiliated locals for a referendum vote, a majority vote of the locals affiliated to be necessary for adoption of same; provided, that such laws or rules have been previously forwarded to the General Office for approval, and

Whereas, Section 39 conflicts with the method and manner used by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in making its laws, and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America prohibits any of its unions from affiliating with central bodies whose constitutions or by-laws conflict with those of the U. B., therefore, be it

Resolved, That all local laws, before becoming operative and in force, be submitted to referendum vote of the members of the organization affiliated, a two-thirds majority vote of all members voting being necessary to make it law.

Referred to Committee on Law and was reported on as follows:

"The committee recommends that the resolution be adopted and the affiliated local departments be notified in accordance therewith."

After a lengthy discussion the convention voted down the committee's report.

VI.

Whereas, The Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor levied an assessment on all organizations affiliated therewith to be used for organizing purposes in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., and

Whereas, Said assessment, which amounted to about $16,000.00, is now about spent, and

Whereas, It is claimed the Building Trades received no benefits from said fund in any manner, and

Whereas, It is further claimed that now is the time for organizing work to be done in Los Angeles among the men engaged in the building industry, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Building Trades Department give special attention to the work of organization in the city of Los Angeles and that each national and international organization be requested to send a representative to Los Angeles at the same time so that a concentrated effort may be made to induce the non-union men in the building trades industry to join the organization of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and was reported on as follows:

"The committee considered the resolution and voted to recommend its adoption after eliminating the second and third 'Whereases,' as the committee is not in possession of sufficient information to warrant their adoption."

This report was concurred in by the convention.

VII.

Whereas, When the Building Trades Department was formed at the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor no persons were made responsible for the representation of the Department to the A. F. of L. conventions, and

Whereas, At the present time no representation is provided for; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Building Trades Department be authorized to attend the conventions of the American Federation of Labor as the official representative of the Department.

This was referred to the Law Committee and was approved.

The convention concurred in the report of the committee.

The Brotherhood of Painters entered the following resolutions, demanding that the Brotherhood of Carpenters turn over all varnishers and finishers who are eligible to their organization:

Whereas, The jurisdiction claims of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, submitted to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which have been published by the Department, and have not been contested by any other organization, include jurisdiction over all varnishers, polishers and other wood finishers, and

Whereas, the San Francisco Convention of the A. F. of L. granted jurisdiction over the men in question to the said Brotherhood, which decision was more firmly established by decisions rendered by the Pittsburg Convention of the A. F. of L. instructing further organizations to cease including in their printed matter claims of jurisdiction over varnishing, polishing and wood finishing, and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in its efforts to obtain control over carpenters and other wood workers employed in mills and factories, found it advisable to take over in their entirety a number of Local Unions formerly affiliated with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, a number of the members of which are varnishers, polishers and wood finishers, and to place them in benefits in the United Brotherhood in accordance with its laws, and

Whereas, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decoraters and Paper Hangers of America was prepared and desired to co-operate in the work of organizing the men employed in mills and factories, but at the request of the said United

Brotherhood, and not to retard the progress of the work, refrained for the time from pressing its claims, and

Whereas, The said Brotherhood of Painters, etc., believing that sufficient time has elapsed since the transfer of those men and that no good reason for further delay exists, has repeatedly requested the general officers of the said United Brotherhood to transfer these men to the organization having jurisdiction over them, and has agreed to place them in immediate beneficial standing, according to its laws for the time during which they have been in continuous good standing in the said United Brotherhood or Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has shown no disposition to comply with these requests and demands, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. instructs the said United Brotherhood to transfer without further delay to the Brotherhood of Painters, etc., all varnishers, polishers and wood finishers now members of its Local Union in Chicago or elsewhere, and to cease to admit men whose work comes under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America.

This was referred to the Adjustment Committee and, after a careful hearing from both sides, was reported on as follows:

"Your committee recommends that the resolution be adopted and that the carpenters be instructed to turn over to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, all painters, varnishers and wood finishers now in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters within sixty days."

The convention concurred in the report, but not before the painters promised to render us assistance in organizing the mills and factories in the future, and to co-operate with us in every way possible, so that misunderstandings of this nature may not arise or occur again.

Denver Controversy.

"Report of the Adjustment Committee on Appeals of the Carpenters' District Council of Denver and vicinity against the decision of President Kirby in ordering them to reaffiliate with the Local Building Trades Council of that city.

"Committee finds that President Kirby exceeded his authority in notifying the carpenters to reaffiliate with the Denver Building Trades Council, as the constitution of the Department provides that such notification shall come through the officers of the national organization involved.

"We therefore sustain the appeal of the Denver D. C. of Carpenters as regards the regularity of the proceedings."

The report of the committee was concurred in.

"Your committee recommends that the convention severely censure the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of Denver, Colo., for withdrawing from the Building Trades Council in violation of the laws of the Department, thus bringing about a complete demoralization of conditions in one of the best organized cities of the United States, and instructs the General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to require its Denver unions to immediately reaffiliate with the Building Trades Council through a joint District Council in which the U. B. of C. and J. and the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners shall both be represented. The representatives of the Amalgamated Carpenters now seated in the Building Trades Council to be unseated on presentation of credentials by the delegates elected by the District Council."

This recommendation was concurred in, with the understanding that one amalgamated representative be elected from the District Council.

The committee further reported as follows:

Majority Report.

"Your committee fully realizes the crisis inseparable from the existence of two national organizations of one craft, but we do not consider the plan of consolidation suggested feasible.

"We recommend that the convention instruct United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to send representatives immediately to confer with the officers of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners at their general office in Manchester, England, to obtain the end desired."

Minority Report.

"I recommend that General President Huber of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the President of the American District Committee of the Amalgamated

Society of Carpenters be ordered to appoint a committee of five (5) to bring about a consolidation of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in the United States and Canada within ninety (90) days. After said consolidation becomes a fact General President Huber is requested to appoint a committee to confer with the general officers of the Amalgamated Society at Manchester, England, with a view of bringing about the consolidation; the two International organizations of Carpenters now known as the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.''

After a lengthy and animated discussion the minority report was adopted.

Chicago Controversy.

President Kirby reported as follows on the Chicago situation:

''For several years there has existed in Chicago an organization known as the Associated Building Trades. In 1901, when the Building Trades Council was disbanded after a lockout extending over a period of fourteen months, several organizations created what was then termed an advisory board of business agents. After several years and various changes the Associated Building Trades resulted. This organization was the only central body of building trades in Chicago, and inasmuch as quite a number of building trades were affiliated with it, I took no steps toward the establishment of a Building Trades Council in that city. However, during the year of 1908 several organizations made application for a charter. Feeling that to create a new organization might be the means of promoting strife, etc., I counseled that the organization making application defer their action for the time being, and this while many dissenting from my request, nevertheless it was done. In July of this year, however, a demand was made for a charter signed by eight affiliated Internationals and I had no other recourse only to issue same.

''About the 1st of May this year the Elevator Constructors made a demand for an increase in pay, their principal employers being the Otis Elevator people, who refused to grant the increased rate of wages, and on the 12th of June made an agreement with the Machinists, Electrical Workers, Steam Fitters' Helpers, Ornamental Iron Workers and Building Laborers to do the work claimed by the Elevator Constructors. This agreement, as before stated, was made about the 1st of June, yet our department was not notified of the fact for some weeks later. We immediately protested to the various Internationals and endeavored to have them compel their locals to relinquish the work in question and take up their disputes with the Elevator Constructors in the regular way. However, on this we have, up to date, been unsuccessful. In company with a representative from the Chicago Building Trades Council, and from the Elevator Constructors of Chicago, I attended the Machinists' Convention and asked them to instruct their machinists of Chicago to cease work upon the elevators and to file their claims for the work with the Building Trades Department, assuring them that the matters would be taken up with the Executive Councils of the Building Trades and Metal Trades, and felt certain that an amicable understanding could be reached. I am told, however, that the Machinists' Convention endorsed the action of their Chicago local in their contention.

''Our Building Trades Council has taken up the dispute on behalf of the Elevator Constructors and have refused to allow them to work upon buildings where the Machinists and Electrical Workers were installing elevators. It is hard for me to find words sufficient to condemn such action as this. We find an organization endeavoring to better their conditions when several other crafts take advantage of their temporary embarrassment and proceed to parcel out their work. It is to be admitted that the claims of the Elevator Constructors are open to modifications, and while I do not go on record as to endorsing all the work they claim, yet I feel that each organization could have secured all the work they were justly entitled to without acting the part of strike-breakers. I do not like to use the words 'strike-breaker' in this connection, but I know of no other word that would more aptly describe the conditions than the one used. Now, while the officers of the Building Trades Council of

Chicago have gone into this fight and are doing their utmost to bring it to a successful termination, they are embarrassed by the fact that the Elevator Constructors refuse to help themselves outside of Chicago and are working for the Otis people in various other cities. This has a very direct bearing on the winning of the fight, for it is hard to convince a man of another craft that he should walk the streets for the Elevator Constructors when he (the Elevator Constructor) is working for the same parties in other cities, and I feel that I am not saying too much when I state that the International organization of Elevator Constructors have not come to the assistance of their Chicago members as they should and as the other trades were justly entitled to expect they would. This is a subject that I believe demands the attention of this convention, and I feel that protests should be made both to the Metal Trades Department, of which the Machinists are affiliated, and also to the American Federation of Labor, and the Electrical Workers who are a part of this Department should be dealt with in accordance with our own laws.''

This matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows:

''Your committee sustains the action of President Kirby in organizing a central body in the city of Chicago, and believe that Brother Kirby made a plain and true statement of the conditions in Chicago as he saw them. However, the information received by your committee does not warrant those trades being labeled 'strike-breakers,' but we do condemn their actions in taking the places of union men, even though they claim jurisdiction over said work, and we further recommend that the President of this body, with the general officers of all International bodies whose locals are not affiliated with the central bodies in Chicago meet in Chicago within thirty days to insist on their locals becoming affiliated with the Building Trades Council in Chicago and try to bring about harmony in the building trades in that city.''

The report of the committee was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Steam Fitters—Plumbers.

The controversy between the Steam Fitters and Plumbers came up in the Executive Council's report.

The committee to whom that report was referred concurred in the action of the Executive Council and the agreement that body drew up at Pittsburg, Pa., in February, 1909, between the two organizations. This, however, was lost when put to vote of the convention.

The following substitute for the committee's report was adopted:

''The Steam Fitters and Plumbers are herewith ordered to meet in conjunction with the Executive Council of this Department within sixty days from the date of the adjournment of this convention for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Denver decision in its entirety and entering into a working agreement whereby harmony may prevail between the organizations involved. Failing to come to an agreement, the decision rendered by the Executive Council at Pittsburg, and which is now in operation and concurred in by the Committee on Report of the Executive Council of this convention, shall stand and be recognized by the Department as the legal, official agreement between the two organizations and this Department.''

Iron Workers—Lathers.

The Iron Workers introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The right of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to control the fabrication, erection and placing of steel and iron used in reinforced concrete and cement construction is disputed by several trades affiliated with this Department, and

Whereas, The contractors and architects are taking advantage of this chaotic state of affairs and using one organization against another, to the detriment of both; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this Department in convention assembled, That the fabrication, erection and placing of all iron and steel in reinforced concrete and cement construction properly belongs to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and that they are hereby conceded full and complete jurisdiction over this class of work.

This was referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows by that body:

"Your committee, after reviewing the case thoroughly and also examining the decision handed down by the Denver Convention, cannot justify the claim of the Metal Lather to this class of work, and therefore we recommend that the work be awarded to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on plain floor construction."

After a discussion of several hours the report was adopted by the convention by a roll-call vote of 26 in favor and 21 against.

Cement Workers—Building Laborers.

In this dispute, as reported on by President Kirby, the Adjustment Committee rendered the following decision:

"That where there are existing agreements between the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers and International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, they shall remain the same, but we concede the right to the Cement Workers to control all laborers working exclusively at the cement industry."

This report was adopted.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.

The Committee on Presidents reported, after thorough investigation and long hearings, on the condition of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' organization, reported as follows:

"Your committee to which was referred the question and status of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Association, dealt with in President Kirby's report, beg leave to submit the following supplementary report:

"'Your committee finds that President Kirby is to be highly commended for his able efforts and endeavors to carry out the recommendation of the Denver Convention, and it is with deep feelings of regret, we find that the executive officers of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Association have utterly failed to comply with the recommendations of this Department and purposely neglected to cooperate with our President, even to the extent of totally ignoring his recommendation, which, if adopted, would have resulted in an effective and strong organization of the craft.

"'We, therefore, recommend

"'1. That the executive officers of the H. C. & B. L. I. Association be, and they are hereby ordered to furnish the President of this Department, on or before January 1, 1910, with a list of their Local Unions, number of members in good standing in each Local Union, a copy of their International Constitution, and such other information in connection with their organization as the President may require.

"'2. That the State and Local Departments, or B. T. Councils be, and they are hereby ordered to furnish the President of this Department, on or before January 1, 1910, with a list of the Independent Hod Carriers' Unions and their members in good standing, and such other information in connection with Hod Carriers' organizations, in their various localities, as the President may require.

"'3. That the President of this Department, acting in conjunction with the President of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Association, shall call a special convention of all the organized Hod Carriers in the United States and Canada, to convene in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on or about the first Monday in May, 1910.

"'4. That the representation to said convention be and is hereby fixed on the following basis:

"'One delegate for one hundred members or less;

"'Two delegates for two hundred and fifty members;

"'Three delegates for five hundred members;

"'Four delegates for eight hundred members;

"'Five delegates for one thousand members or more.

"'5. That the convention be held under the auspices and direction of the President of this Department. That suspended, expelled and independent Local Unions pay an amount of money equal to thirty cents for each member in good standing on January 1, 1910; that said money be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department, on or before March 1, 1910, and held in custody by him until the convention at Indianapolis completes its labors, at which time (except as hereinafter provided for)

it is to be turned over to the duly authorized officers elected by said convention.

"'7. That the mileage of the delegates whose unions also had delegates at the Elmira Convention be paid out of this special fund by the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department before he turns it over to the duly authorized officer elected by the Indianapolis Convention.

"'8. That in the event the executive officers of the H. C. & B. L. I. Association fail to comply with the order of this convention and co-operate with the President of this Department as hereinbefore specified, the Executive Council is hereby directed to suspend the said H. C. & B. L. I. Association and request the A. F. of L. to revoke its charter, and then proceed without delay to organize that craft into one solid and compact International union, under the protection of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.'"

The report of the committee was adopted.

Rules Proposed by the American Federation of Labor for the Government of Departments.

"1. For the greater development of the labor movement, such departments of the A. F. of L. are to be established from time to time as in the judgment of the A. F. of L., or of its Executive Council may be deemed advisable. Each department is to manage and finance its own business.

"2. To be entitled to representation in any department, organizations eligible to join must first be, and remain in, affiliation to the A. F. of L. and to be entitled to representation in local councils of departments, local bodies shall first be, and remain in, affiliation to central labor unions chartered by the A. F. of L.

"'3. The fundamental laws of each department are to conform to and be administered in the same manner as the laws governing the A. F. of L. No department or local council of same shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with laws of the A. F. of L., and in the event of change of laws of the latter, departments and local councils are to change their laws to conform thereto.

"4. Each department to be considered the official method of the A. F. of L. for transacting that portion of its business.

"5. All departments of the American Federation of Labor shall have their headquarters located in the city of Washington, D. C., if possible, in the same building with the Federation Headquarters.

"6. All departments of the American Federation of Labor shall hold their conventions, whether annually or less often, during or immediately after the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in the same city where the conventions of the Federation are held.

"7. The officers of each department shall report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor what action, if any, has been taken by the department, either through its Executive Board or through conventions upon any and all matters that have been referred to the department by the Federation.

"8. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of the work done by their department and its general conditions.

"9. At all regular meetings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, there shall be present during some period of the Council meeting either the president or secretary or both of each department to take up with the Council matters that may be of mutual interest.

"10. A page of each issue of the American Federationist to be available to and to be utilized by each department for official report or for publication of some subject identified with the department.

"11. National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. shall also become affiliated with any department in which they may be eligible."

The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department reported as follows on these rules:

"That the words 'and vice versa' be added to Section 2."

Section 6 is found objectionable for many reasons, principal of which are the following:

We are of the opinion that the holding of the Building Trades Convention during or immediately after the convention of the

American Federation of Labor would not be to the best interest of the Building Trades. We feel that by holding our convention a few weeks previous to that of the Federation, we will be in a better position to report our action to the Federation and to deal with any questions pertaining to Building Trades matters. We think that the convention at Denver demonstrated the fact very clearly that the holding of the Building Trades Convention immediately following that of the Federation works a great hardship on many delegates and we find it impossible to hold them interested inasmuch as many organizations send the same men to attend each convention. We also respectfully submit that any appeal taken from the action of the Building Trades Convention to that of the American Federation of Labor would have to lay over one year. This, too, would apply were any of the conventions held during the sessions of the Federation.

With the two exceptions taken as noted the foregoing rules are acceptable to your council provided they are subjected to an interpretation not in conflict with the creative law of the department as covered by the following:

Resolution.

That a department of Building Trades of the A. F. of L. be created; said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L. and to be composed of bona fide national and international building trades organizations, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L.; and to be given autonomy over the building trades with authority to issue charters to local building trades; said sections and central bodies to be affiliated with the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide Local Unions and recognized as such, in the building trades.

The council takes the position that if these rules are interpreted in connection with the resolution just read, then there can be no objection to the rules with the exception noted.

The report of the council was concurred in.

Officers.

The following officers were elected:

President—Jas. Kirby of the carpenters.

First Vice-President—Geo. F. Hedrick of the painters.

Second Vice-President—Frank M. Ryan of the iron workers.

Third Vice-President—Wm. J. McSorley of the lathers.

Fourth Vice-President—M. O'Sullivan of the sheet metal workers.

Fifth Vice-President—Frank J. McNulty of the electricians.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. J. Spencer of the plumbers.

After deciding to hold the third annual convention in the city that the A. F. of L. may select to hold its thirtieth annual convention adjournment was announced by President Kirby, and we all departed feeling that much good had been done.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. HENDERSON,
J. T. COSGROVE,
DAN H. DEEGON,
WM. B. MACFARLANE,
D. F. FEATHERSTON,
JOS. KIRBY,
FRANK DUFFY,
Delegates.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Anadarko, Okla.	Marion, O.
Asherton, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ashland, Ky.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	Miami, Fla.
Belleville, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Mulberry, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	New Haven, Conn.
Demopolis, Ala.	New Orleans, La.
Denver, Colo.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	New York City.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Owensboro, Ky.
El Reno, Okla.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pottsville, Pa.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Rockford, Ill.
Hartford, Conn.	Salineville, O.
Helena, Mont.	Sanford, Fla.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sayre, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Lawton, Okla.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Oklahoma, Okla.	Winfield, Kan.
Ada, Okla.	Montrose, Colo.
Wellington, Kan.	Paris, Tex.
Elcampo, Tex.	Deer Lodge, Mont.
Kaufman, Tex.	Naperville, Ill.
Ashland, Ore.	Blairmore, Alta., Can.
Arlington, Wash.	Coleman, Alta., Can.
Modesto, Cal.	Randolph, Mass.
McCurtain, Okla.	

Total, 17 Local Unions.

Rejection of Candidate.

Raymond B. First has applied for membership to Local Union 698, Newport, Ky., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

Building Trades Department.

(Continued from page 13.)

ourselves tell it), but when any laws or mandate made it necessary for us to sacrifice anything we avoided the sacrifice.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has solidified the labor movement both nationally and locally, and now the cause of one trade unionist is the concern of all. The local Building Trades Department meets and transacts its own business as it deems best, but it is also connected with the Central Labor Union. One of the basic laws of the department is that no Local Union can be affiliated with the local Building Trades Department unless it first becomes affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is a godsend to the labor movement throughout the country. If its laws are carried out, the local departments are bound to be successful, as there is no excuse now for any local union side-stepping the laws of the local department, inasmuch as the national organization is part and parcel of the Building Trades Department, and when it is called upon by that department it must compel its Local Union to live up to the local department's laws.

This is a great improvement over the old system, as local organizations, when they had grievances of their own confronting them, were vowing allegiance to the Building Trades Council, and just as soon as the council acted favorably upon their grievance and they had their agreements signed up with the employers, they would immediately withdraw from the Building Trades Council.

It should be the aim and object of every international officer of a building trades union to back them up and help the Building Trades Department to enforce the laws. If a local union refuses to follow the mandates of the local department, the national officers must compel the Local Union to do so or to suffer the discipline dealt out to it by the local department.

Everything cannot be done in the short period of one or two years, as it will take some time to get the machinery properly working and local departments formed in the various cities of the country, but as we grow older we are growing stronger, and when the Building Trades Department is able to put on the road one or two organizers to assist the President, we can expect more rapid results in the way of organization.

It is impossible for our president to perform his duties in the office and also act as organizer on the road, but it is much better to grow slowly along the right lines than grow fast along the wrong lines; the former method will mean a lasting organization with power that will enable the building trades artisans to get that which properly belongs to them, a fair compensation for a fair day's work, and at the same time placing them in a position whereby they can help their fellow-trades unionists who depend upon the union label for part of the progress made in the present industrial struggle for advancement.

All national officers should forget any feeling they have against any particular individual or organization, through differences over jurisdiction of work. All must give their best efforts toward making this Building Trades Department a powerful one for good, so when the opportune time presents itself the department can take up jurisdiction differences and render a decision and say: "This is our decision and it must be adhered to by all parties concerned." Then, and not until then, will the Building Trades Department be in a position to do all that it was expected to do by its founders. It will be in a position to do this if loyally supported by all our members.

CORRESPONDENCE

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Again Fair.

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

We beg to advise you that the controversy between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, Mass., has been settled to our mutual satisfaction. All of the Douglas shoe factories are to operate under the union stamp arbitration contract. The factories of the Douglas Co. in Brockton, Mass., are to resume operations at once.

We extend our thanks to organized labor for past favors and we will endeavor in the future to merit your approval of our course.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. TOBIN,

General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

C. L. BAINE, General Sec.-Treas.

To the Officers and Members of Trades Unions.

Brother Trades Unionists—The Seamen, Firemen and Cooks of the Great Lakes have been out on strike for seven months against the biggest trust in the world, the Steel Trust, and the Lake Carriers' Association, on account of signing a welfare plan system, as the Lake Carriers' Association terms it.

Brother members, this is the most damnable blackball system that was ever dictated by man, hence the lockout against us by the Lake Carriers' Association.

We ask as a favor that all organizations will give us as much space as they possibly can in their valuable journals about our great struggle on the lakes for human rights and American citizenship against this great octopus, the Steel Trust, and the Lake Carriers' Association.

You will see in our union bulletin how the strike started and the desperate tactics the Lake Carriers' Association are carrying out to mann their ships this season.

Our fight is your fight, and if we lose this great struggle on the Great Lakes it will be only a matter of time when all employers of labor in this country will endeavor to pursue the same blackball system that the Lake Carriers and Steel Trust is spending millions of dollars to impose on us and break up all labor unions on the Great Lakes.

Thanking you in advance for any space you can give us in your valuable journals, I remain, Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL CASEY,

Secretary M. F. O. & W. B. A.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Machinists' Strike on B. and O.

To Officers of National and International Organizations, State Federations and Central Bodies Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—All machinists, apprentices and helpers formerly employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (1,050 in number) have been on strike since June 3, 1909, same being against the introduction of the piecework system and wholesale discrimination against members of our organization.

We are still on strike and have every prospect of a complete victory, and with a view to hastening this end we would greatly appreciate your moral assistance. In this direction we would like to have you mention through your monthly journal, "That all machinists, apprentices and helpers of all shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system are on strike." Also furnish this information to delegates who may contemplate attending the A. F. of L. convention, or a convention of your organization, and suggest that they avoid traveling over the B. & O. if at all possible. If agents of that company should seek your

(Continued on Page 53.)

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Bartlesville, Okla.—The Brotherhood in this city is O. K., there is not a non-union job and working conditions are good. We had a big time last Labor Day.

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De Land, Fla.—Migrating brothers coming to this place in search of work will please bear in mind, that should they enter into employment with the firm of J. T. Cairns they may expect to submit to non-union conditions as that concern is very unfriendly to organized labor and refuses to abide by our trade rules.

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Ridgway, Pa.—The Hyde-Murphy Company of this city have renewed their agreement with the U. B., under which their mill and door and sash shops have been conducted for the past year. They are strictly union and our members everywhere will please bear this in mind. The new agreement is to run until February 1, 1911.

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Rochester, N. Y.—All union shops and mills in this city are now running eight hours per day and using the U. B. label. In these are included the C. H. Rugg Company and the Hayden Manufacturing Company. The non-union millmen here, realizing that unionism is productive of better conditions, are fast joining the organization.

❖ ❖ ❖

Thurber, Tex.—The members of Local Union 729 of this city have enjoyed a good year's work and we have just signed a new contract with the Texas-Pacific Coal Company for another year at $3.30 per day of eight hours and double pay for overtime and work on Sundays, which we think is very favorable considering the present industrial condition of the country.

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Catlettsburg, Ky.—Local Union 302 is having serious trouble with the firm of J. W. Taylor & Robinson of this city. They are very unfriendly inclined towards organized labor, refuse to recognize our union and disregard and violate our trade rules. All our efforts to induce the firm to abandon their hostile attitude and treat us fairly and squarely have utterly failed.

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Kenosha, Wis.—We are pleased to report that the trouble we recently had at the Grant planing mill of this city has been brought to an end by the firm agreeing to conduct a union shop and observe our trade rules. We hope that the peaceful relations now obtaining between the firm and our Local Union 161 will be lasting. The men we had to call out have all returned to work.

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San Diego, Cal.—All carpenters will please take notice that trade is almost at a standstill here and nothing doing, nor will there be any improvement in trade conditions for some time to come, although San Diego is to have a world's fair in 1915. Stay away from here until Local Union 810 informs our official journal, The Carpenter, of a change for the better and that men are needed.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—The Local Unions in this district recently organized what now is known as the Atlantic County (N. J.) District Council. This body comprises Local Unions 432, 1619, millmen, and 1704 of Atlantic City and 842 of Pleasantville, N. J. Local Union 432 is our old standby in this district. Local Union 1704, four years old, has now a membership of 265 and about $2,000 in her treasury.

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Kingston, N. Y.—The firm of H. W. Palen Sons of this city, millmen, who formerly ran a union shop, went wrong April 1, on which date our men went out on strike for eight hours. Palen became secretary of an anti-union millmen association and joined the Manufacturers' Association, better known as Citizens' Alliance. Last

week Palen failed—he is bankrupt. There is another in Hornell, N. Y., going the same way.

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Rockford, Ill.—We are forging ahead splendidly. From thirty to forty new members will be initiated by Local Union 792 at their next meeting night. "This is going some." There has been no time or opportunity lost these last three months in a united effort to gain new members. The carpenters of this city have at last woke up, everyone has been hustling and they will keep on in the good work until Rockford, Ill., is thoroughly organized.

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Pensacola, Fla.—Work in this city has been very good for the past eight months, but owing to the advertising for carpenters by our unfair contractors, the town is being flooded with all kinds of men, and things are looking gloomy here. Since we have been locked out in 1905 we have been up against great adversities, and we trust that our sister Local Unions, upon reading this notice, will assist us by warning their members not to come to Pensacola in search of work until we have regained lost ground and the local situation has improved.

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Grand Junction, Colo.—Notwithstanding press reports to the contrary, it is the urgent wish of Local Union 244 of this city that our traveling brothers be warned not to come here at this time. Building conditions in this vicinity are not and have not been up to the standard for some months and there is small hope for a revival during the present year. Were it not for the outside work many of us would be sparring with the sparrows for a frugal meal. Good men are leaving daily for more promising fields and God help those who are compelled to remain.

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Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Our strike for a 45 cents per hour minimum rate has been called off October 15 after over six weeks' duration and all of our men are working under the new schedule at this time of writing. This victory has been brought about by the government recognizing the 45-cent scale on all government contracts. We are going to wait on the board of control and get them to insert the new wage clause in all contracts for the city in order that the contractors who have as yet not signed our agreement will have to pay the same rate of wages. The outcome of our strike is showing a good effect upon our local organization; last month we initiated 166 new members and we expect our membership to continue increasing.

❖ ❖ ❖

Batavia, N. Y.—Local Union 24 of this city sometime ago made a demand upon the Batavia & New York Woodworking Company for an eight-hour workday and a $2.25 minimum scale, to take effect May 1 last. The firm at that time stated that, owing to the amount of contracts entered into, it would be impossible for them to have the eight hours take effect on that date, but would sign an agreement for one year, granting the raise in wages demanded on May 1, 1909, and the eight hours to go into effect September 1, 1909. The company has lived up to this agreement, it has adopted the eight-hour system in its mills and is thus now entitled to a place in our eight-hour column. Local Union 24 highly appreciates this new departure and desires to thank General Organizer Brother Macfarlane for the assistance rendered us in this achievement.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—Every winter northern carpenters heeding false statements made by railroad companies, hotel owners, etc., as to a great building boom in Jacksonville, Fla., are flocking here and make it hard for our home men and themselves also. Some contractors take advantage of the oversupply of labor and men are forced to work more hours and for less wages, and as a result when summer comes our locals are in such a bad condition that we do not get over it by the next winter. As it is about the time now that the northern men begin to come, and as too many men for positions endanger the eight-hour workday, we are sending letters to all District Councils, asking them to supply the different locals of their towns with a copy. We earnestly request all carpenters to pay no attention to glowing reports, and stay away from Jacksonville. Work is scarce here

now and we expect it to be a good deal scarcer before the winter is over, so stay away and give us a chance to get our locals in good condition.

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Regina, Sask., Can.—The subjoined sketch represents a group of members of Local Union 1867 of this city. The photo was taken on Labor Day. We were, however, better represented in the parade than on the

picture. Consequently we had the good fortune to win the shield which is seen in the picture which was the prize for the best appearance in the parade. We had a nice day and a good program of field sports including a five-mile championship for a $50.00 perpetual challenge cup offered by the Trades Council here. The council had the day's program in hand which was very successful.

Our Local Union is in a fairly prosperous condition and trade conditions also are very fair, wages ranging from $3.00 to $4.50 per day and prospects for the future are good at this time of writing.

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Look Out for This Imposter.

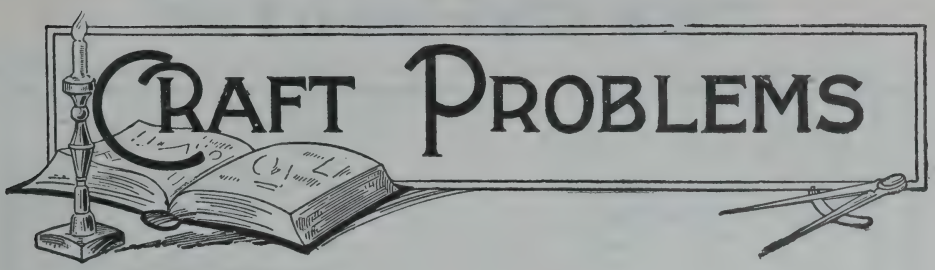
Cheyenne, Wyo.—There is a woman obtaining money from carpenters in this vicinity by unfair means. She has been recognized as the woman playing the same game in Oklahoma City in May last by members of L. U. 276 of that city. When asking for aid she seldom tells the same story twice, but principally says she wants to take her sick husband, who is a carpenter, East. The woman is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds, light complexion. Look out for her!

Information Wanted.

William Schuppan, the ex-F. S. of Local Union 1257, Silverton, Colo., has absconded with over $500.00 belonging to the Local Union. Age, 35 years; sandy complexion, hair light brown, blue eyes; height, 5 feet 7 inches; mustache, light brown; wife and family is supposed to be with him. Anyone who can locate him will please communicate with C. P. HUTCHINSON, F. S.
Silverton, Colo.

Edward Smith, at that time a member in good standing of Local Union 858, Clinton, Mass., left that city in 1906 and has not been heard from since. He was last seen in Marlboro, Mass. He is of light

(Continued on page 57.)



Practical Architecture and Drawing.
(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes, Wilmington, Delaware.)

Lesson III.

Nearly all two-story houses are framed up balloon frame, as is is called, to distinguish it from the old style or mortise and tenon framing of our forefathers, and like many other modern innovations it is not an improvement on the old which it supplants because of the almighty dollar that we are all trying to save out of each job.

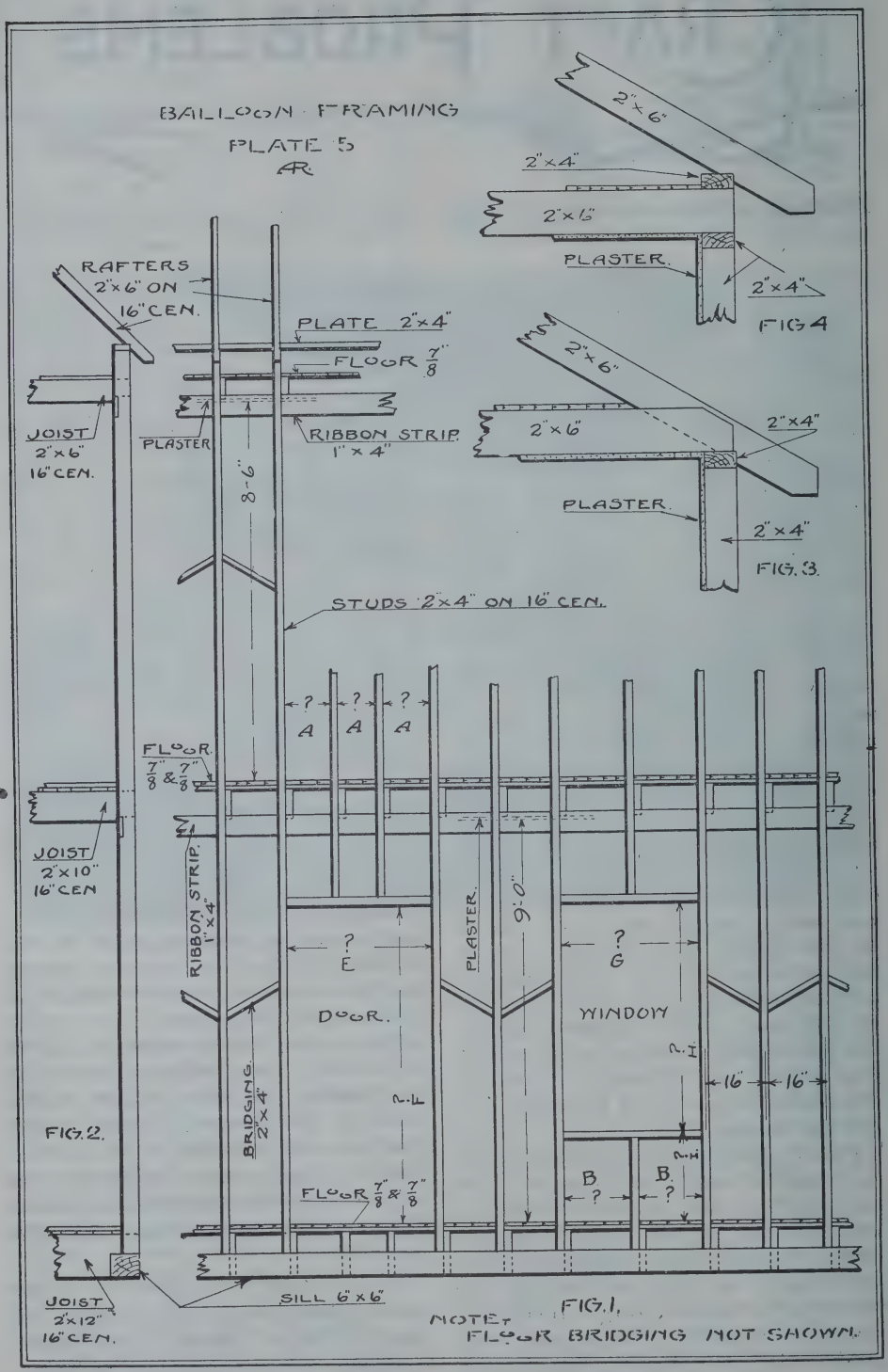
For small houses I always use the balloon frame. Not that I prefer to do so, but to make my design so that the building can be erected at the lowest possible cost. This is necessary because if I did not do so other architects would get all the work because they conform to the custom of this section. There is no reason for a small or medium size balloon frame building twisting or leaning, "provided" it is properly nailed, tied, or secured at every possible place. Here is where the honesty of the contractor manifests itself, for the temptation to save a nail and the time it takes to drive it often is too great to be resisted. Ever work with a carpenter who would only do as much nailing as he thought would be seen on the principle of "Well I guess it will stay there until I am off the job?" I am glad to say that my experience has been that the majority of mechanics like to do a good job, be they contractors or the men who handle the tools. It's the shirker who does the damage.

Plate 5 shows a good construction of balloon framing taken from an eight rooms and bath house now in course of erection. Here both the first and second floors are double; that is, a lining of rough boards are first nailed to the joist then later, the top floor is laid of flooring boards. Here again is where an opportunity to do improper work presents itself, and where the flooring is let out, sub-let by the contractor, and also on cheap jobs, not enough nails are used to hold the floor to its place. Most small buildings do not have double floors, but the additional cost is so slight that all first floors should have a floor lining as a matter of cleanliness and health. Where the span is not over 16 feet I would use 2″x10″ joist for both the first and second floors with a 2″x6″ or 2″x8″ joist to support the second floor ceiling. In nearly all cases of ordinary openings for doors, windows, etc., I use single header framing, and find that practically every one in this section follows the same practice. Take our window and door openings in Fig. 1. Some persons claim that in every case the studding around these openings should be doubled. Nearly always, the additional material is not securely fastened to its adjoining piece and sometimes, in the case of a door, pulls partly away, and then the second condition is worse than the first. Properly constructed a double header opening is stronger than a single header opening. As soon as the joist are laid they should be bridged. This is contrary to the usual practice, but any carpenter knows why. If the length does not exceed 12 feet, and if shingles or other light roofing material is used, it may be possible to use 2″x4″ roof rafters. However, care must be exercised that they are strong enough to support the weight of snow and wind.

Fig. 4 shows another method of supporting the roof rafters, resting the joist on the plate instead of a ribbon strip as in Figs. 1 and 2. Here the roof rafters rest on a 2″x4″ piece which is nailed to the joist.

Fig. 3 shows a cheaper construction often used. This is not so desirable a construction for several reasons although it is often used.

Plate 6 shows the old-fashioned or mortise and tenon framing, which should be used on all buildings of considerable size or where a strong, durable construction is desired. Timbers of the size shown may be used for


BALLOON FRAMING
PLATE 5
AR.
RAFTERS 2"×6" ON 16" CEN.
PLATE 2"×4"
FLOOR 7/8"
JOIST 2"×6" 16" CEN.
PLASTER
RIBBON STRIP 1"×4"
8'-6"
STUDS 2"×4" ON 16" CEN.
? A ? A ? A
FLOOR 7/8" & 7/8"
JOIST 2"×10" 16" CEN
RIBBON STRIP 1"×4"
? E
DOOR.
PLASTER.
9'-0"
? G
WINDOW
P.I
16" 16"
P.F
P.H
BRIDGING 2"×4"
B ?
B ?
FLOOR 7/8" & 7/8"
JOIST 2"×12" 16" CEN.
SILL 6"×6"
FIG. 2.
FIG. 1.
NOTE: FLOOR BRIDGING NOT SHOWN.
2"×6"
2"×4"
2"×6"
PLASTER.
2"×4"
FIG 4
2"×6"
2"×6"
2"×4"
PLASTER.
2"×4"
FIG. 3.

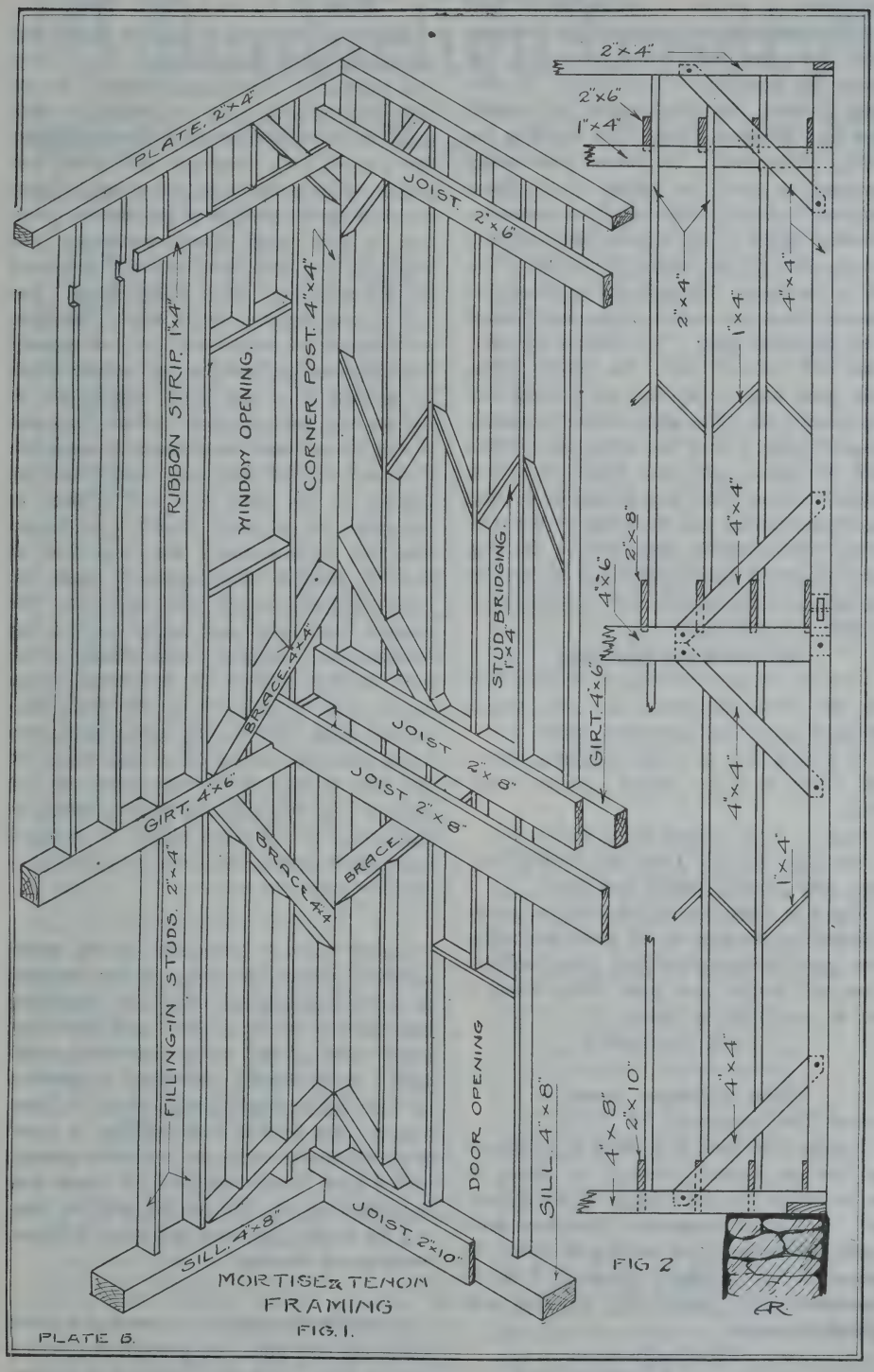


PLATE. 2"×4"
JOIST. 2"×6"
RIBBON STRIP. 1"×4"
WINDOW OPENING.
CORNER POST. 4"×4"
STUD. BRIDGING. 1"×4"
BRACE. 4"×4"
GIRT. 4"×6"
JOIST 2"×8"
JOIST 2"×8"
BRACE.
BRACE. 4"×4"
FILLING-IN STUDS. 2"×4"
DOOR OPENING
SILL. 4"×8"
SILL. 4"×8"
JOIST. 2"×10"
MORTISE & TENON FRAMING
FIG. 1.
PLATE 6.
2"×4"
2"×6"
1"×4"
2"×4"
1"×4"
4"×4"
4"×4"
2"×8"
4"×6"
GIRT. 4"×6"
4"×4"
1"×4"
4"×4"
4"×8"
2"×10"
FIG 2

residences of twelve to fifteen rooms, and for churches and halls to seat say 200 persons. Of course conditions may modify the above, but generally it holds good. In this style framing the 2"x4" studs are considered as "filling in pieces" for carrying the siding (clapboards), the corner posts being supposed to carry the weight of the floors and roof. Fig. 1, Plate 1, is an isometric drawing (lines at 30 degrees and vertical) or elevation at the corner of a house from sill to the plate. The girts are mortised and tenoned into the corner posts and pinned with hardwood pins. The braces are mortised and tenoned into the corner posts, sills, girts and plates, and are pinned with hardwood pins. The girts, ribbon strips, or ledger boards, as they are called, are notched into the studs, posts and braces, and well spiked to them. The joist should be notched as shown that the top faces will be true and level. Care must be exercised in framing that important timbers will not be cut for piping, etc. In no case should wood touch or rest on the chimneys.

To Make the Drawings.

Plate 5. First draw Fig. 2, starting with the sill, then the stud, then the ribbon strips, joist, floors, plate and rafter.

Now draw Fig. 1, in the following order: Sill, studs, flooring, ribbon strips, joist, finish.

Figs. 3, 4 as evident from Fig. 2.

Plate 6. Fig. 2. Draw sill, corner post, girt, plate, braces, studs and joist.

Fig. 1 is difficult and I do not advise the beginner to attempt it. I made the plate, then under it the corner post, girts, and sill. Then the braces, and joist, after which I put in the filling-in studs.

(To be Continued.)

The Stronger Joist.

Editor The Carpenter:

I claim that there is nothing to be gained by Brother Eames' method as shown in sketch under head of "Which Is the Stronger?" in August Carpenter. The three solid joists, well spiked, has nothing to fear. In answer to the brother's question, I would recommend the three 2x8, 16 feet, well spiked everytime.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES BARRY.

How to Paint a Bath Tub.

Assuming that it is an old metal tub which has never been painted. First—the tub should be thoroughly cleaned. To do this, wash it with soap and water, or with soda, or with sapolio, in order to get off the grease; then rinse out with clean, hot water, wiping dry with dry cloths. Then roughen up the surface of the tub by going over it with fairly coarse sandpaper, and wipe out the little dust and dirt produced by the sandpaper with a dry cloth. The tub is now ready to be painted. The first coat should be white lead in oil thinned with turpentine, using a flat bristle brush in putting it on and being careful not to get on too thick a coat. Allow this coat to dry for at least twenty-hour hours, when a second coat of this same lead should be applied in the same way and allowed to dry also for at least twenty-four hours. The tub is now ready for the coat of enamel, using a kind especially made for such purposes. Open the can, stir the enamel thoroughly and apply with a flat bristle brush, carefully and evenly. One coat of this enamel is sufficient, which should now be allowed to dry from four to six days. When you again commence using the tub do not allow hot water to run into it first, as it may soften up the enamel. If the tub has been painted in the past, the old paint should be scraped and sandpapered off before painting.—Woodworkers' Review.

Unless there is a change in the social order of affairs, the reign of the criminal is fast approaching. Men are becoming desperate in their poverty, and there appears to be no end to the industrial darkness. It is rapidly becoming a question of starving or stealing with many of them, and an able-bodied man, willing to work, is a fool to starve in the midst of plenty; and a man is unworthy of the name who will slink to his hole to die without raising his hand in his own defense.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

A wage scab works for a dinner pail which somebody else fills. He gets his finish as a hobo in the poor house.—The Union Leader.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Goldenes Jubiläum und Fahnenweihe der Lokal-Union 309 New York City.

(Aus der New Yorker Volkszeitung.)

Die große Feier des goldenen Jubiläums der Carpenter Union No. 309, früher Möbelarbeiter-Union No. 7, welche Samstag Abend den 16. Oktober im Grand Central Palace stattfand, nahm einen höchst würdigen und erfolgreichen Verlauf. Zu Tausenden waren die Besucher gekommen, um den wackeren Schreinern und Tischlern, welche die vor 50 Jahren gegründete Union als eine echte, klassenbewußte und fortschrittliche Arbeiter-Organisation fortführen, ihre Anerkennung und Achtung zu zeigen und ihre Glückwünsche zu bringen. Die Gesinnung der Mitglieder des festgebenden Vereins zeigte sich gestern auch in den äußeren Wahrzeichen. Roth war die Signatur des Festes — die Dekorationen, die Fahnen, die Abzeichen, die Chorlieder und die Reden, alles zeigte den rothen, socialistischen Geist, der ja auch stets in dieser Union vorhanden war und hoffentlich auch, in Zukunft immer vorhanden sein wird.

Einen schöner Beweis solidarischen Zusammenhaltens gaben die deutschen und englischen Unions. Gesang- und andere Vereine fortschrittlicher Richtung, welche mit ihren Fahnen erschienen. Es waren die folgenden: Bierbrauer No. 1, Bierfahrer No. 1, Fresko-Painter, Typographia No. 7, Ver. Maschinisten, Wood Workers, United Engineers, Bäcker No. 1, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Bricklayer Union No. 94, Deutsche Painter Union, Carpenter No. 513, No. 375, No. 32, Brooklyn No. 497, und No. 464, Handlanger-Unions; ferner die Gesang-Vereine: Arbeiter-Liederkranz, Männerchor der Möbelarbeiter, Arbeiter-Liedertafel, Morrisania, Socialistische Liedertafel, M. G. V. Teutonia, Quartett-Klub Fidel, Int. Arbeiter-Liedertafel und Soc. Liederkranz. Sehr gut vertreten waren auch die Carpenter-Union 727, Cigarrenmacher-Union No. 90, Lokal 2 der Maschinisten und Progressive Loge No. 4 der Maschinisten, Int. Arbeiter-Lesecirkel, mehrere Branches der A. Kr. u. St. Kassen, des Socialisten-Bundes; die deutschen Branches der Socialistischen Partei, ebenfalls die Socialistischen Frauen-Vereine.

Auf der Bühne strahlten in glänzender elektrischer Schrift die Worte „Carpenter-Union 309 — 1859—1909; darunter befand sich die alte Fahne der Möbelarbeiter No. 7, welche vor 25 Jahren beim silbernen Jubiläum eingeweiht worden war, in Rahmen und ein großes Crayon-Bild des kürzlich von der spanischen Regierung ermordeten Freiheitskämpfers Francisco Ferrer, welches von einem Mitglied des Arbeiter-Lesecirkels, Carl Rauxdrexler, gezeichnet und dem festgebenden Verein gewidmet wurde.

Das Arrangements-Komite hatte ein großartiges Programm aufgestellt, welches der Bedeutung des Festes angepaßt war und wurde dasselbe mit mehreren Extras zur allgemeinen Zufriedenheit der Anwesenden durchgeführt.

Als Einleitung spielte das Carl Sahm Club Orchester, Dirigent H. Pfalz: Festmarsch aus der Oper „Die Folkunger" und die Ouvertüre „Zampa" in wirklich ausgezeichneter Weise. Hierauf kam „Die Arbeit" Massenchor und Orchester, gesungen von den Sängern der Städte-Vereinigung, N. Y. Dieses sehr schwierige Werk wurde in recht sympathischer Weise zum Vortrag gebracht. Der bekannte Freiheitsdichter Geo. Biedenkapp brachte dann einen sehr gediegenen von ihm verfaßten Prolog „Nur ein Wort" in sehr schwungvoller Weise vor. Hier der Wortlaut desselben:

Nur ein Wort.

Der Carpenter-Union No. 309, New York gewidmet.

(Von Georg Biedenkapp.)

Wir feiern heut ein Jubelfest,
Gewiß ein Fest, so war noch keins!
Das hoch die Herzen schlagen läßt,
Dem Truge fern, und fern des Scheins!
Dem Werk von Arbeitsmännern gilt's
Nach Fünfzig schweren Kampfesjahren;
Aus diesem Zeitenstrome quillt's
Wie Heldengeist von Heldenschaaren!

Fürwahr ein seltner Jubeltag
Der Arbeit ist's, der starken Kraft,
Die lang in schweren Ketten lag,
Und doch sich stolz emporgerafft!
Die heute wie ein Bollwerk steht,
Dem Protzentum ein Dorn im Auge;
Denn wo die rothe Fahne weht,
Da grimmts Tyrannen in dem Bauche!

Im Herzen nicht, nicht im Gehirn,
Gefühl und Geist hat keinen Werth,
Nur eine freche Menschenstirn
Und in der Faust ein Henkerschwert! —
Da heißt es für den Arbeitsmann:
Die ganze Kraft zusammenraffen
Und zeigen was er leisten kann
Mit phys'scher Kraft und geist'gen Waffen!

Mit phys'scher Kraft und geist'gen Waffen!
Zur Geltung, wenn der Nullpunkt kommt;

Wenn Allen, die gesagt, gehetzt,
Kein geist'ges Wort mehr nutzt und frommt;
Vielleicht — die Zeit ist nicht mehr fern —
Es regt sich heut an allen Enden:
Allüberall ein Freiheitsstern,
Und Schwerter in den Arbeitshänden! —

Ist heut ein Fürst, ein Pfaffe frei
Von Blutdurst und von Uebermuth?
Seht hin nach Spaniens Schlächterei:
Ein Held erlag der Pfaffenwuth!
Ein Geistesheld der Freiheit fiel,
Ein Ferrer mußte fallen, sterben — — —
Ich frage: wo ist unser Ziel?
Und sag': wir sind des Kampfes Erben! —

Eine Arie aus der Oper „Tannhäuser" wurde von Frau Elenore Gavini-Kraus in reizender Weise und mit Orchesterbegleitung gesungen und Herr Justus Schwab erzielte mit seinen Bariton-Solos „Whispering Flowers" und „Ungarische Tänze" ebenfalls mit Orchesterbegleitung vorgetragen, einen großartigen Effekt. Mit der englischen Festrede, welche unser Kandidat für Mayor, Ed. Cassidy, hielt, wurde der erste Teil des Programms geschlossen. Cassidy wußte mit warmen Worten der festgebenden Union seine Anerkennung auszusprechen und kam dann auf unser „Ticket" in dieser Municipal-Kampagne zu sprechen. Es forderte die Zuhörer auf, bei ihren ökonomischen Kämpfen niemals die politische zu vergessen und nicht eher zu ruhen und zu rasten, bis die klassenbewußten Arbeiter die City Hall erobert hätten. Es solle auch in dieser Kampagne jeder Arbeiter seine Pflicht tun und wenn wir unser Ticket nicht erwählen, wenigstens dafür sorgen, daß unsere Stimmenzahl sich verdoppelt.

Der zweite Teil wurde vom Orchester mit der Ouvertüre aus „Raymond" eröffnet. Der Männerchor der Möbelarbeiter sang dann die Chöre à Capella: a) „Soweit der Himmel blau ist"; b) „Mein alt Kentucky Heim" in recht hübscher Weise. Ausgezeichnete Leistungen waren das Duett für Sopran und Bariton: „Still wie die Nacht", gesungen von Frau Eleonora Gavini-Krauß und Herrn Justus Schab, mit Orchester, und der Massenchor mit Orchester „Am Altar der Wahrheit," gesungen von den Ver. Sängern. Sämmtliche Chöre und Soli wurden mit reichem Beifall belohnt.

Hierauf hielt der bekannte Veteran der fortschrittlichen und socialistischen Arbeiterbewegung New Yorks, Genosse Alex. Jonas, die deutsche Festrede. Der alte Kämpe wurde vom Sekretär der Union 309, A. Fried, mit einigen passenden Worten vorgestellt und von den Anwesenden stürmisch begrüßt. Der Redner verstand es, die Herzen der Zuhörer zu packen, und wurde er öfters von Beifalls-Aeußerungen unterbrochen. Er sprach ungefähr Folgendes:

„Genossen und Freunde! Wenn ein Socialist eine ganze große Gewerkschaft mit „Genossen" anreden kann und darin Widerhall findet, so beweist das schon — besonders in Amerika — welchen Charakters diese Organisation ist. Und wenn diese Organisation noch dazu das hdlbhundertjährige Jubiläum ihrer Existenz feiert, so kann es seinem Zweifel unterliegen, daß sie, abgesehen von den wirtschaftlichen Zielen und Zwecken, die sie anstrebt, zu der alten Garde Derjenigen gerechnet werden muß, welche in diesem Lande die Pioniere des modernen Socialismus waren. Und in der Tat ist das der Fall." Redner schildert nun in kurzen, packenden Worten die Wirksamkeit der alten Möbelarbeiter-Union No. 7 auf wirtschaftlichem und socialistischem Gebiete, ihre unerschütterliche Festigkeit im Kampfe, in Sieg und Niederlage, wie sie während aller dieser Jahrzehnte, Schulter an Schulter mit ein paar anderen deutschen Gewerkschaften an der Spitze der fortschrittlichen Arbeiterbewegung marschirte und wie diese sich immer auf die alte No. 7 der Schreiner verlassen konnte. Redner illustrirte das durch Anführung einer Erinnerung aus den deutschen „Freiheitskriegen." Wie damals das preußische Korps des General York unter all' den deutschen Armeen als das unerschütterlichste galt und wie der alte Blücher, als er wieder einmal durch dasselbe aus einer verzweifelten Situation herausgehauen worden war, in die Worte ausbrach: „Wenn man sich auf euch alten York'schen nicht mehr verlassen könnte, so fiele der Himmel ein!" So mit der Möbelarbeiter-Union unter altem und neuem Namen während des halben Jahrhunderts ihrer Kämpfe. Jetzt freilich ersteht ihr noch die neue und schwierige Aufgabe, die junge Generation und die neu Hinzukommenden im Sinne der alten Ziele und Taktik zu erziehen. Denn sprechen nicht die neuesten Ereignisse in allen Ländern dafür, daß die bevorstehenden Kämpfe noch schwerer werden, als die vorhergehenden. Blickt auf zu dem umflorten Bildnis des Mannes, der erst vor wenigen Stunden den Märtyrertod sterben mußte, weil er durch Erziehung die junge Generation seines Landes dem unheilvollen Einfluß katholischen Pfaffentums entziehen wollte. Und versucht man nicht in unserem eigenen Lande, alle die „Freiheiten" zu beschneiden, welcher wir uns bisher so rühmten? Ihr werdet heute ein neues Banner einweihen. Heil ihm! Seiner wartet eine hehre Ausgabe. Es soll bei all' den Kämpfen, die jetzt folgen werden, um unser Ziel zu erreichen, lustig voranflattern und niemals gesenkt werden. Und wenn in abermals 50 Jahren noch Kampforganisationen, wie die eure, überhaupt nötig sein werden, so wird doch schon die Hauptsache dessen, wofür wir heute noch fechten, errungen sein. Die dann noch Lebenden von Denen, die sich heute in dieser Halle befinden, werden das Weihefest eines neuen Banners inmitten der Anfänge der socialistischen Gesellschaft feiern. Mögen sie dann des heutigen Abends geden-

ken und Derer, welche gesäet, was sie dann ernten.

Allgemeiner brausender Beifall belohnte den Redner für seine trefflichen Ausführungen. Hierauf wurde die Einweihung der neuen Fahne vorgenommen. An der Ceremonie nahmen die fünf Carpenter-Unions, No. 32, Brooklyn; No. 464, Bronx; No. 513, 375 und 497, als Pathen teil. Die Vertreter dieser Union stellten sich mit ihren Fahnen auf die Bühne und dann wurde die neue Fahne von 12 Fahnen-Jungfrauen unter den Klängen des „Krönungsmarsches" von Meyerbeer auf die Bühne getragen. Genosse Karl Wesch nahm dieselbe Namens der Union 309 mit einer Ansprache entgegen. Wesch betonte, daß diese rothe Fahne den Mitgliedern der Union stets das Symbol der Humanität, der Arbeiter-Befreiung und der Solidarität aller Unterdrückten sein werde, und sprache die Hoffnung aus, daß bald die Zeit kommen werde, in welcher die Fahne den Arbeiter-Kämpfern in der letzten großen Entscheidungsschlacht zwischen den Herrschern und den Unterdrückten zum Siege voranleuchten werde.

Aehnlich sprach auch der Genosse H. Ortland, der auch darauf hinwies, daß seine Brüder und Kollegen stets bereit sein müßten, wenn notwendig mit ihrem Leben für die hohen Ideale des Socialismus einzutreten. Die Vertreter der Carpenter-Unions überreichten dann rothseidene Fahnenbänder, welche an der neuen Fahne befestigt wurden. Ein prächtiges, aus rothen und weißen Rosen bestehendes Blumenstück, mit rothen Schleifen versehen, wurde von Vertretern der Arb.-Kranken- und Sterbekasse, Branch 9, Hoboken, dem Fahnenkomite überreicht. Bruno Wagner brachte Namens der deutschen Branches der Socialistischen Partei Glückwünsche dar. Der Massenchor sang hierauf das „Bannerlied" mit Orchesterbegleitung und dann wurde vom Orchester, den Sängern der Städte-Vereinigung und allen Besuchern die „Marseillaise" angestimmt, womit das Festprogramm erledigt war.

Während einer Pause im Programm wurde folgende Resolution betreffs des spanischen Freiheitskämpfers F. Ferrer angenommen:

„Wir Männer und Frauen, heute, am 6. Oktober, im Grand Central Palace zu Tausenden versammelt, verdammen in der entschiedensten Weise das schreckliche Verbrechen, welches die herrschende Klasse in Spanien an dem edlen Freund des arbeitenden Volkes Francisco Ferrer begangen hat. Wir sympathisiren aufs Tiefste mit dem arbeitenden und freiheitlich gesinnten Volke Spaniens, welches seines großen Führers und Erziehers beraubt wurde, und hoffen, daß der Tag nicht ferne ist, an welchem das spanische Volk von der Schreckensherrschaft der Kapitalisten und Pfaffen befreit wird."

Nachdem die Resolution angenommen war, erhoben sich sämmtliche Anwesende zu Ehren des Märtyrers von ihren Sitzen.

Die National-Exekutive der Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, welche in Indianapolis ihren Sitz hat, war druch den Präsidenten W. D. Huber, Vize-Präsident Arthur Quinn, den Vorsitzer der Exekutive Schardt und den Organisator Harry Cook vertreten. In ihrer Begleitung befand sich auch Chas. Speyer, eines der ältesten Mitglieder der 309, welcher am „Carpenter," dem offiziellen Journal der Brüderschaft, angestellt ist. Da das Programm schon beendet war, als die Genannten eintrafen, verzichteten sie darauf, Ansprachen zu halten.

Nach Schluß des Programms machten es sich die Anwesenden teils in den Wirtschaftsräumen gemütlich, teils beteiligten sie sich am fröhlichen Tanzreigen. Die Gemütlichkeit dauerte bis zu später Morgenstunde und wurde durch keinen Mißton gestört. Es herrschte überhaupt während der ganzen Dauer des schönen Festes eine vorzügliche, harmonische Stimmung, und war das Fest in jeder Beziehungen erfolgreich. Die Arrangeure des Festes und sämmtliche Mitglieder der 309 können stolz sein auf dieses Fest und werden sie dasselbe wohl noch lange in freudiger Erinnerung halten. Sie haben gesehen, daß die organisirten deutschen Arbeiter New Yorks sie als Freunde anerkennen und wertschätzen und sie wohl wissen, welche große Verdienste die Union 309 um die Sache des kämpfenden arbeitenden Volkes sich errungen hat.

Ein inhaltlich und technisch sehr gut ausgestattetes Fest-Journal wurde von der festgebenden Union herausgegeben.

Machinists' Strike on B. and O.

(Continued from page 43.)

patronage it would assist us materially if they would be informed "that owing to the machinists' strike you could not consider traveling over their road."

Recent experience has proven to us that possible loss of business has a great influence with the stockholders of a railroad corporation, and it is through this medium we hope methods as above referred to will have its weight.

Thanking you for any and all assistance you may be able to consistently render, and with best wishes to yourselves and success of your organization, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. C. MULVEY,

Sec.-Treas. Northeast Cons. Railway District, I. A. of M.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Department Francais

Le Mouvement Ouvrier en Europe.

Il y a quelques années, ce mouvement qui se prononçait généralement par des demandes d'augmentation de salaire, commençait au printemps. La reprise des traveaux, la fin du chaumâge d'hiver offrait toujours quelques chances aux travailleurs de poser ces demandes, et n'importe si ces demandes furent accordé ou leur refus suivi de grèves, avant la fin du printempts, d'une façon ou d'une autre les traveaux reprenaient et furent presque toujours terminé sans autres difficultés.

Depuis quelques années cette vielle coutûme tend à changer, toutefois, tel est le cas cette année ci, car au moment où j'écris ces lignes, des troubles et du désacord règnent sur toute la ligne.

A commencer par la grève générale en Suède, qui est encore loin de sa fin, malgré toutes les calomnies et tous les mensonges des journaux capitalistes, on nous communique que la chiffre des grevistes, recalcitrants contre les abus et les propositions inacceptables de la part des patrons, s'élève encore au nombre de 160,000.

De toutes parts les secours financiers leurs sont arrivés, voire même des Etats Unis; mais je considère de mon devoir de croniquer et, de le dire hautement, que la classe proletarienne allemande, principalement des grandes villes, ou des grands centres industrieles de l'Allemagne, a contribué pour sa part plus d'un million de mark, et les collections continuent journellement d'affluer.

En France, nous avons à enregistrer des grèves des pêcheurs à Dauarnenez, en Bretagne, des debardeurs, au Havre, des chargeurs de chantiers de bois, à Marseilles, des ouvriers des carrières, aux environs de Paris, des tisseurs, à Lille, à Reims, à Tourcoing, et bien d'autres. Divers groupements ouvriers, tant à Paris qu'à Lyon, Bordeaux et Marseilles prêchent la grève générale, et ce sont surtout les métiers du bâtiment qui parraissent décidés d'en faire l'essaie à l'approche de la nouvelle saison; c'est à dire au printempts, 1910.

La grève générale des employés des Postes et Télégraphes à Paris, et dans quelque grands centres de la province, a échoué après avoir eu au commencement un certain succès. Grace des ex-socialistes Briand-Millerand, le mécontentement général que cette défaite avait provoqué, fini par s'apaiser, par suite de la réintégration des conducteurs de la grève dans leurs anciennes places. Toutefois, les têtes du mouvement restent quand même les victimes, car d'après les nouvelles des Paris, le gouvernement se refuse catégoriquement de réinstaller ces derniers.

En Hollande, lors de mon passage à la Hage et Amsterdam, les ouvriers du bâtiment, principalement les menuisiers et les charpentiers, entraient en voie de conciliation avec les patrons après une grève de plus de deux mois; il s'agissait d'une augmentation de salaire et de l'introduction de 9 heures de travail par jour, et de 6 heures le samedi.

En Suisse, la dissatisfaction parmi les ouvriers du bâtiment a due être grande; des grèves, qui en partie durent dejà depuis le printemps passé, sont encore en train à St. Galle, à Winterthur, à Zurich, à Lausanne et à Génève. Ce sont surtout les charpentiers et les maçons qui avaient formulés des demandes, et les autres métiers supportaient leurs revendications en refusant de travailler dans ces bâtiments, où les litiges restaient en suspens. Une chose digne d'être rapporté **spécialement**: partout, où les travailleurs du bâtiment en Suisse étaient en désaccord avec les entrepreneurs, les ouvriers italiens, qui s'y trouvent en grand nombre, faisaient, et cela sans exception, cause commune avec leurs camarades indigènes.

En Italy, la situation est presque la même. A Turin ce sont les ouvriers du

piano qui sont en grève, à Milan les menuisiers et charpentiers réclament une augmentation de salaire de 4 frs. pour 10 heures de travail à 4.50 frs. pour 9 heures; de même à Florence, ainsi que dans plusieurs petites villes aux environs des lacs, où la construction de grands hotels a due rester en suspens depuis le mois de mai, faute d'entente entre patrons et ouvriers.

A Rome, la grève des ouvriers tailleurs de pierres qui dure depuis plus d'une année, est encore loin de toucher à sa fin; de sorte que de nombreux bâtiments ne sauraient être terminés faute de matériel.

Un grand nombre d'ouvriers du bâtiment, principalement des maçons, des menuisiers, charpentiers et des coureurs se trouvent aux environs de Messina et dans la province de Calabrie; malgré qu'il y en a déjà un grand nombre sans travail, des entrepreneurs emplissent toujours les colonnes des journeaux du Nord, dans le but d'attirer des travailleurs dans les parages de la Sicile et de pouvoir reduir les salaires de ceux qui y sont occupés aprésent. Les salaires dans la Calabrie et la Sicile sont un peu plus élevés en ce moment vue le prix exorbitant des vivres et des logements dans les villes détruites.

Un fait à remarqué, c'est qu'un nombre assez grand d'ouvriers du bois, d'origine italienne, est revenu des Etats Unis pour trouver un emploi dans ces provinces; ils sont de suite pratique, ce qu'ils ont apris en Amerique, et ont organié une Union qui englobe tous les travailleurs du bâtiment, depuis les terrassiers jusqu'aux coureurs et aux peintres, et c'est grace à cette initiative que les patrons n'ont pas encore réussi à rogner les salaires payés jusquà ce jour.

De l'Autriche, les nouvelles ne sont pas très favorables pour les traveilleurs du bois. Le métier de tourneur sur bois n'existera bientôt plus; il finira par être remplacé entièrement par la machine; les ouvriers chaisiers travaillant dans les grandes fabriques de chaises, tant à Vienne qu'aux environs de Praque, sont en grève depuis la première semaine de juin; mais comme ils ne sont peu ou point organisés, le succès est bien douteux malgré que les camarades organisés leurs sont venu en aid.

En Allemagne, ce ne sont pas les ouvriers qui se sont mis en grève, la révolte vient cette fois ci de la part de Mess. les patrons; pas moins de 33 villes ont des litiges à présenter. Depuis Francfort sur Mein jusquà Stuttgardt, y compris toutes les grandes villes intermédiaires, tel que Darmstadt, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Karlsruh, etc., la plupart des patrons ont declaré le lock-out; chaque ouvrier, se trouve sans travail; de plus, les patrons imitent le système des blacklistes, si chèr à nos patrons d'outremer, et font ainsi leur possible d'affamer les ouvriers récalcitrants. Surtout dans la fabrication de meuble les patrons cherchent à ratrapper leurs pertes qu'ils subissent par suite de l'augmentation du tarif américain, en rognant les salaires de leurs ouvriers; au lieu d'am!liorer leur outillage, leur machinerie, ou de changer leur système plus qu'antique de production. Ils continuent leurs petit train-train comme par le passé; un méchant petit patrons, n'employant à peine un demie douzaine d'ouvriers, tend à mener large vie et une existence agréable avec méchant petit nombre d'exploités. Vraiment, nous n'avons que peu de raisons à regretter la disparition du petit patronat qui se trouve dévoré de plus en plus, lentement mais surement, par les gros du métier, par le grand capitaliste, ou la grande corporation.

D'après un accord signé entre les entrepreneurs du bois et la commission ouvrière, réprésentant la chambre syndicale, on compte 5 villes d'importance, ainsi que plusieurs grands faubourgs aux environs de Berlin, se rejuissant officiellement d'une journée de travail de 8 heures et demi, c'est à dire de 51 heures par semaine. 8 grands villes, tel que Hambourg, Leipsick, Altona, Dresde et autres travaillent 52 heures par semaine dans notre métier, 4 autres ont introduit 53 heures par semaine, tandis que 3 villes d'une importance secondaire continuent avec les 54 heures. Enfin, si ce n'est pas encore notre système d'heures, c'est toujours un beau commencement.

Il est à noter une parole, prononcée par un patron à la convention patronale de Karlsruh la semaine dernière; ce Monsieur a constaté, qu'il a été impossible d'abaisser les salaires des ouvriers du bois, vue l'opposition qu'ils auraient eu a redouter de la part de l'organisation ouvrière, et ce malgré

(Voir la suite à la page 57.)

KUTTER, HERMAN K., of L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.

JOEL, E. REISWENDER, of L. U. 738, Wellston, Mo.

CLAIMS PAID

DURING OCTOBER, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11609	Mrs. Theresa Hoff	1	$ 50.00
11610	Mrs. Melinda Pfeiffer	9	50.00
11611	Henry B. Schmitz	45	200.00
11612	Frank A. Schell	67	50.00
11613	Jacob J. Bubser	72	200.00
11614	Mrs. Letty H. Matson	98	50.00
11615	George B. Dake	141	200.00
11616	Wm. D. Carpenter	137	50.00
11617	Joseph Streit	242	200.00
11618	Charles Secck	299	50.00
11619	Mrs. Rosa Clark	345	50.00
11620	Mrs. Mary E. Vonnieda	263	50.00
11621	Chas. Sumner Carter	483	200.00
11622	Louis Hubert	496	100.00
11623	Mrs. Maud H. Milliken	517	50.00
11624	Mrs. Lizzie M. Anderson	624	50.00
11625	Mrs. Barbara Hall	696	50.00
11626	S. E. Morgan	711	200.00
11627	Mrs. Mary A. Pettit	736	50.00
11628	Mrs. Cora Becker	737	50.00
11629	Mrs. Mollie Posey	1492	50.00
11630	Mrs. Henrietta Kunze	26	50.00
11631	J. M. Kopp	73	50.00
11632	Frank E. Splady (dis.)	133	400.00
11633	W. H. Annis	627	50.00
11634	Henry Dryer	697	200.00
11635	Albert B. Gay	903	200.00
11636	Geo. Melcher	1108	200.00
11637	Mrs. Mary A. Fisher	1446	50.00
11638	Mrs. V. H. Coleman	1890	50.00
11639	Mrs. Louisa Hahn	25	50.00
11640	Wm. Scoble	43	200.00
11641	J. C. McDougall	131	200.00
11642	Henry Bensinger	142	200.00
11643	M. D. Sullivan	656	200.00
11644	Joel E. Neiswender	738	200.00
11645	Mrs. Ellen E. Kelsey	769	50.00
11646	Mrs. Nellie S. Knodle	1085	50.00
11647	Mrs. Gragia D'Amico	1565	50.00
11648	Mrs. Ida Warioner	181	50.00
11649	Mrs. Lena Limacher	304	50.00
11650	Edwin Young	595	200.00
11651	Mrs. Mary E. Emery	1405	50.00
11652	Mrs. Elizabeth Fortier	10	50.00
11653	Peter Kvidera	54	200.00
11654	Mrs. Josephine Robinson	80	50.00
11655	Mrs. Lena E. Cly	86	50.00
11656	Mrs. Rebecca M. Gleckler	171	50.00
11657	J. Piasecki	304	200.00
11658	Mrs. Josephine Jenkins	318	50.00
11659	John H. DeWitt	416	50.00
11660	Gregory Ash	55	50.00
11661	John Hutton	165	50.00
11662	O. A. Johnson	166	200.00
11663	Thomas Scollan	167	200.00
11664	Mrs. Vista May Kyber	316	50.00
11665	Mrs. Jennie B. Ward	348	50.00
11666	Mrs. J. F. y P. Pereira	1696	50.00
11667	Mrs. Bertha Weimer	5	50.00
11668	John J. Houler	15	50.00
11669	Barnet Strouse	148	200.00
11670	George P. Morris	167	200.00
11671	Ferdinand Gehrke	521	200.00
11672	C. J. Heinstein	33	200.00
11673	Fred W. Hoss	137	200.00
11674	Gilbert S. Welton	203	200.00
11675	Michael Hagenmiller	291	200.00
11676	J. W. Gano	316	200.00
11677	Mrs. Catherine Karg	355	50.00
11678	Rudolph Schafer	355	200.00
11679	Mrs. Angie H. Rawley	854	50.00
11680	Chas. F. Renner	1100	50.00
11681	Nicholas Hans	1377	200.00
11682	Louis Krause	181	200.00
11683	O. F. Rogers	359	200.00
11684	Joseph Hoffman	126	200.00
11685	George Sonnemann	132	50.00
11686	W. H. Buckingham	1760	100.00
11687	Mrs. Macelina Pittau	1790	50.00
11688	Wm. D. McFarlin	8	200.00
11689	Fielder C. Davis	23	200.00
11690	John R. Woods	55	200.00
11691	K. Jensen	220	200.00
11692	Mrs. Anna Julia Rusch	252	50.00
11693	Mrs. Catherine Buchanan	301	50.00
11694	Owen Connolly	340	200.00
11695	Mrs. Margaret Kelly	340	50.00
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11697	Joseph P. Reuter	416	200.00
11698	David D. Roberts	444	200.00
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11700	Wm. Heddle	567	200.00
11701	Mrs. Jennie Carrol	792	50.00
11702	James F. Strum	885	200.00
11703	Mrs. Louisa Trautmann	1053	50.00
11704	Mrs. Augusta Krueger	1386	50.00
11705	Mrs. Helen Isaacson	1747	50.00
11706	Sebastian Herzog	1784	111.50
11707	Jacob Kobler	47	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11708	Alexander Chagnon	134	200.00
11709	Andrea Mathiasen	181	50.00
11710	Mrs. Harriet Deacon ...	509	50.00
11711	Mrs. Emma Pfeiffer	513	50.00
11712	Mrs. Della T. Ragland..	977	25.00
11713	Mrs. Concepcion Benitez.	1450	50.00
11714	Frank A. Novak	1786	200.00
11715	Joseph L. Meek	1	200.00
11716	G. L. Suckow	22	200.00
11717	Peter L. Beech	514	50.00
11718	Jack L. Curtis (dis.)...	6	200.00
11719	O. K. Bye	87	200.00
11720	John Heidrich	129	200.00
11721	Ludger Rapin (dis.)....	134	400.00
11722	Alfred Kresge	248	200.00
11723	Mrs. Mary P. Robertson.	283	50.00
11724	Charles Koch	355	200.00
11725	Mrs. Augusta Luense ...	355	50.00
11726	Mrs. Savannah Tillis ...	531	50.00
11727	Charles Blake	581	200.00
11728	H. E. Britt (dis.).....	772	400.00
11729	Wm. C. Deagle	802	200.00
11730	Mrs. Annie Y. Goodwin..	993	50.00
11731	Mrs. Mary Presley	1207	50.00
11732	L. E. McBride	1291	200.00
11733	Louis Masse	1239	200.00
11734	F. Neate (bal.).....	98	102.50
11735	Michael Spring	125	50.00
11736	Alonso P. Geddes (dis.).	150	400.00
11737	John Sweeney	340	200.00
11738	Mrs. Catherine Parrish..	410	50.00
11739	Wm. Loy Moake	1029	200.00
11740	Onesime Fortin (dis.)...	1125	400.00
11741	John Witzel	87	200.00
11742	Mrs. Mary Jankowski...	181	50.00
11743	Mrs. Serra E. Williams..	732	25.00
11744	Mrs. Grace E. Freeman..	914	50.00
11745	Charles Van Scoten	1105	200.00
11746	Mrs. Cecilia V. Chandler	196	50.00
11747	B. H. Hyten	347	200.00
11748	Mrs. Flora Tiernan	774	50.00
	Total		$17,914.00

While suffragists and suffragettes are making the welkin ring, do not forget that:

In a dozen states a large portion of the male workers have been completely disfranchised.

In several others, including California and Michigan, a large deposit demanded for filing nominations shuts out a working class party.

In Texas an annual poll-tax of $3.00 stares the workers in the face when they enter the election booth. Most of them remain away.

We face a gigantic struggle to keep the ballot for workingmen—New York Call.

Information Wanted.

(Continued from page 46.)

complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, smooth face, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weight about 170 pounds. His wife is very anxious to locate him. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with

EDWARD M'GARRY, R. S. L. U. 858.
Beech St., Clinton, Mass.

Andrew J. Moore, who disappeared from Philadelphia, Pa., September 30, 1906, is eagerly sought for by his wife. He is about fifty-one years of age, has initials on his left arm and a disfigured thumb. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by

MRS. ANDREW J. MOORE.
2326 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

❖ ❖ ❖

Look Out For Him.

Herbert Wilson, a carpenter who had made application for membership in 201, Wichita, Kan., and who acted as foreman on a union job when, on September 25, paying the men off, he defrauded them of part of their wages and left town. He is of slender build, brown hair, about 28 years of age and always telling of what he can do. All sister Local Unions are advised to look out for him.

Le Mouvement Ouvrier en Europe.

(Suite de la page 55.)

la crise sevère que l'industrie du bois et du bâtiment a due traverser depuis bientôt trois ans; c'est un bon signe, et nous en félicitons nos camarades allemands de ce succès signalé.

(A suivre.)

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Metric System To Date.

"Now, children," commanded the austere instructor in advanced arithmetic, "you will recite in unison the table of values."

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"Ten trusts make a combine.

"Ten combines make a merger.

"Ten mergers make a magnate.

"One magnate makes the money."—Wall Street Journal.

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Continued on page 60

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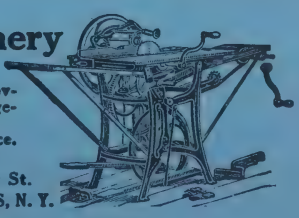

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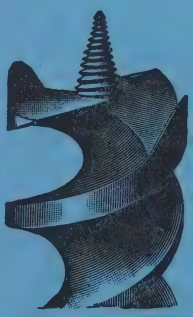

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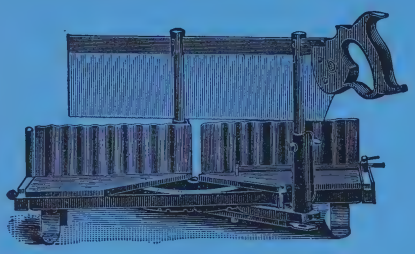

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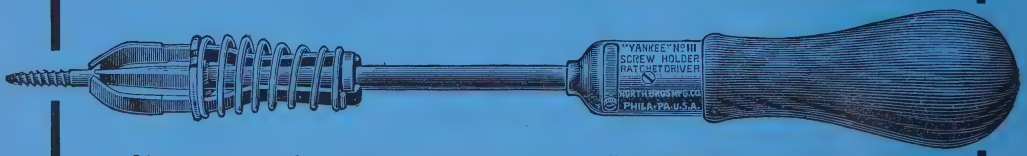

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Volume XXIX—No. 10 | **INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1909** | **One Dollar Per Year**
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WHEN TROUBLE COMES

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

When misfortune overtakes us—
More than we can well endure,
And our hearts are sorely stricken,
Wounded beyond hope of cure;
When each sinful fault and failing
Of our lives are brought to light
In the climax of confusion
To complete life's wreck and blight;

It is then a word of comfort
Sent to penetrate the gloom,
Or, perchance, a fragrant flower
Plucked to cheer a prison room,
With the sympathy imparted
Bids faint hope revive again—
Gives new courage in the tempest,
Binds our hurts and soothes our pain.

Sympathy gives heaven's own message,
Brings forgiveness all divine,
Strength imparts to win each combat,
Though the powers of ill combine;
When life's troubles overwhelm us
It is then that friendship dear,
With sweet comfort cheers our darkness,
Steadfast, faithful, changeless, near.

The Carpenter

THE HEROISM OF THE TOILER.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

When the Lord calls up earth's heroes
To stand before His face,
O many a name unknown to fame.
Shall ring from that high place.

SIGNIFICANT among the signs of labor's advancement toward a spiritual and material life greater and better than heretofore experienced is the resentment manifested against labor's organization by its oppressors. So bravely and aggressively has organized labor fought inch by inch for the interests of the people, that the attitude of corporation despotism has changed from one of amused scorn to alarmed activity in the attempt to check the progress of democratic principles and free government. A tyrannical money power is aroused as never before to a determination to preserve control of industrial conditions, a privilege that wealth has long usurped to the detriment of the people's cause.

Labor is living up to its motto: Labor omnia vincit. The intelligent, thinking people who mold the modern trend of public opinion have sufficiently investigated the situation to make a decision favorable to labor's side of the controversy. Honesty as well as sympathy weighs on the side of humanity and justice against the inhumanity of greed and monopoly's bribery of gold. Hardships have been endured, but defeats have not been recognized as discouragements. So marked has been the heroism of the toiler in his struggle with injustice—handicapped by poverty, ignorance and lack of opportunity—so valiant has been the forward march of labor, that the conscience of the world is becoming aroused in its behalf.

The brotherhood of man in *deed* better than *creed* has brought its blessing to the suffering masses, and the true Christianity of the world is becoming more and more interested in the results obtained. Organized charity, believing in *helping men to help themselves,* is enlisting for co-operation in the cause of right, justice and mercy for which industrial improvement, through organized labor, is ever striving. Touched by the divine fire that lights the way for all noble enterprises, labor's cause moves on and up toward better conditions and always more glorious achievement. Its policy of fraternal love guides men heavenward like beacons set along life's rugged pathway toward ideal heights. Its cause of humanity will yet usher in the dawn of "the new day of righteousness and justice among all mankind."

It has been said that the Christian home is the source and center of all true civilization. What is not for the best interest of the home must be against the future citizenship and highest civilization. Then, notwithstanding the abuse of corporations and the violent opposition of monopoly to labor organizations, the righteous cause of the toiler stands for the very foundation principles of national life. Making way for that long-expected "new day of righteousness," labor has had its martyrs and its heroes.

The heroism of the toilers, in hearts courageous but still undaunted, challenges the respect and admiration of the world. Idle riches may sneer and jeer at the impossibilities of labor's undertakings for posterity; monopoly may accuse labor's organization of being a menace to the government, but labor's cause is just and must at last be justly appraised.

Ah, my brothers! Ah, my sisters! You had better turn away
From your ledgers and your dividends and toys,
For a menace to the future is the thrift that thrives
On the bodies and the souls of our girls and boys.

Life and happiness is service, and without labor no attainment worth having can be had. Better to die heroically striving for a glorious impossibility in labor that tends toward national development than acknowledging no moral responsibility toward our fellowman, selfishly foster popular weaknesses that must finally induce national decadence.

Then here's to the heroism of the toiler. May such heroism

Go on and on! And win the fight,
For God and home and truth and right.

The Carpenter

THE REAL COURAGE.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IT takes courage to fight. When the Thirteenth regiment—the "fighting Thirteenth" — then stationed at Fort Porter, in Buffalo, returned from Cuba at the close of the Spanish-American war, one of the members volunteered the statement to the writer that when the bullets began to whistle around his head at the battle of San Juan he instinctively looked around for a sandy spot in the soil wherein he could burrow down to a safer locality.

"The next moment," said the speaker, "I felt a tinge in my left arm, the spot being revealed by a tiny flow of crimson. From that moment my fighting blood was aroused. I thought of nothing but fighting my best to bring victory to my side."

It takes courage—and pluck—to fight, and none more so than in an uphill battle. Labor leaders and followers everywhere recognize that fact; also they realize that the victory they strive for cannot be taken by storm in one grand assault, but must come by tantalizingly (so it seems at times, at least) slow degrees.

It required more than a mere flesh wound to bring labor to the fighting stage; it will take more than that to make it stop fighting, until the battle is won.

No regiment ever faced the fire of a strong enemy that did not at times falter. Many have retreated when things became too warm for them, and it is related that some of the state militias which took in the trip to Cuba did far more running than fighting all the time they were there. It might also be mentioned that any number of such regiments evaded the issue—puny as it was as far as actual fighting was concerned by voting to stay at home. "He who votes to stay away will live to parade another day," was their motto evidently.

Certain portions of the vast army of organized labor have, at times faltered. Some have even retreated, but in the main the army has steadily improved in fighting courage and in strength, until today it is nearer the goal of victory than ever it was. And this notwithstanding the efforts of the Manufacturers' Association, the United States Steel Corporation and other fair-wage, short-hour haters, who have called into play unlimited capital, the highest courts in the land, the militia, politics and what not, to stay its onward march. No tactics were too unscrupulous to employ against organized labor; no amount of money too great to throw into the fight. Nothing that could be done has not apparently been done to hold back the oncoming army. And yet it marches on —not serenely at all times—but onward, nevertheless.

Each and every member of a labor union is a soldier in this great fight. Each and every soldier has to suffer his share of the hardships of war. It requires courage to fight, and the real test comes in time of strike, when mayhap the pocket is light, the stomach empty and the larder devoid of the necessities of life.

It is when the bombs of doubt and misrepresentation regarding the union leaders are fired into camp by the enemy that the soldier displays his courage or his cowardice. A strong man will nearly always fight back. The courage of a man weakened by the doubt and worry of perhaps months of striking is more susceptible to blows of misapprehension.

In days gone by men—our ancestors—gave up their homes, their families and, in countless cases, their lives, for their country, and considered that they were but doing their duty.

Approximately two million men are now fighting for their rights. Are not the rights of the millions of working people—men, women, and even children—worthy of some sacrifices? How can men stand by and see others fighting their battle for them? For shame on those who have not manhood enough in them to come out and give a hand in the battle against oppression! For shame on those stay-at-homes who dare not carry a union card for fear of offending those they call master!

The sweat shop; child labor; the twelve (and the ten) hour day; insanitary work-

shops; unsafe, poorly inspected mines; wage-reducing and price-raising corporations; corrupt politics—these and more—is it not a man's battle to fight these institutions? Is a man worthy of the name who, having to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, and will benefit directly or indirectly of they be removed, does not come out and enlist himself?

Every man who joins the union ranks depletes that of the enemy by one. It is not right to term capital the enemy, you say? Perhaps not, in the accepted sense of that word; but if capital, as a whole, has ever done anything for labor that would entitle it to be termed a friend I have yet to learn of it.

Individual employers there are who are most fair to their employes—now. We read, today, of model factories, etc., here and there. Was any thought ever given to the welfare of the working man until the advent of organized labor? Were there any "To-let" signs staring the visitor at the former sweat-shop in the face? Were there any laws for the regulation of the employment of child-labor? Or, if there were any of the latter, were they ever enforced? Were such institutions as the eight-hour day dreamed of a few years ago? What assurance had—what assurance has—the individual nonunion workingman that the wages of today may be not cut in twain tomorrow? The law of supply and demand, you say? Yes, but is there a position for every man in the world today? If so, what of the thousands of strong, able-bodied men who walk the streets of our great cities, sometimes even in summer, when work should be most easily procured?

Ah, what a great fight organized labor has had! What a stupendous battle it still has to fight! And what a vast army of courageous, whole-souled, honest, thinking men it has to fight with!

Each member of the vast army of union workingmen can do his part. It is as Longfellow in "The Builders" says:

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best—
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

STATE OF TRADE.

(By Frank Duffy.)

FROM reports received from all sections of the country and from all sources, it is quite evident "building operations" are on the increase. The "building boom" is now on, and from all indications is likely to remain with us for some time to come if the "unforeseen" does not happen. The "money panic" is a thing of the past, we hope never to return again; business has resumed its former conditions and everything points to "better times." Every good trades unionist *and* every good loyal American citizen should frown upon, discountenance, and discourage anything and everything that tends to bring about a suspension of work, a stagnation of trade, and all the sufferings and privations that follow in its train. In the building industry it is shown from official reports compiled by the "American Contractor" of Chicago that a gain of 36 per cent is evident for the month of July, 1909, over that of the same month a year ago. In some instances the gain has been much greater; for instance, Birmingham shows an increase of 100 per cent; Worcester, 164 per cent; Oklahoma City, 165 per cent; Denver, 220 per cent, and Scranton, 334 per cent.

The following table shows the details:

CITY	July 1909 Costs	July 1908 Costs	Per Cent Gain	Per Cent Loss
Birmingham	$ 334,098	$ 166,230	100	..
Bridgeport	455,066	148.841	205	..
Chattanooga	69,507	173,710	..	59
Cincinnati	826,995	814,810	1	..
Dallas	388,720	364,580	6	..
Denver	2,240,670	698,025	220	..
Detroit	1,601,850	849,950	88	..
Grand Rapids	346,244	230,310	50	..

CITY	July 1909 Costs	July 1908 Costs	Per Cent Gain	Per Cent Loss
Harrisburg ...	63,225	60,000	5	..
Hartford	169,235	91,780	84	..
Indianapolis ..	628,727	532,087	18	..
Kansas City ..	1,334,715	774,233	72	..
Louisville	278,967	460,567	..	39
Milwaukee	1,092,404	1,103,839	..	1
Minneapolis ...	1,001,180	945,485	6	..
Memphis	444,980	439,039	1	..
Mobile	79,650	129,156	..	38
New Haven ...	537,210	367,430	46	..
Newark	990,990	747,271	32	..
New Orleans ..	522,780	493,379	6	..
New York	25,861,273	18,235,607	41	..
Oklahoma	289.315	108,835	165	..
Omaha	815,280	576,040	41	..
Philadelphia ..	3,897,590	2,912,480	33	..
Portland, Ore..	911,570	1,038,366	..	12
St. Louis	2,066.059	2,781,528	..	25
Scranton	1.138,505	259,828	334	..
Seattle	1,275,410	1,012,113	26	..
Spokane	583,110	433,560	34	..
South Bend ...	104,325	60,417	72	..
Syracuse	440,115	405.075	8	..
Salt Lake City.	490,500	424,550	15	..
Toledo	209,395	354,528	..	40
Worcester	439.272	166,743	164	..
Wilkes-Barre ..	180,885	206,408	..	12
Totals	$54,109,817	$39,566,800	36	..

This is a good showing, and we hope it will continue. We should use our best efforts to avoid industrial troubles at this time. Many of our brothers have been out of work all winter and part of the spring and are only now back to work again under fair conditions. They should be given an opportunity to get on their feet once more before any action is taken looking to increased wages, shorter hours, or better working conditions. Remember we are not organized to "strike" or to cause "trouble." On the contrary, we are organized to "avoid strikes" and to maintain peace. It is only when we are not listened to, or considered, when we are ignored and told that "there is nothing to arbitrate," that strikes are resorted to. That is the only alternative left us, but before a strike goes into effect every honorable means should be used to avoid it.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

(By Wm. J. Spencer.)

ESSENTIALLY, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is a protective organization, formed for the purpose of preserving and promoting the trade interests and the membership of the international unions composing it.

Aside, however, from the protective features it may afford, which, by the way, run in every direction of man's desires, it has a distinctive mission to perform that no other preceding organization of like character has approached, and there have been many attempted.

Until recently the issue underlying all others in the building industry was trade conservation; now it is trade progress.

We, as mechanics of any given calling, are not only ambitious to preserve the trade as it was handed down to us by our predecessors, but to increase our efficiency as much more as we can by the strength of our organizations.

Though the effectiveness and solidarity of our organizations we can obtain control over all branches of the building trades, and by concerted and harmonious action secure justice for all our members. In this we are only seeking justice, and our organization needs neither defense nor apology.

Our organizations in the building trades cover not only novel specialties of construction, but also every element of old-line erection. We naturally have many problems to settle among ourselves as to the jurisdiction of each organization, nor must we be forgetful of the other fellow and his need for work that he may also live. This activity in relation to new building trades conditions is not confined entirely to the workmen. The employer in the building industry is just as active in playing the game as the mechanic, perhaps more so; certainly more responsible at all events, since it was by his adoption of the so-called modernized ideas of simple building erection that the old-line trades were stripped of their skill and art through a competitive system that has re-

duced the skilled tradesmen to the level of the laborer.

The modern structure of today is often regarded as a legitimate opportunity for the avaricious contractor to palm off an ingenious device of questionable merit on the owner and substitute the labor of the industrial adventurer for the skill of the true artisan.

Thus has the overcrowding of the building trades been brought about. Thus has the skill and technique in each division of labor been disregarded until today there are often two men of different trade knowledge looking for every job.

It is due to this condition that the men in the building trades are clamoring with all their might for more work.

To remedy this unjust state of affairs, to readjust trade demarcation lines on an equitable basis so that each organization may provide employment for its members, is the work of the hour, and it is, among other things, to achieve this that the Building Trades Department has been called into existence.

Will it succeed is the question that has been frequently asked? The building tradesmen alone are competent to reply. There is no union label, no formula, that may be prescribed in manufacturing and miscellaneous trades; the only weapon is united and cumulative effort.

Co-operation is our only hope, and through it alone can the Building Trades Department concentrate the forces of all organizations interested in building erection to the end that the abounding abuses may be corrected.

To succeed, the building trades must come to a common understanding as to a fair and rightful division of labor, the adjustment of trade lines that must be made complete, and when established the united strength of the allied organizations must be exerted in their maintenance. To say that the building trades are incapable of bringing about such a result is to belittle their splendid and competent organizations and to forget that they have been instrumental in bringing about greatly improved conditions for their members. A general review of the situation surrounding the building trades warrants the assertion that the question of trade jurisdiction is most assuredly the paramount one. With that issue determined, all others will, with the help of the intenational unions involved, settle themselves. It must be remembered, however, that the only institution, power or party capable of a correct adjustment of the overlapping tendencies of the various vocations engaged in building construction are the workmen employed in the industry.

If they cannot come to an understanding, at once satisfactory, positive and permanent, then there is no other agency in the whole field of human endeavor that can.

Those trade unionists who have been in a position to devote the serious thought, study, and attention to this all-important and interesting subject that it demands have an abiding faith in the ability of the building trades mechanic to finally reach an amicable and permanent understanding with his fellows that will not only dispel the perplexities of the present hour but will at the same time work out a true solution of the many other problems with which the building trades industry is now face to face.

Looking backward for a moment over the broad expanse of good work already accomplished by organized labor, one can turn again to the future with renewed effort and assurance that the once seemingly insurmountable obstacles can be overcome. For the first time in the history of the building trades the agency is at hand, and it lies in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Patriotism Defined.

What a weird and mystic emotion is patriotism. It can make a man who never owned anything in his life holler about "his" country until his throat is sore. It has the power to transform an every-day, easy-going citizen with a gentle disposition into a raging demon, burning with thirst for the blood of his fellow-creatures. It is tenacious only when contracted by workingmen. The capitalist is only patriotic on occasions which call for the presence of newspaper reporters—never when figuring up dividends from "foreign" countries where labor is "cheap."—R. P. P.

The Carpenter

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DENVER CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BY RAYMOND ROBINS.

MR. PRESIDENT, Fellow-Delegates, Fellow-Citizens, Men of Labor, Men and Women Who Work and Think and Have Some Large Purpose in the Common Life of the World—I am glad to talk with you for a little while this afternoon as one man speaks to other men, and as a man speaks to his friends. Underneath all this great struggle that marks the conflict of labor in the world of men is really a great idea. And every form of that struggle is simply an expression in one aspect or another of a great idea; and the divisions between men and society, earnest men, capable men, who divide, on the one hand, friendly to organized labor, and others who divide, on the other hand, in sometimes bitter enmity to organized labor, is really, when it is sifted down, to be determined upon one real principle underneath the whole struggle.

The Danbury Hatters' case, injunctions granted by judges at night while propped up by pillows in their beds, with nobody present but the lawyers for the employers—all these conflicts are to be explained on one ground. That ground is this: The whole conflict in this country and in the world between the men of labor on the one hand, and the men opposed to labor on the other hand, is this: that the men of labor are advancing and affirming and declaring and maintaining the citizenship value of the labor of man; and the other group is advancing and maintaining and advocating the profit values of the labor of man; and the whole struggle comes out of the point of view whether or not you are interested as a citizen of the Republic, as man, in the citizenship values of human labor, or whether you are interested chiefly in the profit values, the property values of human labor as an asset for certain individuals, or people, or corporations, or employers. There is the whole conflict, and you will find intelligent and able men whose minds are devoted to the question of the money side of the conflict who become so biased and so set in their judgment that they lose sight of the human values in the controversy altogether. They do not care especially for child labor, they do not care especially to stop women from those employments that break down their health and destroy their possibilities of becoming mothers. You can get the basis of the conflict on whether the group is interested most in the human values, the citizen values, or most in the property values, the profit values of the men. There are able and honest men sitting as judges in high courts who believe that judgments in protection of property rights are really good, because they see only the property values in the controversy.

And this brings me, men of labor, to the thing I am glad to say in this convention—the problem of interpretation. It is a problem of getting out the citizenship values in the possession of organized labor, and forcing the recognition of these values upon the men and women of fair purpose and honest intentions in the community and in the state and in the nation. These are of the other kind. There are more people in the world who want to do the right thing than there are fair-minded men who purposely want to do the wrong thing; and while there are those implicated in the steal directly, men and women who profit greatly out of the social injustice and wrong in the industrial situation of our country, they will never be the people who will lead in the cause of labor. It is also true that when you convince a man or woman, whether they are friendly to labor or are opposed to labor, that the values of manhood and womanhood and childhood are involved, you break down the efficiency of that man or woman in opposing the just demands of labor for the future. All over this country there are large groups of men and women not directly engaged in the struggle who do not understand themselves and their relationship to the struggle. Two millions of working men, more or less intelligent, on the one hand, and

half a million employers, more or less intelligent, on the other hand, and a great mass of men and women in between who have not the true values of this struggle in their minds, and who, if they do have the true values, would support many of the just demands of labor. It is a problem of interpretation, a problem of making the real human value manifest to many men and women not directly interested personally in this struggle.

While organized labor fought its battles on the industrial field we made advances. You know that struggle intimately. You know that when labor with its committee met with a committee of the employers and sat down at the table and discussed the demands of labor we made advances. We made advances because the great human values under our contentions carried us on in spite of the ability and the greed of the opposing forces. But there came a time in this country about ten years ago when a great number of employers began to form into more or less secret organizations. They were called manufacturers' associations in some cities, employers' associations in some states, citizens' alliances in some towns; but the purpose behind them all, regardless of the fair promises and fair-spoken words, the definite and organized and powerful purpose was to break down trades unions in every industry in this country. How did they go about it? Not by discussing it in the open. They went about it by engaging the services of lawyers who were friendly to special judges —who had the "pull," as it were, of friendship and past favors upon judges on benches in state and federal courts. Let us speak the facts as they occurred. We found ourselves dealing with them, on the one hand, in the industrial field, while the other group, the employers of scab labor, the labor skinners, the labor crushers, were organized and bringing their power to bear upon the legislatures and courts of the country. In Illinois, where it has been my privilege to live for some time, we have a good many men and women working today in occupations that may be called dangerous trades by reason of the machinery used and the conditions of the industry. There is not one word on the statute books of Illinois which really protects those men and women from crippled hands and lost limbs, from crippled bodies and lost lives in those industries. As a matter of fact, tonight the men and women in Illinois in dangerous trades are less protected than men and women in Finland—and we think Illinois is a civilized community! Now what happened? Organized labor bore the burden of the struggle, just as organized labor has been the power behind the passage of child labor laws and all laws that really save the life of man. They took up the struggle and presented a reasonable and fair bill in the legislature in the State of Illinois. It was about to be passed. The Manufacturers' Association of Chicago and Illinois sent to the legislature its secretary, an able and clever man, who is not too careful of the truth when he makes statements about labor men. He established a lobby and had one or two very able and clever lawyers at his shoulder all the time; he began to make arguments to the legislators, and they were not all addressed to the mind; some of those were addressed here (touching his pocket). Some of those legislators built nice houses when they went home, although they did not have any money when they went to the legislature, and they were supposed to get only $1,000 for their year's service! That bill was lost. Is there any fair-minded man of any political persuasion whatever who can bring himself to object if organized labor in the state of Illinois says: "As long as you fought us on the industrial field we were content to remain on that field, and we wanted to stay there, but if you retire and bolster yourself up behind a lobby on the political field and begin to contribute to the election of legislators for the purpose of betraying us, and begin to contribute to the compaign funds of judges for the purpose of getting unfair injunctions against us, in the name of men and women and children in the state of Illinois, we will go into politics and drive you out."

That is the general situation when you get down to the real facts. Then you will find organized labor has been content to discuss its issues on the industrial field, but the other fellows have not been. They have had their power, their education and ability, but they did not trust that. They never sat down to discuss a proposition with us that

they did not have two or three trained lawyers ready to help them on the moneyed side. I have sometimes sat in such a controversy when it seemed to me that if God Almighty had come and said a certain thing was good for the workers they would have objected to it. I have no objection to lawyers. I have known lawyers who were honest, but I tell you, my friends, you have to sift pretty close to find them. This is the situation that has faced organized labor in this great nation of ours; and if organized labor, responding to the action of employers of scab labor, follows them up and drives them out of the political forces of our people that were made to serve the whole people, I think organized labor will be doing a service to the whole nation and not to any class.

You cannot escape this struggle. The strongest organized union that may look down on the field and say, "We are safe," is deluding itself if it makes any such statement anywhere in the industrial field. As a matter of fact, the strongest union isn't any stronger in the last analysis that the weakest union, and we have to learn that great truth. The working class will stand or fall together. And when I say "class" I do not mean class in any foolish, doctrinaire sense. I mean the men and women who really earn what they eat in any capacity, whether it be by mind or hand. Those people have got to get together against the people who are the common plunderers of the whole nation, regardless of class.

Now, my friends, when I say we can not escape this struggle, on what grounds do I base that statement? Not on guesswork; I base it on facts. I want to say to you, men of labor, you who represent America's toiling thousands, that I know something of the labor end of the game also, something of unorganized labor in a Southern mine where I worked day after day for twelve hours a day, side by side with colored men, and got a dollar a day for the work. That is not specially high where poor, common white trash on the one hand, and poor, worthless niggers on the other hand, and we were making people rich while we worked there. We were good enough to do that. I broke away and went to Alaska. I was one of the bunch of men who went up there and fought their way over Chilcoot Summit and down White Horse Rapids. Most of them went broke. When we passed on over the great frozen stretches of Alaska in the spring of '98 we stopped on a cliff that looked out over Behring Sea to the utmost limit of the Western Continent of North America. And the great cold there worked the same magic the great heat does in the desert. It lifted up far over the tops of the icebergs and the great ice sea the cliffs of far Siberia, seventy miles away, and we saw on the horizon the cliffs of that old Asia, that ancient human hive from which came forth the men that made Western civilization. I didn't know what it meant then. I turned back and went through the valleys and over the mountains of Alaska and made a stake, so I am free to be here today. Now I know what it meant. It meant that the great frontier, which for a hundred years gave an opening to the surplus labor of America, had passed forever from the world. It meant that that great western movement that came out from the East, that came across Western Europe and laid the foundations of human liberty and justice in that "tight little island," then forced its way across the ocean and established on the Atlantic shore the thirteen colonies; then passed across the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, until its waves met the waves of the Pacific, would rest there. It rested there a while, and then the hunger of the boy to try his life against the life of the world drove the men of '98 over the Chilcoot Summit, but it will drive them in the future anywhere. They will go out into the ocean and drown.

Today, as you sit here discussing the great interests of humanity bound up in the cause of organized labor, in every little town of the country, in every farmer's home, there is a bright-eyed boy thinking of the future, thinking of leaving his narrow surroundings and trying himself against the world. Where will he go? He will not go to the frontier; he does not think about it; it has ceased to exist. He is thinking of San Francisco, of Denver, of Chicago, of New York, of the industrial centers of America, and he is coming there tonight; he is marching, while you sit here, to come into the labor struggle of the great industrial cities, with no knowledge of the struggle of labor for a

hundred years to get hours and wages, without any knowledge of the strain and labor of countless men and women to make conditions fair. What does he want? He wants opportunities. He will work under any conditions, he will take long hours and small pay and hope for promotion some time. He is the ready tool of this combined scab labor group to hurl against the standard of every organized trade in the land.

My friends, we can not escape! Every man of labor here has got to accept the supreme obligation of universal organization, from the man who digs the ditch to the most highly skilled mechanic in the land. There is no man too mean, there is no occupation too servile to justify your lack of organization efforts, not because they will add strength to the union in great numbers, but because the mere fact of organization among them is the protection and guarantee and sure hope of the strongest union in the land. Now, men, that is no mean job. That is a job so big and tremendous that it is equalled by the tasks before those pioneers who dared to hope for a free nation and dared to lay its foundations on those rocky New England shores. But they had hope. Are we less worthy than our fathers of faith in the future of mankind? Shall we, in the presence of the accomplished fact of a great republic, whether or not it be wholly free—it is at least with conditions of government that give possibilities of freedom to every man and woman in the land—are we to be heard to question the power of men in society to organize all industry and make all labor honorable, not in name but in fact?

My friends, there is a real dignity of labor in the heart of the world. The men and women who actually do feed and clothe and house this country and the world are really worthy of all honor, with all cant and humbug thrown aside. You have got to dare as much in the great moral and human values of this industrial struggle as the men of old, the fathers of our land, dared and braved in the interests of political and religious freedom. You are facing, as the inheritors of a great tradition, the third great struggle in the history of civilization. At first the lines of men divided upon the question of the freedom of the human mind. For five hundred years, aye, for a thousand years, that struggle went on, and it was won. It was won for every man and woman and child. The meanest man in this Republic and western civilization can believe in one God, or seven gods, or no God, if he wants to, and there is no power of church or state that can say him nay. It was no mean gain that came from that great struggle.

And then the dividing lines of mankind formed over the question of political liberty, over the right of every man to have some share in the government of which he was a part. And that struggle expresses five hundred years in which the people of England, among all the nations of the earth, led the vanguard of human progress, and dared to lay down the most permanent and abiding principles on which human liberty shall forever rest. Men can not wait; the great forces of civilization move onward and forward while generation succeeds generation in the life of the world. You men who are inheritors of that great past are facing today a struggle compared with which the two great struggles that preceded seem to us as though they were but the material of a summer's day. It is not so, but it seems so. You are facing the third great problem of civilization—the problem of industrial liberty, the problem so splendidly put by the president of this great federation when he said that the conflict waging now was upon the question of whether a man's laboring power and his purchasing power belonged to him or whether they belonged to somebody else. The problem today is to secure for every man and woman of labor in the land the right to the possession of their purchasing power absolutely, and to have declared by the legislatures and upheld by the courts the fact that employers of America have absolutely no property right whatever in either the working power or the purchasing power of the workers. We will vindicate that right, not because some of us are eager to undertake the struggle, but because we must vindicate it. We won't be able to have any rights at all if we don't vindicate that right, because this is an industrial age, and industrial rights take the front of the stage in the controversies of mankind.

Now, men, we can win. We can win because we are right, and because there are more of us. The whole problem today is

whether we have got as much sense in getting together and standing together as the scab employers have on the one hand or as free working men of Great Britain had on the other hand. That is the problem. I was talking to a wise and clever pirate of industry, one of the able men whom God gave great gifts to, who had the mind that sees, the mind that grips, the mind that analyzes, and he said: "Robins, you can not win." I said, "Why?" He said: "The fool workingmen of this country haven't got sense enough to get together, and as long as we keep you divided we can skin you any day in the year."

A long time ago one of the wise men of the world said: "A house divided against itself can not stand." It is true of the great temple of human labor as of any other house built by the hands of men. That great temple has been laid course by course, and bloody fingers have handled the bricks and hungry women have starved that it might be built, and little children have been deprived of daily food that it might be established among men. I do not believe that the house of labor will fall, but I do know that the house of labor must cease to be divided if it shall hope to stand. A long time ago it was said that the stone which builders have rejected has become the head stone of the corner; and the stone which the builders of empires have rejected in the history of men has been the great group of toil.

My friends, a great labor man of England, with whom some men delight to differ, but who is nevertheless the best expression of my thought of what is best in labor, is a member of the ministry in Great Britain—John Burns. He came up from the people, and whether or not he is able to stand against the temptations of the time, nevertheless he is the first man who ever sat behind the council table of Great Britain with an intimate personal knowledge of the life of men and women of toil. How long will it be before America, the great industrial nation of the world, has at the council table of her nation some man who, in his own body, has suffered the burdens of common toil, who bears on his own back some of the testimony of the common lot of poverty and labor? Men, it well becomes the Republic to have some man of labor at its council table if for no other reason that to bear that testimony from the men and women who have made America what she is today.

The leisure class in the history of mankind never did make good; it never will make good, because it never can. Whenever a boy is raised under conditions where he does not have to work for what he gets, whenever he is surrounded by privilege and opportunity, he becomes careless and indifferent, and his mind and body is not capable of the service that the working child, if he has good food and good air and decent conditions, is capable of giving to the world.

The battle is in better shape today than ever before. More men of labor understand what their great work is to be. More men outside of labor's ranks are in sympathy with the ultimate purpose, the citizenship rights of the manhood and womanhood of labor, than ever before. Let us gather courage, let us dare to believe in each other, let us dare to believe in our leaders. My friends, the other fellows don't dicker and divide their forces in the face of the enemy on the day of battle. God grant that the day will come in the history of organized labor when, after we have decided what is best, we will stand together, submitting and surrendering, if need be, our personal choice in the interest of the common good.

I don't know what the future holds. Even such a wise man as this old leader of labor, Samuel Gompers, knows not what the future holds. I do know that there is no future of any kind for us until we have sense enough to lay aside personal differences, agree on a program and then stick to the bitter end.

Men of labor, when we fought our way over Chilcoot Summit and went over the glaciers of Alaska there was one truth hammered into us every day of the years we fought the trail, and that truth was that men can only win when they stand together. One man in Alaska is a lost soul—he is as much lost as an unorganized man in a big factory. You know the condition of the unorganized man. He has that lovely liberty that some scab employers of labor preach so much about—the liberty to work twelve hours a day for fourteen cents an hour and then have his wages lowered so that his employer can contribute $500 to

the building of some nice charitable institution. It is that liberty the cat has in a tub out in the lake. The cat doesn't want to stay in the tub—of course not! The cat is at perfect liberty to jump out in the lake any time it doesn't like the tub! That is the way with the unorganized man or woman. They do not have to stay in the shop; they can go out and starve any time they choose. In that Alaska struggle if one man lay down the other could not go on. You could not do anything without your partner going hand in hand with you. Out of the struggle of that mighty time, and it was a mighty struggle, there came a byword in Alaska, and every one of the twenty thousand miners who risked their lives along the trail would risk his life along that word. We used to say: "Well, there are just three things in this world I hate more than any other three things, and the first one of them is a quitter, the second is a quitter, and the third is a quitter!"

Now, friends, isn't that really the doctrine of the men of labor? As a matter of fact, the man with money and labor can go it alone. He can stand the strain, but the man of labor and the woman of labor have got to stand together or they won't go anywhere. I wish that this great convention would realize how important in one aspect the organization of women is. There are six million women in gainful occupations in the United States today. What about them? They are being used today for the purpose of breaking down hours and wages in every trade where they are not organized. Why is it that some of the sweat shops and big stores can work a girl overtime during the rush season three or four hours and send her back to her little tenement home at the end of the rush season? Why can not they work a hodcarrier that way? Because they have to pay him time and a half for every minute over eight hours, because he is organized. And the women who are being exploited, who are being robbed, who are being disinherited from their right to a home and to maternity, from having little children they can call their own, are being robbed tonight simply because they are unorganized. Friends, a high court in this land has said that the great organization of the United Hatters of North America is a conspiracy in restraint of trade because those men told other men and women of labor, in the interest of humanity, in the interests of themselves, not to wear Leowe's hats—they were blood-stained hats. I say to you, my friends, that goods made under anti-social or immoral conditions, where there is child labor, women working overtime and men being paid less than fair wage, are of greater injury to this country today than crime and pestilence in any other form. The time will come when the great moral value of organized labor will be recognized in this land. We talk of wages and hours. That is the thing we have to talk about. I know two hat factories in America, one organized and the other unorganized. They are within three blocks of each other. In the unorganized factory about a year ago a big stiff of a foreman insulted a little girl who was a hat trimmer. She stood up and told him what she thought of him, and was dischargd for insubordination. She wrote a letter to the owner of the factory, but never got any reply. About six months ago, in the organized factory, where these people who have been said to be in a conspiracy in restraint of trade have an organization, there was another big stiff of a foreman who tried to insult a poor, little, helpless foreign girl. Another girl, who happened to be the floorwoman of the United Hatters, looked at him and said: "You cut that out! We won't stand for that in this factory. You must apologize to that little girl." He said: "I will see you in a warmer land." She called that floor into a shop meeting; they laid down their tools and went out on the street, where she told them the situation. They said they would starve before they would go back if that man did not apologize to the little girl. The boss came down in his big automobile, went to his office and called in the foreign girl. He also called in the big stiff of a foreman, who began to weaken, as any big coward will. Let it be said to the eternal glory of that particular hat manufacturer that he had decency enough to discharge the foreman on the spot. Now, I want to submit to the universities of Colorado and America as well, I want to submit to the churches of Colorado and America as well, that United Hatters in that par-

ticular shop had more moral value, not only to protect hours and wages, but to protect the sanctity of personal virtue and the sanctity of the home than all forces in christendom combined. Win with a cause like that? Why, of course, we are going to win!

Let us not have divisions regarding the future. We don't know what we are going to do. We are going to fight the fight like men, decided on a policy, and more and more of us are going to stand by that policy as one man every day that goes on from now until we win final victory.

Let us, as free men leading forward the hope of this great nation, resolve to stand together, to surrender personal divisions, to look out upon a great and broad horizon that sees the future of mankind and sees the future hosts of labor marching to the music of freedom's deathless song. Let us together agree, forgetting the divisions of the past, but determining upon unity for the future. Go forward to realize that great tradition of our nation, a tradition the greatest ever hoped for in the mind of man; the tradition not of a great class, not of great individuals, not of millionaires, not of Morgans and Rockefellers or that group, but the tradition of a great nation, a great people, the manhood and womanhood of that people, from the man who digs the ditch to the last exalted expression of genius, guaranteed by the law and protected by the court, and upheld by the opinion of the people; the right to a decent day's work and a decent wage for that work, the right to have a home and bring up free children to carry forward the tradition of a people that fear God, that love liberty, and that fear nothing else under heaven.

AN EXTRA PAGE.

(By Pen & Company.)

ONE might almost think that the story of Labor has had and will have the same daylight all through its existence, that is, the version of today will be the tale of tomorrow. A moment of review will present the fact that its authors are no longer one but millions.

The illumination of an age does not consist in the amount of its knowledge, but in the broad and noble principles that bind humanity for mutual welfare and happiness. The profoundest writings of today or any that have appeared and been seen by the interested eye invariably expand this breadth and nobility.

All steady, honest, impassioned labor supports such principles. The labor movement considers them as its own, since it believes they comprehend moral philosophy, economic science and vast knowledge from the material world. The strength of the movement lies in the solidarity of the working classes. The records of its existence show it has aimed and still aims to impart industrial wisdom and beneficence to the classes that they may have and enjoy better quality and quantity of earthly comfort.

We lose sight of the fact that it is a great achievement, not only to obtain happiness for ourselves but to scatter kindness to others. Were unified labor selfish it would have no such motive, no assured tenure to its existence, but rather an effort that might make the confusion of today a wreck on the morrow. Be thankful, indeed, that union labor has no such unification.

Everything that comes or has come from the earth and has been or is intended to be utilized in the living life has had and still has the moldings and shapings of

such labor as the one necessary element of successful perfection.

Contrast it with labor which has no other aim than to breathe the breath of life amidst the struggle of squalid poverty, and slavish life will appear.

Every temple devoted to art, science, religion or learning, law or instruction; every castle, mansion, home or hut, every enterprise of manufacture, transportation or commerce, is, of right a tribute to labor. No greater monument to it can stand. It is built upon the eternal rock of honor, industry, skill, energy and intelligence.

With such and only such labor must the prizes of this life be won. Hopes of life in the world to come rest not alone upon a spiritual care, but in learning and promulgating the highest and truest dignity of universal justice and all outward and inward sources and agencies that improve and elevate humble man.

Idleness or indolence never elevate.

"Brows that are wet
With honest sweat
Need no coronet."

A good man has said: "We have three kinds of rich men; three kinds of capitalists; three kinds of employers—the money kings, money traps and money hogs. There are the moral rich people, and the rich people who have no morals, and the rich people who are immoral. There are the money kings and traps and hogs. And they say they want you to build up societies, and break down the sweat-shops, but all they want is more, and worse than the money trap is the money hog."

Children are human beings and always will be in this world. The merciful God takes them away from here in His wisdom and holds against man who commits sin against or harms them a day of reckoning. We see playgrounds and courts, kindergartens, children's aid societies and child labor laws, but would we could keep from our vision the sweatshops of the land where the wild, poisonous flowers of temptation, the growths of contagion, infection and the "pale, unconquered plague" are destroyers of beautiful lives.

The day of the educated laborer has arrived. The influence of his educated mind falls most graciously and gracefully upon his children. That influence would be broader to his pleasure and happiness, its largess greater, did not employers force a wage that pushed to necessity and limited preparation of young minds for physical instead of mental needs.

We are approaching the month of our annual Thanksgiving. The past rises before us. We are thankful that we have lived through its adversities and vicissitudes. We lay aside and regret its bad things, remember and are thankful for the good. The institution we know, love and support as organized labor is still upon earth, calmly, not maliciously, rejoicing that it has gained in power and appreciation and that not a piece, a portion or a part needs repairing. Let us go to work toward giving it enlargement and greater usefulness.

Some one has said, and truly: "Every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a betterment in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert, at any risk, the freedom of speech and of the press."

Move down upon the enemy in might,
Move onward with the army in the right,
That triumph by the toilers may be won
And the tribute be, "Oh, servant, well done."

As the tree is judged by the fruit, so our organization is judged by its members.

To live in hearts we love is not to die.—Campbell.

CULTIVATE HARMONY IN THE RANKS.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

IT IS of the utmost importance that the popularity of the trade union be maintained. It is believed by many that civilization has evolved nothing more valuable to the people as a whole, from a temporal standpoint at least, than the trade union system.

The great things accomplished by the labor unions in their short careers are an earnest of the marvels that may be expected in the future, and if the system is encouraged and loyally supported the results already obtained are insignificant as compared with what may be reasonably looked for in time to come.

To be popular the trade union must look to the advancement of the members, and in that regard must take into account all of their interests. It is not sufficient that the activities of the union be confined either to all fun and frolic or hard business routine. A happy admixture of both will prove more profitable. The interests of the membership can be promoted in a social way, in the way of education that will produce harmony of action as well as harmonious business activities and the union that succeeds best in promoting these several interests will attain the greatest degree of popularity. The advancement of the welfare of the union depends in a large measure upon the degree of harmony existing within it.

Because the societies of the workers are human institutions it is quite natural that disagreements and dissensions arise from time to time, and it is no serious reflection upon a labor membership that it may have locally or nationally an occasional outbreak of strife. Bad feeling arises in almost every relation of life, even the church and family have these human propensities to contend with, but it has been well established by the experience of our societies as well as by that of many other institutions that strife, while sometimes not of a serious detriment, is never of any value, and because of the fact that it is valueless and that it is sometimes ruinous, strife should be studiously avoided.

For more years than we like to count our unions have been scolded, criticised, muckraked and stabbed by not only malicious individuals on the outside but by its own members, until some are led to believe that our only production has been grafters and things of low repute. Majority rule is the basis of operating the trade union, and members of fair minds will gracefully submit to the majority's will. Fortunately for the future welfare of the trade union movement, the pessimistic element is of small proportion. The great bulk of the affiliated membership is able to conceive the splendid results attained, and is able to reckon with the possibilities of the future. They fully understand that the joys and hopes of living have been and are now being hampered and curtailed by a line of dirty linen that has stretched from one end of our jurisdiction to the other, and they, realizing the importance of harmony, are praying for the regeneration that will produce concert of action.

Considering the defects, our accomplishments have represented a splendid showing:

First—The bringing of the hours of labor down to forty-eight and in some instances to forty-four.

Second—The extension of the wage scale from what it was back when sixty hours was the requirement of the week to the condition where the laws of some of our D. C.'s proclaim a cent a minute for the constituent membership, and in one jurisdiction even better than that. These two provisions elevate the standard of living, and furnish opportunity of development of child life, which means a better equipped citizenship in the generation that follows ours. It also provides independency is sickness and old age.

Third—By helping to eliminate the employment of child labor we have accom-

plished much, and much more will be realized.

Fourth—We are resisting the abuse of the equity powers of the courts.

Fifth—We have obtained a more equitable employers' liability act.

Sixth—We have educated the public to the truth that there are two sides to labor bargaining.

Seventh—The defense of a living wage rate, backed by the shorter work day, prevents contraction of the market and frequent recurrences of periods of industrial depression.

It might be possible to go on and enumerate to greater length labor's gains, but sufficient to say that the accomplishments have been of a satisfying and profitable character sufficient to inspire us on to greater things in the time to come. The future lies big before us; the urgent need of the times is action. The trade union is the great democratic training school of the worker, not only parliamentary procedure being taught here but the whole method and meaning of trade union necessity in its deep simple sense. Trade unions have done much for humanity, for the betterment of the race. Their faults are human. Some day there will come the brotherhood of man. Some day industrial warfare will be seen to be ridiculous. Some day men will work together in perfect harmony and accord. But until that day the trade unions must stand as the only safeguard of the workingman, the only instrument through which his rights can be protected.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BOYCOTT."

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT had won for himself the reputation of being the worst land agent in the County of Mayo, Ireland. In addition to charging exorbitant rents, he compelled the unfortunate tenants under him to work on his own farm at his own rates, so that they never actually received more than $1.75 per week.

The tenantry became suddenly aroused to a sense of their power in refusing to have anything to do with him or his. His crops in the field remained to rot; the entire country refused to aid him; he refused to be dictated to; he and his three nieces and servants tried to save his crops, but all in vain. Mrs. Boycott went from cabin to cabin trying to coax the people to come and work for her husband at their own rates, but in vain.

The famous captain was obliged to send to Dublin for his groceries. He could not get a loaf of bread for love or money. He had nobody to swear at. Boycott was isolated. He had to take care of his own cattle. His farm of 400 acres went to ruin and his cows remained unmilked, until the people milked them out of humanity, throwing the milk away. The term "boycott" became famous and is now in the dictionary.

The School Lunch and Dyspepsia.

A doctor in an Eastern magazine says on this subject:

It is very important that the meal eaten at recess be a warm one, and whenever possible it should be prepared and eaten at home. Until a child is ten or twelve years old it must have its dinner or principal meal of the day at noon. The rest of the household may dine in the evening, but for the youngster so heavy a repast near bedtime is certain to be deleterious. A bundle of cold sandwiches will not serve as a substitute for the midday dinner, for the child needs not only the warm, home-cooked food, but also the walk home, the bit of play on the way, and the hour's forgetfulness of lessons.

An injury done to one is a threat held out to hundreds.—Publius Syrus.

The Carpenter

LABOR SERMON.

On Sunday, Sept. 5, the Rev. C. C. Young of Cameron, Texas, spoke on the labor question in part as follows:

Has a man the right to fix his wage or has the union of his trade the right to do it? The answer can be made both Yes and No. Yes, in the name of liberty, and No, in the name of facts. You do not fix the scale of studies in schools where your children attend; a commission does this and a very good plan it is; you do not fix the tax you pay on your property, this is done by a commission of men who do it in a way that promotes peace and equity better than if each man was left to do it to his liking. Buying imported face powder which cost about fifteen cents in Paris you pay fifty cents for it here; but you had nothing to do with the custom tax which permitted it to land in this country. Then why not let men of your own trade fix the wage? Has a man or union the right to fix an eight-hour law of work? Yes, there are many proofs of that right. The twenty-four hours of the day may be divided into three equal parts of eight hours each; eight for work, eight for sleep and eight for improvement of the mind and to be with family. It is a calamity in your life and business when you have to work sixteen hours, falling down after meals to sleep like a pig, and then on awakening have to run to work again. A sore calamity it is on your life and that of your home, and every man ought to have a good part of both in this world. Statistics of men in law, medicine and the ministry show much food for thought; hear them. The doctor is at home less than any of the three, knows less of his family, sees them less and is less prepared to impress his individuality upon them; hence it is found that his sons turn out to be bad more than any of the three, and out of a thousand of each the sons of doctors showed the lowest success average. The lawyer is at home more than the doctor, sees his family more and has nothing to call him away at night when he can be of a social service to his family; also he talks his business to his boys and they learn from him that the way of the transgressor is hard; hence his boys make a high average in success. The preacher is at home much of the time and when other men are away sees his family more, and from conscientious scruples gives more time to the rearing of his family, thus impressing them with his individuality; hence his sons make the highest average of success in life. This proves that the eight hours a day man spends for home and life is no small part of the asset of human life. Also it shows the best dividends are paid by putting in the time at home rather than putting in sixteen hours at work. Waste of time is a crime, but waste of life is worse in criminality.

A higher wage means a better distribution of wealth and better equipment for life. Some years ago I saw in Chicago 150 contractors on one side and 150,000 workmen on the other, the latter contending for a raise of forty cents more per day and the contractors denying the justice of the claim. Let us analyze the situation. The fact that the contractors were in business showed on the face that they were men who had earned a competency, otherwise would have taken up other lines of work. If they win out in the strike it means that the extra money will be distributed among just a few more people than the 150 contractors and a large part of it will go to Paris to buy goods and finery that is no better than what is made at home, but it is imported material, hence finer. But what if the 150,000 workmen win the strike and get the forty cents a day? Why, every cent of it will stay in this country, be spent for food, better clothes, for ice in summer and coal in winter, for clothes, the lack of which has kept the children from school and church. A blind man can see the right proposition; and aside from the higher wage it is an economic plan for the safety of the country.

Then, let me warn you, tell you in the light of the past which is too bloody to make any student of history happy, that to deny the right to live has always brought a revolution. I do not think we will ever have such in America, for we have learned the arts of peace so as to settle such. In 1688 in England such denial of right to live, to have a wage that would keep soul and body together, and the right any man ought to have, brought a revolution and the

throne of a great kingdom was wrested from its crown head; in 1793 the same denial provoked the French revolution, taking out of the world a good king and queen, but who were following in the footsteps of others who had been bad.

What is the purpose of unions in labor? One of the first ideas was protection, and this was in most instances forced on the trades of the earth; but another principle is that of a high standard of efficiency. A good wage means good work from efficient workmen. King Solomon needed a system of union labor to build the greatest Temple of Asia. If he had employed other than those whose efficiency admitted them to the craft, the temple would have fallen down in a few years instead of being torn down by a conquering army. Trades under the stimulus of unionism have made the great buildings of the earth, even the skyscrapers of our country, safe for human life. Locomotive engineers have by their craft made it possible for trains to be run with safety; and unionism has made of them the greatest body of workmen in our country. Do you want to ride on a train pulled by an engineer who knows nothing of his work, whose craft has not required him to be efficient? Do you wish to risk life by standing over boilers insecurely made by men who were hired on poverty wages? I know your answer. Hence the right to organize and the good of it.

Union labor has brought to us today the federal statutes forbidding child labor, and which in time will force all women in the child-bearing period of life out of the factories. Why? Because the birth rate is lessened and the children born in these conditions have a higher death rate. Then union labor has made it impossible to work the convict community in competition with free labor, especially in those states where unionism is strong. The claim is made that we ought to work the convicts; to that I agree, but not so to work them that the people who are not criminals cannot get work. Better have the small convict community wards of the state than a larger number of free citizens as wards of the poor farm or what charity can be secured from other sources.

Doing good to ourselves, it is impossible to keep all of it, and we would be mean to want to keep it all. Thus the non-union man has been benefited by the union man's protest against a low wage and oppression in other ways. It has made the workmen of the unorganized class more efficient and has brought them higher wages and better treatment from their employers. Then, skilled workmen in all lines is what we need, no matter what work they perform. The carpenter who makes a box can do it better if he is skilled in all other things of his trade. Who wants a lawyer to do work even in a justice court who is not able to practice in any court in the land? Who wants a doctor to dose chills who is not prepared in efficiency to dose any human ailment or at least to advise as to a specialist? It once was thought by many—and wrongly—that the educated preacher was not fitted for the country church or for those who were not educated, but it is found to be true today that the best and noblest work is often done in the far-away country church by the preacher who has spent years in education. I say this to the man who chooses to be on the side of unorganized labor: you should give credit to the unions which have brought you this benefit, you should help to hold up the wage they have brought to this generation, and in this show gratitude, at least, for all that has come in a long process of protestation against man's right to live and let live. In many places the room that once was big enough for organized and unorganized labor is now smaller by reason of more people, and the demand on labor is more stringent, and higher efficiency is required. And on this hinges the question, "Shall all labor organize?" In the name of liberty, any man or number of them may remain unorganized; that is, you are free to do so, and I am glad to have a government that affords us that liberty; but in the name of protection to self and to society, last of all to your craft, it seems not expedient to remain out of some organization which will bring you the power of protection in time when you need it, and whose combined strength can stand against encroachment from other powers that one man cannot, or unorganized thousands, cannot withstand. Hear, again I say, hear me. In union there is strength in all things. One drop of water alone will soon evaporate, but in the ocean will keep its

moisture a million years; one ray of light of one candle power will instantly lose its power against a small obstruction, but with thousands of others in a mighty searchlight can dash athwart the Straits of Gibraltar, revealing the passing ship of friend and foe in the darkest night.

What of strikes? They have done good and will do good many years to come. If strikes had not been permitted in America the work that men do would be less efficient than now and men would have been getting a wage about in proportion to those countries of earth where strikes are not permitted and where men have no right to say what shall be their wage or how long shall be their hours of toil. Of all men who have right to strike—all have, and for the same I am glad—telegraph operators and druggists, it seems to me, have the greatest inherent right. Think of the night man on some lonely by-station on whose skill that only or some one like him can perform, on whose ability to remain awake with no company except the ticking of his instrument hangs hundreds of lives on those trains that are to pass his station. A bear who runs amuck might be killed by any other man than the head of the house who is away; even the housewife may use a gun well enough to kill the wild intruder; in the absence of the regular fire brigade the citizen untrained in the service may put out a fire and save property and lives, but not so with that station occupied by this operator. No one from other walks of life can rush to the place in time of distress and perform with any degree of safety the service this small-salaried man does from day to day. When such men go on a strike my sympathies are with them, and they deserve all they can get out of such service.

Think of the druggist who fills in a year thousands of prescriptions and in filling any one of them might make a mistake that would kill the patient. He has the poisons and non-poisons all on the same shelves, all labeled and full directions how to use them, but he is liable to forget, as the good cook sometimes forgets to put salt in the bread. But he does not forget. Human life is in his hands, and how well he does his work only a few people ever stop to consider or try to appreciate. Do I think he is paid enough? Not by any means. For the hours that he works and for the position he occupies and the responsibility in it, he is the poorest paid man in the country today; that is if there is anything in the practice and giving of medicine to heal disease. Has he a right to strike for a higher wage? All in the world and in the name of life and its comforts.

Bad behavior and riots will kill any cause. Remember what I say and well conduct yourself in a strike. I lay credit at the door of the printers' union; they have always conducted clean and less disturbing strikes than some of their brothers, and for this they have now a union mighty in power all over the land.

Be united; strike when it will do good; be peaceful.

Little Robert's New Clothes.

Little Robert and Jim, the grocer's delivery man, were great friends; and on the momentous day of Robert's promotion from dresses to knickerbockers he waited eagerly in front of the house for Jim's coming. But the delivery man, when he came, busied himself about his wagon without seeming to see anything unusual in his small chum's appearance. Robert stood around hopefully, in various conscious positions, until he could stand it no longer. "Jim," he burst out at last, "is your horses 'fraid of pants?"—Everybody's.

Man's chief wisdom consists in knowing his follies.—Rochefoucauld.

We laugh at Heathens who revere
  The Gods they make of stone,
And yet we never ask, I fear,
As we bow down from year to year,
  How we have made our own.

We all deny the right of Kings
  To speak for their Creator;
May we not wonder, then, whence springs
The Right Divine to order things
  Of any Legislator?

—Ernest Howard Crosby.

THE SHORTER WORK DAY.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, in a report to the National Conservation Commission on the shorter work day, says:

"The present working day is a striking example of the failure to conserve national vitality. In order to keep labor power unimpaired the working day should be physiological—i. e., it should be such as would enable the average individual to completely recuperate over night. Otherwise, instead of a simple daily cycle, there is a progressive deterioration. A reduction in the length of the work day would be a chief means of improving the vitality of workmen as well as the worth of life to them.

"The fatigue of workmen is largely traceable to their long work day, and serves to start a vicious circle. Fatigue puts the workman in an abnormal frame of mind. He seeks to deaded his fatigue by alcohol, tobacco, exciting amusements, and excesses of various kinds. The momentary relief which he thereby obtains is purchased at the expense of an increasing susceptibility to fatigue, resulting sooner or later in complete depletion of his vital energies and in the contraction of tuberculosis or other fatal disease. The decrease in the length of the working day has not diminished the total output.

"An instance in which the eight-hour day superseded the nine-hour day with entire success is the case of the Salford Iron Works of Mather & Platt at Manchester, England, which changed to the eight-hour day in 1893. As the firm's products were subject to keen competition in both home and foreign markets, it was obliged to look carefully after the labor cost, and its conclusion that such cost did not increase in consequence of the reduction in working hours was reached after extremely accurate comparisons by accountants who, of course, took into consideration the saving in consumables, wear and tear, fuel, etc. The Bureau of Labor inquired of Messrs. Mather & Platt if they were still on the eight-hour basis, and received a reply dated May 24, 1904, in which they stated that:

"'Our experience since the first year in which it (the eight-hour system) was tried has fully borne out the conclusions then arrived at, and we are fully satisfied that as regards the comparison between eight and nine hours per day, the balance of advantage is in favor of the shorter period.

"'In 1894 the hours of labor of about 43,000 workmen in British government factories and workships were reduced to 48 hours per week. Of this number 18,600 received a reduction of five and three-fourths hours a week, and 24,300 had their time reduced two and one-half hours a week. With no change in piece rates the workmen were able to earn as much as formerly. Day workers received an increased hourly rate of pay to make their earnings per week of 48 hours equal to those per week of 50 hours. It was not found necessary to increase the number of day workers.'

"In 1899 the owners of the great Leiss optical goods factory at Jena, Germany, introduced the eight-hour day and then made careful records of the results. In 1903 it was announced that although the aggregate number of hours worked had decreased 15 per cent, the output per hour had increased 16.2 per cent.

"At Liege it was found in a sulphuric acid establishment similar to a foundry that shortening the working day from eleven hours to ten, from ten to nine, and so on gradually down to seven and one-half, resulted, in each case, in an increase of the output.

"The Solvay Process Company of Syracuse installed in 1892 a system of three eight-hour shifts in place of the two previous shifts of eleven and thirteen hours, respectively. It was stated by the assistant general manager in 1905 that the change had considerably lessened the wear and tear on the men, and that they could be called on to do their work at their highest state of efficiency, which had not been possible on the two-shift basis. President Hazard of the company writes:

"'In general, I can say that the results of the change from a twelve-hour shift to an eight-hour shift were very satisfactory and have continued to be so. While the immediate result was to considerably increase the cost per unit of product, the efficiency of the men gradually increased so that at the end of about one year the first increase has been

overcome and the cost per unit of product fell to a point even lower than had been obtained under the twelve-hour shift, and further the time consumed per unit of product has since been so reduced that we are today and for some time have been operating with a smaller number of hours per unit of product than we had under the twelve-hour shift.'

"Further proof of the benefits of the change to the three-shift day is furnished by the records of the Solvay Mutual Benefit Association for 1891 and 1904. The days lost per man by sickness each year fell from seven and one-half days in 1891 to five and one-half days in 1904.

"It is not maintained that in all cases productivity will be as great in eight hours as in nine. Cases to the contrary could also be cited. The point to be insisted upon is not that it is profitable to an employer to make the work day shorter, for often it is not, but to show that it is profitable to the nation and the race. Continual fatigue is inimical to national vitality, and however it may affect the commercial profits of the individual it will in the end deplete the vital resources on which national efficiency depends.

"In the interests of this efficiency, a longer time at noon for lunch is usually necessary. The present economy of lunch time is short-sighted, tends to food bolting, indigestion, a drowsy and tired afternoon and inferior work. This has been shown by actual experience.

"The accident bulletins of the Interstate Commerce Commission contain frequent records of disasters caused by the long hours of railway employes. In a recent bulletin, No. 27, two collisions are attributed to the mistakes of employes who have been on duty much longer than the instinct of safety should allow. Collision No. 3, which killed two and injured thirteen, was due to the mistake of a station operator who had been on duty from 7 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and who had returned to duty at 8 p. m. The collision took place at 12:30 a. m. the next morning."

A NEWSPAPER REFUSES TO PUBLISH POST'S WRITINGS AND QUESTIONS HIS SANITY.

In an editorial, published in the Detroit News, Tuesday, Sept. 14, that paper declines to run C. W. Post's tirade on organized labor. The paper says:

"PITY POOR POST.

"Poor Post literally shrieks, calls on high heaven, cries and moans over a tragic scene which seems to be passing in his mind.

"The French revolution was a tiny ebullition compared with the monstrous things he sees in the country today. The terrible stories that affrighted our childhood, or secret gatherings where babes were slain in blood, are light and dancing fairy tales compared with the bloody deeds Post pictures as taking place under the union label.

"Union men butcher non-union men, says Post, and he draws a touching picture of the sweet little children of non-union men being maimed and stabbed and kicked by the brutish little imps of union parents, the last master touch being the little union brats sitting on their vicious mothers' knees at night receiving maternal pats on the head for half killing the non-union men's children. Post sends a wailing cry over the whole country to stop this dreadful carnage, the brutal slaughter of men, women and children. He has worked himself into such a frenzy that he seems actually to see, as in panorama, the thing he describes.

"Post seems to be in a bad way. All of us have our hallucinations, but few of us have the notion of buying up four columns of newspaper space every little while to advertise them. Moreover, our hallucinations are mostly of that kind which have no urgency about them, which do not bring the froth to the mouth, as Post's does. Were any union men to expatriate for the space of four closely printed columns on the murderous nature of his employers, of the 'craft of the fox and the venom of the serpent' of employers in general, and if he should keep this up several times a year for several years his friends would become interested in the extent of the jurisdiction of the probate court."

MONGOLIANS ENGAGED IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES, 1900.

(By A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.)

Owing to the many requests in reference to information relative to what extent, if any, Mongolians have invaded the industries represented by the building tradesmen, I have the honor to herewith submit a tabulation which covers the entire United States, including Hawaii.

Though it is true that the building industries are not yet affected to any appreciable extent in California, yet we consider it proper to warn the people of our country that the thin edge of the wedge has already been entered.

The figures here given were compiled from the report of the Twelfth Census, 1900, and while we cannot go behind them, we are convinced, through reports emanating from Treasury Department officials that a large number of Mongolians, both Chinese and Japanese, succeeded in evading the enumerators. Keeping that statement in mind, the following should surely be of interest:

Occupation.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
Carpenters	417	666	1,083
Masons (brick and stone)	4	49	53
Painters and varnishers.	105	56	161
Plasterers	...	4	4
Plumbers and gas fitters ...		1	1
Marble and stone cutters ...		33	33
Tinplate workers	116	12	128
Cabinet makers	16	7	23
Saw and planing mill workers	76	165	140
	838	1,029	1,867

It is thus seen that there were 838 Chinese and 1,029 Japanese building mechanics in 1900, but how many of them were in California we have no means of finding out. We do know, however, that since 1900 over 50,000 Japanese have come to the mainland from the territory of Hawaii, and that the Japanese population of California has increased over 600 per cent, and it would be the height of folly to assume that there was not more than a fair sprinkling of building mechanics among them. We know further that during the years 1901 to 1907, both inclusive, 109,406 Japanese entered the United States through legal channels, and of that number 4,446 were skilled mechanics. Is it reasonable to believe that they will be content to work as field laborers and domestics if the opportunity is afforded them to invade the building industries?

We have recently received the report of a meeting held in Honolulu at which resolutions were adopted looking toward the elimination of Japanese lodging camps from certain parts of Honolulu. A Mr. Robertson took the ground that the root of the evil to be remedied lay in the fact that the Japanese were encouraged to come to Honolulu because they were employed by the whites, practically to the exclusion of white artisans in many lines. Mr. Robertson said: "I believe if the records of the contracts given in Honolulu were examined, especially those dealing with carpentering, plumbing and painting, the result would be astonishing. I believe it would be found that in those branches of trade nine-tenths of the contracts are given to Orientals."

Have we any guarantee that these conditions will not prevail in America unless we fight to the bitter finish?

It has been reported to our office on several occasions that Japanese mechanics were making inroads in the building industry in some of the small adjacent towns, and those most deeply interested have denied the truth of the rumor, but advertising matter taken from the columns of one of our leading newspapers indicates that there is more truth than fancy in such reports. There we found attention called to Japanese milling, planing and carpenter establishments, painting and varnishing, manufacture and repair of furniture, store and office fixtures, show cases, counters, etc., winding up with railway and general contracting.

The Japanese must indeed feel sure of their position when they boldly insert such advertisements, and we can safely infer that they get their share of patronage or

they would not go to the expense involved (two whole pages of the San Francisco Chronicle).

This is a subject which merits the most thoughtful consideration, not alone from the workers of the Pacific Coast but every building mechanic throughout the entire country.

TURNING OF FLESH INTO STEEL.

The eight-hour day in the steel mills practically is dead. Only the few men on the Bessemer converter crews work eight hours.

The Bessemer converter looks like two giant thimbles joined at the open ends. The men pour white-hot iron and coke into the converter and seal it.

Then air, as hot as fire can make it, is blown through this converter to get rid of the impurities in the "heat," as each converter full of molten steel is called.

Only the strongest man can live around this converter, and that is why they have an eight-hour day. If they worked longer the heat would kill them.

The trust knows this, of course, and is putting the Bessemer machines out of business as fast as possible and installing the open-hearth system of steel making. Then everybody can work twelve hours a day.

Only one man in one hundred has an eight-hour day in the trust mills. Most of the rest have a twelve-hour day. Molders and machinists have what is called a ten-hour day, but they work longer. Repairs keep them busy, as each machine crew must do its own repairing.

The operating day, from the mill standpoint, is twenty-four hours long. The men work in two twelve-hour shifts. Every two weeks the day and night shifts change, this being accomplished by the day shift working Saturday through the night, twenty-four hours, sleeping all day Sunday and resuming work Sunday night for two weeks of night work. At the end of the next two weeks they are idle from Saturday morning until Sunday morning, while the other men shift as they did.

The foreman in these Homestead steel mills is called the "pusher." Driver would be a better word.

March and October are called record months, and are sacred to breaking records for output, the men being driven to the limit of human endurance to make new showings. A splitup of trust cash is made after each competition to the bosses who succeed in getting the most work out of their men. The men receive nothing in cash, but get, instead, a new and harder standard of toil for the following six months.

This splitup the trust calls a bonus system. It solely is an inducement to the pushers to drive the men under them.

Hardly less evil in its influence on the workers is the trust's spy system. Let any worker voice a complaint and he has to hunt a job somewhere else.

Having done so much to Pittsburg as a city, and to the men as workers and voters, it would seem the tariff-fed Steel Trust would stay out of the homes themselves. But it doesn't.

It owns them in many instances, and the records of the Health Department here show that the Steel Trust in these ten years has been one of the worst landlords in the world.

People live in row after row of tenements, almost unbelievable for their uncleanliness and inconvenience. When rents are within reason, wages are not.

Houses stand back to back with no alley between. Families of four and five, and even more, live in one room. Some of the inconveniences are unmentionable and even shocking.

This room will at various times of the day serve as nursery, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, parlor, laundry, and also as sick room. Drinking water is obtained from reeking wells, sometimes located close to outbuildings.

Ten years of the greatest trust in the world in a great American city has not been without its opposition. At every turn the unions and other organizations of workingmen have stood for better homes and better morals and better wages.

If the trust is now about to make good the threat of its creator, J. Pierpont Morgan, and drive unionism out of the steel business, it will sweep on to—what next?—Ex.

The Carpenter

PREACHER'S VIEW OF THE CLOSED SHOP.

Rev. E. A. Wasson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Newark, N. J., in a recent sermon addressed to workingmen, said:

"How can we Episcopal ministers have the face to oppose the closed shop when the Episcopal ministry is the tightest kind of a closed shop? Long years of preparation are required, then careful examinations, before a man is admitted to the ministry. No suggestion here of the freedom of an American citizen to exercise his inalienable right to work where and as he pleases. And then, when we accept a call, we stipulate with our employer, the congregation, concerning our control of the shop we are to run. Our control is supreme, and this is even embodied in the law of the church, since we will not run the chance that might come from individual contract.

"No man can touch the organ without our consent. No hymn can be sung or tune selected without our consent. We have plenary authority as to the kind of choir. We can overthrow the conditions of a generation in a day, if we wish. We can force an arrangement obnoxious to every member of our employer, the congregation. We determine the service, when it begins and ends, whom we will invite to assist us and whom we will keep out. Moreover, we are not content with closing the church building; we close the entire neighborhood. No Episcopal minister can even preach the gospel on the street corner in my neighborhood without first coming to me and getting my consent."

Talk about the closed shop! Here is another uppercut:

"And yet we ministers have the nerve to say we don't approve of the closed shop! We approve warmly enough of our own closed shop, and it is only the closed shop of the poor workingman that we oppose or question. And remember, too, that our contracts with our employers are for life, and that when we are sick we are not docked, and that a lot of us get fat vacations with full pay, while our employer pays for our substitute."

Speaking of what unions have and are doing, the preacher declared:

"And look what the union has done for society as well. It bears the brunt of the warfare against child labor, and were it not for the labor union I do not believe that there would be today a single scrap of child labor legislation the country over. Like Jesus, the labor union has been a friend of the little children, when church and state turned their backs upon them. And sanitary conditions in factories, so far as they prevail; the mitigation of the sweat-shop evil, the limitation of hours, the abolition of the company stores—all this has come from the labor unions."

Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass of our people can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton every whig and Democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men.—Wendell Phillips.

To Labor.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world.
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world.
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You are your power
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand!
Your strong right hand!
Your skilled right hand!
You hold the whole world in your hand.
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you never rose before!
Nor hoped before!
Nor dared before!
And show as was never shown before!
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one!
See justice done!
Believe! and Dare! and Do!

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The Carpenter

Carpenter's Wages 100 Years Ago.

A little handbook published a little more than 100 years ago, or, to be exact, in 1800, to furnish local house builders with a means of handy reference in setting prices on almost every conceivable kind of carpentry work has recently been discovered in the store of a Boston dealer in rare old books. It is entitled "The Rules of Work of Carpenters in the Town of Boston," and gives a striking demonstration of the great changes that have taken place in a little more than 100 years in the methods of turning out woodwork used in house building as well as in the cost of it. The preface shows that the little handbook was practically a revision of an earlier one published in 1774 by Boston carpenters, and that even before the Revolution master builders had so good an understanding one with another that they were agreed on the prices to be charged for various kinds of work.

The rules and prices of 1800 were professedly prepared by a committee of twenty-one of the master carpenters of Boston with a view to having a price scale "bearing a proper proportion to the price of other branches of labor" at that time and with a due regard to the increased cost of living that had come about since the Revolution.

The prices given in the little book appear to include the cost of the lumber to be used in the work estimated on, and are frequently figured on the "per square" basis. Here are some of the prices given in the "Rules of Work:"

Framing floors with summers or planks, 10 to 12 in. deep, per square, $1.33; framing a pitched roof, rafters 8 in. deep, per square, $1.50; rough boarding, per square, 50 cents; window frames for 24 panes of 6x8 glass, $1.25; raising house frames and putting on roofs and floors, to be paid by the day.

Sashes up to 8x10 glass, per light, 6 cents; laying shingles, per square, $1.50; ripping up shingles and clearing the nails, per square, 33 cents; water tables of plank, 6 inches wide or under, per foot, 6 cents.

Outside doorcases of plank for brick walls, per superficial foot, 8 cents; inside doorcases with framed head, 95 cents; cellar doors with head, fills and strings, slanted to the house, $3; rough plank partition, solid, per square, $1.25; rough furring and ceiling, per square, $1; partitions of boards planed on both sides, matched, per superficial foot, 4½ cents.

Single face architrave, running foot, 6 cents; double face, 10 cents; inside window shutters of planed boards, ends cleated, running foot, 8 cents; planed plank stairs, straight run, per step, 42 cents; if winding stairs, 60 cents.

Wainscoting rooms from floor to ceiling with quarter round work, superficial foot, 8 cents; wainscoting up to the windows, quarter round work, superficial foot, 10 cents; plain risers and returns for window seats, superficial foot, 11 cents; the same, with panels and quarter round work, 15 cents; eight-paneled door, quarter round work, one side, per superficial foot, 15 cents; same, two sides, 20 cents; putting on mortise locks, 75 cents each.

Casing kitchen chimney with shelf and single cornice, per shelf, $1.50; plain chimney casings, 75 cents; floors of merchantable boards, not planed to a thickness, per square, $2; if rabbeted, $2.25; if planed to a thickness, $2.75. If laid with narrow boards of the best sort, per square, $3.50; plain picket fence, running foot, 25 cents; window blinds, for 24 square, or less, of 8x10 glass, in two parts, per window, $1.25.

A comparison of the above figures with current rates shows the latter in most cases to be at least double what they were in 1800. In a very few instances, such as window sashes and blinds, for example, the cost is lower today, a fact due to their being turned out now by machinery so much quicker than they used to be by hand.—Carpentry and Building.

Every union man is a buyer. He either buys union or fair-made goods, or he buys non-union, unfair, scab-made articles. If he does the latter, he carries his money to the support of scabs and other unfair men—he openly proclaims himself an enemy to unionism, and there is but one course for brave-hearted, level-headed union men to pursue with him, and that is to take him by the collar and drop him among the "scabs" he loves so well. Each to his kind.

Directions for Applying Metal Shingles.

Some very interesting information relating to the proper manner of laying metal shingles, together with directions for applying hip shingles, valley and ridge finish, is contained in a booklet recently issued by the Wheeling Corrugating Company, Wheeling, W. Va. The matter is of such a nature as to appeal to a large class of readers of Carpentry and Building and we present the following extracts herewith:

Metal shingles are applied by the same rules that govern the laying of wood shingles or slate: Cover building with sheathing boards laid tight joint; good common boards will answer, but must be of even thickness. Sheathing boards should be laid either parallel with the ridge and eaves or diagonally —never lay sheathing boards up and down.

The use of sheathing paper is recommended; being a nonconductor, it adds much to the warmth of the house in winter, makes the house cooler in hot weather, and adds but little to the cost of the roof. Never use tarred paper under metal roofing; the acid in the tar injures the metal.

Commence laying the shingles of the lower lefthand corner, when facing the comb of the roof. Let the first course project over the eaves about one inch or more, using a chalk line to keep the courses straight at the bottom. The bottom of the shingles is the guide to lay a straight course—not the top.

At the end of the building let the shingles project about one inch over the bargeboards; turn sides down and nail. In laying the second and subsequent courses, every alternate course will start with a half shingle in order to break joints. Where cutting and fitting are necessary, the good judgment of the workman must be his guide. If there be a gutter formed near the eaves, have the shingles rest upon it, as you would if using wood shingles or slate.

In flashing against a side wall bend the shingle so that it projects up to side of the wall three inches or more, and counterflash down to within one inch of the roof line. These directions apply to dormers, chimneys, skylights, etc.

In laying shingles toward the valley to make connections, cut the shingles to the same angle as the valley, allowing them to project about one-half inch over the fold, and turn same under to form a hook, then with hand-tongs or other tool lock the shingle to the flange of the valley. The fold in the valley allows for contraction and expansion.

In working from the valley it is best to lock three or four shingles together, place them in position on the roof with bottoms parallel with eaves, tack them at the top, then with a straight-edge mark and cut shingles to fit angle of the valley, allowing about one-half inch to bend under and lock on the flange of the valley; this is easily done with hand tongs or other tool.

Ridge finish, if used, must be put in place and nailed to the sheathing before the last course of shingles is laid at the top of the roof. Slide the tongue end of one piece of coping into the opposite end of the next piece to make a snug joint. Nail coping through the nailing flanges; do not nail through the folds. Insert the top of the last course of shingles into the folds of the ridge coping over the nailing flange, thus protecting the nail heads from the weather and making an absolutely weatherproof finish.

Hip shingles are applied over the main roof shingles after they are all laid and nailed in place. The roof shingles are laid clear to the hip, allowed to project and cut off one inch beyond the hip line. This projection is to be turned down over the hip and nailed.

The shingles on the other side of the roof are allowed to project about one inch back over the hip line and over the side already finished, turned down and nailed.

At the hip there is a double covering of shingles, both edges nailed. The hip shingles are then laid in place and nailed, starting from the bottom upward, overlapping each other enough to make a tight joint.

Any good carpenter or workman, who understands the simple rules for applying wood shingles or slate, will have no trouble in laying metal shingles. No solder is used. Only a pair of snips and a hammer, the most ordinary of tools, are required.—Carpenter & Builder.

Trades unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies.—Gladstone.

The Carpenter

What of Wealth?

(By John B. Powell.)

What of wealth? A portion fair has been
mine to have,
And mine to rule in tyrannic power o'er man
That he my abject slave might be in daily toil
And earn for him a mite, for me the greater
sum
With which to build a fortune, vast in all re-
source,
A tower of wondrous strength from whose tur-
rets high
I might look down upon the moving, struggling
forms
Of hapless humanity, as on the walks of life,
They, weary and in want, unceasingly plod on
While I, in cold contempt and bitter scorn and
taunt,
Threw morsels at their feet less than I would
to dogs
Half-starved yet gnawing long upon a barren
bone.

And yet the toilers had their friends, faithful
and true,
I would I had known all of mine were just as
firm,
For in the whirl of wondrous fortune's wheel
some reared,
Castles grander than I hoped or have owned.
Aye, now, as I remember well, I've sheltered
some
When they were poor, and adverse winds, in
sullen mood,
Hung low and dark athwart their monetary
skies,
In moments when my kindness seemed a
haven safe,
From an impending wreck of fondly cherished
hopes,
Of aspirations where ambition soared aloft,
Some full of life, its pleasures and its play,
some free
From dangers hiding in this disappointing
world.

O Fate, mysterious, how cruel now to force
A change in life's conditions and its circum-
stance
And things reveal in horrid form of woven woe
To humble me, at least to deal with mortal
man
As one strange composite, though now my eyes
behold
A pure and lowly vein yet worth far more
than all,
For other lines shine in the sheen of sordid
gold.
Aye, I am fallen, in humiliating shame,
By thy decree, so irrevocable and stern;
'Tis well. I am an o'erthrown king, to labor
hard
Or beg or steal or starve and fall in pauper
grave.

Ah, now, as I recall, pure friendship came
from thee,
For I have seen thee oft divide thine only
loaf,
And heard soft, hopeful words fall from thy
kindly lips
For those who sadly wept o'er unproportioned
pay
For many an hour of hard, ill rewarding toil
That made the toiler poor but placed me far
along
Wealth's mighty road beneath a clear and
golden sun
Where plenty smiles—not always under peace-
ful skies.
And still, on that same road, ride some of
whom I ask
For some such labor as will bring the broken
loaf
To me and her and to the idol of our hearts;
Our helpless boy; Oh, God, be merciful to him.

Oh, what of wealth! 'tis useless now to wish I
had
More liberal been to the humble workingman
And fairly shared with him the righteous
fruits of toil,
Rather than enslaving him as my helpless serf,
And crushing all his hopes of sweet deliver-
ance.
The blame lies at my door, the smiles of peace
are gone,
So let me suffer on and bear the sting and pain
Of base ingratitude, born in the womb of greed.
There'll come a time—the prayer comes from
a chided soul—
When sordid wealth will find a level where
It's grasping slaves will madly dream of
treasure lost
While labor rests beneath the smile of God's
own skies.

(The foregoing beautiful poem rests upon a remarkable foundation of fact wherein a certain manufacturer, once a millionaire, employing nearly eleven hundred persons in his late Ohio and Indiana plants, recently applied to one of the latter establishments for employment, asking but enough to support himself and wife, each near life's allotted span, and their only child, a son in manhood unfortunately maimed for life. He was refused, and again and again refused, notwithstanding he had been a strong supporter of a certain fallen "captain of industry" and aided him in holding up—we mean bolstering—the National Association of Manufacturers. Upon installing an open shop and a low wage and ten-hour schedule, his employes struck and soon after a receiver in bankruptcy was appointed. Knowing the man as a scholar, a classic in literature and one of those literants with whom companionship is always delightful, our correspondent received a suggestion from the old gentleman that the latter's life was full of poetry and pathos and contained an answer to the inquiry, "What of Wealth?" which the poet, in blank verse, the noblest and most difficult to stir the soul, weaves into a deep and beautiful object lesson that we believe will be read with interest by wage earners and capitalists in general.—Editor The Carpenter.)

EDITORIAL

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1909

Learning of the New York District, by referendum vote, having decided to increase their staff of business agents from 12 to 17, the number of business agents employed previous to the time the industrial depression set in, it bethinks us that now, that prosperity is returning and the building industry improving, it would be advisable for our Local Unions in many of the larger cities and towns to adopt a similar course.

When the territory a business agent has to cover is so vast and expanded that he cannot attend to urgent cases or jobs requiring immediate straightening out, on, or the following day of receival of notification that his call is required, then it is wise policy to at least give him a temporary assistant. The financial loss, not to speak of the moral disadvantage, accruing the organization from delay or trifling in such cases may be many times in excess of the amount of salary to be paid an extra agent.

And when a business agent collects as many initiation fees in a week that the total is double the amount or more than that of his weekly salary, then again it is time to either place an assistant or another permanent business agent in the field.

The position of a business agent, if he be a sober, industrious man, found true to the cause, is by no means a sinecure; for inactiveness is repugnant to him; he feels he must keep on "hustling."

Elect such a man and no other, and if such a man finds it impossible to cover the ground and has to leave work undone, then the appointing of an assistant or the electing of an additional agent will well pay his constituents and the entire organization.

* * *

In a previous issue we have referred to a case of violation of the eight-hour law of the State of Pennsylvania, in which the firm of Westwater & Casey of Columbus, O., who have the contract for the building of the filtration plant in Aspinwall, Pa., was found guilty. Our District Council in Pittsburg, through its business agents, secured all evidence necessary for conviction. The men employed on the plant were required to go to work at 7:10 a. m. and work till 12 o'clock noon, take twenty minutes for dinner, go to work again at 12:20 and work until 5:30 in the evening. The District Council had a warrant issued against the firm and upon the trial of the case they were found guilty as hereabove stated. The firm then asked for a new trial, which came up before Judge James A. Macfarlane in the Quarter Sessions Court in Pittsburg on September 10, and was promptly refused. In his opinion handed down Judge Macfarlane decided the eight-hour law to be constitutional. He says:

"The statute referred to in the special verdict makes eight hours a legal day's

work for mechanics, workmen and laborers in the employ of the state, or any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged in public work. It expressly applies to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now or hereafter in the employ of persons contracting with the state or said corporation for the performance of public work. Violation is made a misdemeanor.

"The verdict finds that the defendant permitted and caused laborers employed by him to work more than eight hours each day upon the filtration plant of the city of Pittsburg, the work being done by the defendant in pursuance of a contract between him and the city.

"Is this a special law regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing? It applies to all mechanics, workmen and laborers alike who are employed on the work of the state or any municipality or on public works. It is as broad as the act of April 29, 1897, which applied to minors, male or female, and to adult women employed at labor in certain specified industries.

"Our conclusion is that this statute deprives no one of the rights guaranteed by the bill of rights and that it is not special law regulating labor, etc. We are of opinion that the facts stated in the special verdict and the acts of the defendant found to be committed by him justify his conviction of the offense alleged in the indictment and that the verdict of the jury should be entered as guilty.

"Now, September 10, 1909, the court being of opinion that the act of July 26, 1897, under which the defendant was indicted, is constitutional, and that the acts found by the jury to have been done by the defendant are sufficient to support the verdict of guilty of a misdemeanor in the manner and form as stand indicted, it is now ordered that the verdict be guilty as indicted.

"By the Court."

❖ ❖ ❖

Complying with a request by General Organizer John A. Flett of the A. F. of L., we are printing the subjoined statement issued by Rev. Father A. F. Toner, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Pittsburg, on conditions in the Pressed Steel Car Company plant in McKees Rocks, Pa. Father Toner has been at McKees Rocks for nineteen years. This statement, which appeared in a recent issue of the Pittsburg "Leader," is so startling that, though the strike has come to an end and the men won out some weeks ago, we may not go amiss by making our readers acquainted even at this time with the conditions that caused the remarkable strike of nearly 10,000 unorganized foreigners in McKees Rocks. Father Toner states:

"Men are persecuted, robbed and killed, and their wives are abused in a manner worse than death—all to obtain or retain positions that barely keep starvation from the door.

"The place is a pit of infamy where men are driven lower than the degradation of slaves and compelled to sacrifice their wives or their daughters to the villainous foremen and little bosses to be allowed to work. I was allowed to enter the plant at my will a few years ago, but I saw too much of the malicious crime perpetrated daily and the gates were closed on me. It is too horrible to discuss.

"It is a disgrace to a civilized country. A man is given less consideration than a dog, and dead bodies are simply knocked aside, while men are literally driven to their deaths. The grafting or stealing by the bosses and other higher officials is not paralleled to my knowledge.

"For a few years after the plant was opened members of the plant visited me, had meals at my house and we were on the most friendly terms. But men were being killed daily. Their bodies simply disappeared, and when I began to make some comment I was denied admission to the grounds.

"I know of several instances when men have been killed like dogs. Their fellow-workmen halted to send the body home, but the foreman merely rolled it to one side and ordered the men to go on with their work, often trampling over the body for an entire day before it was taken away. The company keeps the men so cowed down that they have no spirit and recognize fewer rights than a slave."

From other dispatches it is learned that hundreds of the employes of the steel mills at McKees Rocks, the majority of whom are Hungarians or Slavish, earn less than $2 a day, some less than $1. Out of these wages

they pay their rent back to their employers, and the price of every mouthful of food they and their families eat comes out of their envelopes.

There are some 20,000 women and children and old and crippled people dependent upon these 5,000 workers. Any decent American farmer would furnish better quarters for his hogs than those in which live these victims of the highly-protected Steel Trust. What wonder, then that the United States Steel Corporation is able to make a profit of $12.84 on an investment of every $21.16!

The interior of a company house is more hideous than the exterior. There is a bare floor, one or two chairs, a soap box or two for company, and cheap iron cots bought at the company's store. The tired workers sleep on straw, and on hot nights the bedrooms are sickening from the heat and the smell. Bathrooms, sinks and piping are unknown in these houses. The majority of the women carry the water they use from the river. All are miserably clothed. The children run naked until they attain an age which makes it necessary to provide them with clothes. Ordinarily neither women nor children wear shoes or stockings. The average man has only overalls, shirt and rough shoes.

The Pressed Steel Car Works at McKees Rocks is a branch of the Steel Trust. The Steel Trust is one of the most highly protected industries in the United States. It has made hundreds of millions of dollars in profits through having a monopoly on American markets and being able to extort unreasonably high prices.

The tariff bill that will soon be signed by the President perpetuates the infamously high rates on the Steel Trust's products, even though Andrew Carnegie himself testified they were unnecessary.

Protecting American Labor.

The federal government has a chance, which, by the way, it seems to be determined to make the most of, to find out just how American labor is protected by the Pressed Steel Car Company. The company recently agreed to take the strikers back. An increase of their wages is promised and all other points have been conceded. The stories which the men told did not give one a pleasant impression of the protection received by the employes of this company, and the government has asked for testimony and has promised protection to all who will testify.

Thinking of all this one cannot but remember all the beautiful talk about an American rate of wages, an American standard of living, and the duty of congress to legislate so as to maintain both. The people of this country are taxed heavily in order that this may be done. If it is not done they are being taxed under false pretenses. If it is true that the workers in this plant were mistreated and half starved, it can hardly be said that they lived according to the boasted American standard which protection is supposed to make possible. So it will be seen that the question to be investigated is broad. We want to find out, not only whether these men have been abused, but, if so, what became of the money taken from the American people in order to insure the men good wages and a high standard of living.

The American people have a right to know what becomes of the billion and a half dollars—which is what the tariff costs them in increased prices, the estimate being low—that they pay to employers of labor on the assurance that it will at least be shared with the employes. If we do not get an American rate of wages or an American standard of living we fail to get the greatest boon which the protectionists promise us. If it were not for the argument based on the advantage to labor the protective system could not stand for a moment.—Indianapolis News.

Some 1,280,000 cords of wood were used for distillation in 1907. With the exception of about 60,000 cords of pine, this wood consisted of hardwoods, chiefly birch, beech and maple.

Many woods are used to some extent for shingles, but the market is dominated by cedar shingles, of which there are two kinds, the white cedar, or arbor vitae of the Northwestern and Lake States, and the Western red cedar, or giant arbor vitae, of the Pacific Coast.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

American Federation of Labor Convention Call.

The executive council of the A. F. of L., under date of Sept. 11, has issued a circular to all affiliated organizations advising them of the convening of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the A. F. of L. at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 8, 1909, in the city of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention, and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to Sept. 30, 1909.

The various passenger associations have been requested to grant a special rate. Full particulars relative to railroad rates will be mailed to each delegate as soon as his credential is received at A. F. of L. headquarters.

Reservations in any of the Toronto hotels can be made by addressing the chairman of the convention committee, D. A. Carey, 95 Markham Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Delegates should notify Chairman D. A. Carey of the time of their arrival at Toronto and over which road they will travel. As the circular sets forth, it is entirely unnecessary to enumerate the eminent important subjects with which the forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the re-

minder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectively than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press.

The convention will also decide upon a closer affiliation with the organized trade union movement of Europe.

Building Trades Department A. F. of L. Convention Call.

A call has been sent out by President James Kirby of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to all affiliated organizations for the sending of delegates to the second annual convention of said department, to be held in the banquet hall at the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Oct. 11, 1909.

Adjustment of pending jurisdiction claims and determination of matters of unusual importance now before the department make it imperative for each affiliated organization to send a full quota of delegates.

Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L. Convention Call.

The Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is issuing a call for the second convention of this department, to be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning at 10 o'clock on Friday Morning, November 5, 1909, at Room 1, Labor Temple, 167 Church Street.

It is hoped that every organization affiliated will be represented with a full quota of delegates, as the fullest expression as to the best and most improved methods of label agitation is desired at this convention in order to obtain the greatest possible results during the coming year.

Reservation in any of the hotels can be made by addressing the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, David A. Carey, 95 Markham Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Many Local Unions Still Without Up-To-Date Constitution.

As early as in our March, 1909, issue we have notified our Local Unions that our new general constitution, which took effect March 1, 1909, was ready for distribution. In the June, 1909, number of The Carpenter we have published the subjoined notice, which, as it has apparently been overlooked by many of our Local Unions, and the situation we complained of still prevailing in many instances, we are here reprinting in full:

Provide Yourself With an Up-to-Date Constitution.

Many of our Local Unions, unmindful of the fact that our general constitution is undergoing some revision at every biennial convention, and having failed to provide themselves with copies of our new laws, are still guided by a constitution previously in force. This is causing serious misunderstanding between the General Office and these Local Unions in cases where questions of law are at issue, and sometimes causes an unnecessary delay in the passing on death or disability claims. In our present constitution, though the tenor of a given provision may not be changed, it is in many instances differently enumerated, and while the General Secretary may refer to a certain section of our present laws, the section bearing that number in an old constitution may be an entirely different provision bearing on a different subject. The Local Unions should understand that simultaneously with the taking effect of our present constitution, on March 1, 1909, all general laws previously in force have become null and void. Therefore, in order to avoid misunderstandings on questions of our U. B. laws, each individual member should be provided with a copy of our new general constitution as amended by the Salt Lake City convention. Copies in the English, German and French language will be promptly forwarded to all Local Unions applying for same at the price of 5 cents each. It is imperatively necessary that all Local Unions as yet not in posses-

sion of our new and revised constitution send in their orders to the General Office without any further delay.

The serious consequences of the Local Unions' failure to provide themselves with copies of our laws now in force are in the above notice made so apparent that it is surprising some of them left it unheeded and are still being guided by and in their communications to the General Office refering to an out-of-date constitution.

Notice to Recording Secretaries.

Under date of September 23, 1909, the quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1909, containing the quarterly pass word, together with six blanks for the financial secretary's reports and six blanks for the treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office, has been forwarded by that office to all Local Unions of the U. B.

Recording secretaries not receiving the circular and accompanying matter in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Expulsions.

James H. Curley, the former F. S. of L. U. 983, Freeport, N. Y., has been expelled for misappropriation of local funds.

L. G. Pullen, formerly treasurer of L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

R. E. Bonneville has been expelled by the D. C. of Holyoke, Mass., for holding money belonging to L. U. 656 of that city.

Rejection of Candidate.

Geo. F. Levalley has applied for admission to L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., three times in succession, and was rejected each time.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Oceanic, N. J.	Hobart, Okla.
Allen, Okla.	Priceburg, Pa.
Hastings, Neb.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Ellensburg, Wash.	Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Norris City, Ill.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Aberdeen, S. D.	Houston, Tex.

Total, 12 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Lawton, Okla.
Anadarko, Okla.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Asherton, Tex.	Marion, O.
Ashland, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.
Austin, Tex.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.	Miami, Fla.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill.	Mulberry, Fla.
Demopolis, Ala.	New Haven, Conn.
Denver, Colo.	New Orleans, La.
Detroit, Mich.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Edwardsville, Ill.	New York City.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Oakland, Cal.
El Reno, Okla.	Owensboro, Ky.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Pottsville, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.	Rockford, Ill.
Helena, Mont.	Salineville, O.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sayre, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
	Wheeling, W. Va.

In Fair October.

Fair is the world in October,
Rich and splendidly gay
In crimson and purple glory—
Bright in Autumn's array;
And fair is the pleasant sunshine
Sweetly caressing all,
And ready the ample harvest
Waiting the gleaners' call.

Beneath each stately forest oak
Where the leaves are turning brown,
Where breath of Autumn stirs the air
Ripe acorns patter down.
The hickory nuts are ripening, too,
Past glade and leafy knoll,
Just far enough away to be
Where lovers like to stroll.

The goldenrod displays its wealth
Abroad o'er field and vale,
Adorning Autumn's royal robe
On every hill and dale;
Chrysanthemums—dame Fashion's choice
Enrich the gorgeous scene,
Where cardinal and golden glow
Are mixed with tints of green.

Fair summertime we may regret
And mourn her sad decline,
Her rose in bloom—her August moon—
And all such charms divine,
But when October comes along
And brings such days as these,
It is a joy to be alive
Beneath the rustling trees.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

J. H. Bean.

Since my last report I have been working very hard to shape things as I wanted them to be, with more or less success. After leaving Indianapolis immediately after attending the dedication exercises, I stopped at Louisville, Ky., to look after the colored carpenters there. I found but a few, however, as compared with a Southern city, and the majority of them were superannuated and taking little interest in organization. I then left for Nashville, Tenn., where I had the pleasure of meeting with the members of Local Union 350, and was taken around by the business agent, Bro. Bradford. After a careful search I found quite a number of colored carpenters, but while they lived in the city they did not intend to remain because of state-wide prohibition, and those who were satisfied to remain it was impossible to organize. While in Nashville I received a letter from Local Union 410 asking me to come to Selma, Ala., to assist them in straightening out their books, which apparently were in bad condition. Following the instruction of the G. P., I stayed in the city until the books and finances of Local Union 410 were again in good order. As we were nearing Labor Day, we thought the time opportune for the holding of an open meeting, believing it possibly would bring new life into the organization. At this time a message reached me from Bro. Connelly, member of the G. E. B., who was just in from Jacksonville, Fla., asking me to meet him at the hotel. I responded and had a conference with him. He agreed to return to Selma after Labor Day and assist me in my work in that district. Allow me to say here that the Labor Day, 1909, in the city of Selma, Ala., was the most imposing and attractive ever witnessed. Our members made a good showing, and the best people of the town are now favorable to the labor movement, which guarantees success to our organization.

On Friday after Labor Day another meeting was held, Bro. Connelly being the principal speaker. Several non-union men made applications, among them a man who was a builder for thirty years. It was the first meeting of carpenters he had attended, and after listening to Bro. Connelly's address he openly confessed that as concerned organized labor he had made a mistake. Bro. Connelly was a great help in the work at Selma.

I am now at Pensacola, assisting Bro. Watts and the brothers of L. U. 107 in organizing work.

How to Remedy a Sagging Door.

A shed or barn door that has sagged so that the outer end rubs on the floor, sometimes wearing an arc-shaped groove, is quite an annoyance. If you do not want to reset the hinges on such a door, or have not the tools to do the work, the door can be raised high enough, says "Popular Mechanics," to prevent its dragging by inserting a washer or two on the pin between the halves of the hinges. The door can be lifted, carrying the pin off the hinges with the top half, the washers put on the pins and the door replaced in a very short time. —Woodworkers' Review.

What Figures Show.

Statistics recently made public by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor credit the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with the greatest increase in membership of all organizations during the past three years, and during the same period the International Typographical Union has secured the greatest reduction in the hours of labor, and the Machinists' Union has had the greatest number of strikes and won the largest number of contests.

CORRESPONDENCE

What Do You Think of This?

Editor The Carpenter:

While working on a fine high school building some 12 or 15 miles from here, in a small country town, the evening conversation veered around to the union labor possibilities, when one of the plasterers remarked that union labor was doomed; in fact, it was down and out now. He mentioned the Hatt rs' trouble in the East as an example in proof of his statement; he also said the A. F. of L. was so badly disrupted that it would never be a factor in the fight again.

Of course, your humble servant took umbrage at so broad an assertion against his pet theme, "The laborer's cause against unfair capital." Now, just think of it for a minute, fellow-workers: we are down and out, and have no show whatever to better our condition, or even to keep it as good as at present!

This man was very positive in his talk. (They all are before you stick the proof at them.) He said that capital has stood our interfering and overbearing injustice long enough, and is going to stamp it out. In fact, says he, capital is so well organized now that it can bring the pressure to bear at any time so as to simply squash unionism, and has agreed that the time is ripe for doing so. In a year's time you will hear nothing but sneering remarks made of unions, and hear men say how easily some of their leaders buncoed them and robbed them and came out millionaires themselves while the poor fool union laborer was worse off than at the start. When I could get a poke in I asked him what the union men would be doing about that time, and he said they would be unable to do a single thing, but just simply grin and bear it. (Awful! isn't it?)

Of course, I was curious to know his source of information, and he stated that he had talked to a number of capitalists, and they had all agreed that the union man was on his last legs, with no hope for the future, and also he says he gleans from newspapers more signs that what the capitalists tell him is true, that organized labor is simply down from this day, and will have no place in the public eye from now on.

I asked him (in an awed voice) how about the notice the hat manufacturers gave their own association of their intention to withdraw from their agreement to forfeit $25,000 for using a union label, and otherwise recognizing union labor, and had taken on their men and promised to sign the union's demands as soon as the 90 days were up, so they would not lose their forfeit. "Bah!" says he. "That is all bosh; just paper talk, and done for effect, and would do no one any good but the capitalist, as usual."

I then made the simple remark that if such was the case, might it not be the same in the source of his information (simply done for effect)? Whereupon he became very wrothy and said that capital never had to come down to such a level as subterfuge. It always stated cold facts. Yes, I readily agreed that many of capital's statements were rather cold-blooded, but we many times refused to believe or accept them, either cold or hot, as we most always knew them to be false.

I then opened up on him and ripped him up the back properly and gave him a little information as to what the public (who were getting educated as to organized labor vs. organized capital) thought of a laboring man running down the laborer's cause. He soon tired of me, and being in need of exercise, he took a walk.

Now, I wonder what this same man (and many others) will think on Labor Day when they behold the different craftsmen parade our streets with flags and banners unfurled to the breeze, with union bands playing

union music on union instruments. In fact, when you look around you, what is it that you receive or enjoy that is not in some manner unionized? (The good things, I mean.) Why, I even expect to be housed in a union-made casket when I cross the River Styx.

Union labor in our little city has a gala day on Labor Day. We had a number of visiting locals from nearby towns, and a splendid turnout of our own locals.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. CRIBBS, L. U. 500.

Butler, Pa.

To Make State Councils a More Effective Body.

Editor The Carpenter:

At the last convention of the Massachusetts State Council, held at Taunton, Mass., July 19, 20, 21, 1909, a lengthy discussion arose relating to making the State Councils a more effective body, also the co-operation of the Local Unions throughout the states, and the exchange of ideas and conditions throughout the various localities in the states has led us to the conclusion that State Councils can greatly assist the General Officers on account of their knowledge of the conditions which they are confronted with.

We believe that the State Councils, in conjunction with the General President and his appointed organizers, could bring about to a great extent the desired redress for a long-felt need, etc., and therefore we place before the members of the United Brotherhood the following resolutions, which were adopted at the above-mentioned convention and which call for the opinion of all members of the United Brotherhood through our Official Journal, and we hope that opinions of the members of the United Brotherhood will be freely expressed in regards to the followings resolutions:

RESOLUTION No. 2.

"Taunton, Mass., July 19, 1909.

"To the Massachusetts State Council in Convention Assembled:

"Brothers—Whereas, The full recognition of State Councils by the General Office of the United Brotherhood is desired; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the convention request the General Secretary to have inserted in The Carpenter a letter asking for opinions to be published in said The Carpenter from Local Unions and members of the United Brotherhood on the following as a proposed addition or amendment to the general constitution:

"'Shall it be made obligatory on the part of Local Unions in states where State Councils exist to become affiliated therewith?'

(Signed) "W. A. ROSSBY, L. U. 23.

"Worcester, Mass."

Moved and seconded that Resolution No. 2 be adopted and the secretary be instructed to carry out the request to General Office. Carried.

Resolution No. 15 of the New Bedford convention was taken up, which is as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 15.

"New Bedford, Mass., July 22, 1907.

"Be it resolved, That the general organizer work in conjunction with the State Council and its executive board, and the said general organizer shall be kept informed of the conditions of all the districts throughout the state. All locals affiliated with the State Council shall notify the general organizer of all controversies with their employers which may arise; also of all contemplated movements for better conditions. And the executive board or general organizer, upon being notified, shall at once work in conjunction with the local or District Council affected and assist them to adjust their differences.

"If the above resolution is accepted by the State Council, the same shall be forwarded to the General Officers for their endorsement.

(Signed) "W. J. LaFrancis, L. U. 96, Springfield; J. M. Hervienx, L. U. 96, Springfield; S. Vezina, L. U. 96, Springfield; D. O. MacGlashing, L. U. 1035, Taunton; Thos. Waldron, L. U. 351, Northampton; M. J. Nihill, L. U. 177, Springfield; Walter Prat, L. U. 624, Brockton; W. A. Rossby, L. U. 23, Worcester."

The resolution committee reported this resolution favorably and recommended its endorsement.

Moved and seconded to accept and concur in the report and recommendation. Carried.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS,

P. Provost, Jr., Secretary.

(Seal)

The Single Wage Scale.

Editor The Carpenter:

By observation while performing the duties of "business agent" for the Central Labor Union of Miami, Fla. (being agent for all the affiliated unions in the central), I have studied out the benefits of "the single flat wage rate." That is to say, we have in the building trades a single flat rate of $3.50 per eight-hour day. There being no other legal union wage scale, if a man cannot hold his job at that rate "it's up to him" alone.

At first I was a serious advocate of a maximum and a minimum rate, and an apprentice scale of time service; but there came a time when, during a "boom" of work the town was flooded with non-union men, there not being enough union men to do the work. Right here we were forced to take any and everybody into the unions to avoid our ruin, as organized trades, and we established the rule, viz.: "Take in any man who could find a job," and "it's entirely up to the man to keep his job." He pays his dues, gets his benefits, and is forced to work the hours and get the single flat wage rate. Only discrimination against him as a union man will be determined by his union. It's really laughable to see how these fellows try to force the union to graft them onto some of the employers, which would also be at the same time grafting them onto the competent workmen. These new men were just "in the swim" as long as the rough "boom" work held out. The first sign of their downfall came when only good finishing workmen were required. Right here they were let out. Some of them proved good workmen; others studied and sought in every possible honorable way to "make good," but the great bulk of them, the bums and strike-breakers and open-shoppers, loitered around a while and left town for parts where there is a maximum and minimum wage scale.

The employers now see their folly in attracting more mechanics to Miami than they actually need. And, too, if ever there was a plan devised as an incentive to better workmanship and moral living I have never heard a murmur of it. We are just swimming along nicely, and there is not a single "scab" cloud above our horizon, but squalls often come right out of heaven's beautiful azure blue in this (union) latitude. But, like the bold mariner at sea, our ship is staunch and strong, really built for rough weather, and we are fully prepared to fight the bread and meat battle to a finish. So, "blow high, blow low," we are out here on the great sea of human life on the good ship "A. F. of L.," and propose to stick to her to the last, and when she keels over and drops to the fathomless depths of human misery we will go down with the ship, for after that day "life would not be worth the living."

Yours fraternally,

A. D. HILL,

B. A. Central Labor Union.

Miami, Fla.

Commentaries on Our New Headquarters.

On Thursday, July 22, I attended the evening ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the new building of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, located at Indianapolis, Ind. This new home of the carpenters is surely a splendid tribute to the efficacy of organization, and is a model building from an architectural standpoint as well as from the view of general usefulness—light, airy, complete in every detail, the building is the most perfect one and well calculated to merit the admiration of all. The carpenters are indeed to be congratulated on the possession of the new home.—John R. Alpine, President Journeymen Plumbers.

One of the most progressive organizations of workmen in this country is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It has a great host of intelligent

men as its membership and its growth in members and strength has been steady and rapid since its organization.

An indication of the progressiveness of this organization is shown in the fact that on July 22 last there was dedicated in Indianapolis, Ind., a magnificent three-story and basement building, which is now the national headquarters of the organization. Above the keystone of the beautiful entrance, cut into the stone, are the words: "Labor omnia vincit," meaning "Labor reigns omnipotent."

The carpenters' headquarters is a home of credit to the craft, which cost $100,000, and which has at its head Wm. D. Huber, General President; Frank Duffy, General Secretary; Thos. Neale, General Treasurer, and an executive board representing seven districts, by which the organization is divided, and over a half million dollars always on hand as available money. This is an organization that has the greatest numerical strength as a skilled craft.—Baltimore Building Trades Journal.

A Plea from Porto Rico.

Editor The Carpenter:

As a member of Local Union 1474, Yanco, Porto Rico, it is my most ardent desire to see part of our official journal, The Carpenter, printed in the Spanish language. A translation and printing of the contents of the Craft Problem pages in that language would further the cause of our U. B. here on this island immensely. A request to the above effect has been made to several of our last general conventions; unfortunately, however, it could not be backed up by delegates of our own, as the Local Unions of Porto Rico do not command the necessary funds to defray the expenses of delegates to conventions.

We here in Porto Rico find that the progress of our U. B. in that country to a great degree depends on the system of propaganda carried on. The education of our men here on craft and organization lines is a crying necessity, and were some pages of The Carpenter printed in the language spoken by our men every copy mailed to us we could utilize as agitation literature. It would be a great help to the organizer; his work would be more effective and far better results could be achieved.

Knowing that the carpenters in all parts of the world are among the most progressive of all workers, and it being generally conceded that the principles of our U. B. are the most lofty and altruistic, I hope the brothers will enthusiastically support our request and help us to obtain what we are asking for.

The printing of some pages of our journal in the Spanish language is in my judgment an easy task for our U. B., and if our request is granted the carpenters of Porto Rico will have an opportunity to become better educated as to the objects, aims and aspirations of organized labor. They will enhance their mechanical knowledge and ability and a more rapid progress of our organization in Porto Rico will be assured.

The glory attached to this eventual new departure in our journal will then fall upon the U. B. at large, and though the brothers I am appealing to are far beyond the seas, I hope they will do their best to help the men of the craft on this little island, who are always ready to hear the advice of their brothers living in the great United States.

Fraternally yours,
ANGEL BECERRA, F. S., L. U. 1474.
Yanco, P. R.

Some of the Work of Trades Unions in England.

Editor The Carpenter:

In bringing before the readers of The Carpenter the following facts I wish to give them an idea of the activity of the trade unions here in this country. One of the most powerful trade unions here is the coal miners', which now is affiliated with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Their membership is about 89,000 men and boys, and they are enjoying the eight-hour workday, the law establishing the same having taken effect on July 1, this year, with the exception of Northumberland and Durham. In these two counties the system of work is so different that the law does not become operative until Jan. 1, 1910. The miners, properly speaking, however, work only from

six and one-half to seven and one-half hours per day in these two counties mining coal, but the boys and all those engaged in getting coal to bank work nine and ten hours per day.

One of the greatest shut-downs has just been averted by the miners taking a ballot throughout the kingdom as to whether or not they should all come out in support of the Scotch miners who refused to accept a 12½ per cent reduction in their wages. The result of the balloting was 6 to 1 for a total shutdown. It fairly took the breath away from the companies and, coming down from their high horse, they acquiesced to a settlement which is a decided victory for the miners.

The coal miners of Great Britain have seventeen men from their own ranks representing them in Parliament. The total number of labor representatives in Parliament is 54, and they have proved a great power on the side of the wage earners and their legislative interests. These "labor members," as they are called, represent different trade unions and several reform organizations. But little headway is being made here with some of the latter, as their ideals are too imaginary; they are displaying too much of the dictator spirit. Today it is the trade union movement of Great Britain that is bringing the practical part of its work before the people, and from a political point of view I will point out a few measures in which they are prime movers.

First, the "Labor Exchanges Bill," which is a measure to establish 120 different labor exchanges to be in working order for the incoming winter. The government contributes £200,000 towards defraying the expenses of these exchanges. When the whole scheme is completely in operation we will have double the number, 240, of these labor exchanges.

The trade unions here are very much in earnest about this scheme, and are pushing it with all their might in the expectation that through these exchanges the poor fellow out of work will have a chance to obtain employment, walk with his head erect and not become a wastrel (profligate or bum).

The second measure is the bill to prevent or eliminate the "half time system" in factories and mills of all kinds.

I have before me some statistics which show that the average number of partial exemption scholars was 47,360. Of that number 34,306 were employed in factories. Of these latter 20,302 were employed in Lancashire alone, principally in the cotton mills, and 10,517 in Yorkshire. Agriculture accounts for not more than 3,800 of these scholars. Many parents are opposed to this measure, they claiming that their children working in mills and factories are bringing them a small income, thus helping to support the family. Nevertheless, the trade unions as a solid body are determined to see to the passage of this measure. The writer being one of a committee (after hard day's toil in the mines), visited the schools, and he can state that all teachers and schoolmasters agreed that there should be a bill passed by Parliament that would protect the children from the hardships encountered in mills and factories. The school teachers also pointed out that the employment of children in factories worked an injury to them physically and morally; their mental faculties were being overtaxed; the interest and attention of children so employed were divided between the school and the factory; they came to school sleepy and tired, all of which greatly retarded their progress in many ways.

The third is a measure to reduce the working hours and improve the condition of shop assistants generally. The bill in this regard provides that the working hours of these assistants shall not exceed 60 hours in any one week exclusive of mealtime. Notices showing the working hours must be exhibited in the shop; two hours overtime on thirty days in the year only are allowed; all shops to be closed on Sundays; all shops to close not later than 2 p. m. one day in the week. The bill applies to the whole country, including Ireland and Scotland.

These measures are trade union measures and nothing more. They may not be as ideal as they might be under certain conditions, but you know the workers of this country (and there are others.—Ed.) have been slow in matters concerning their own interests. However, a new era is dawning upon the industrial world, and trade unions are awak-

ening, and onward and upward to a higher, nobler and ideal life is now their watchword.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY EVANS.

West Allotment, Northumberland, England, Aug. 17, 1909.

From McAlester, Oklahoma.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having never seen anything in the Journal from Local Union 986, McAlester, Okla., I deem it not out of place to try and glean a few jottings from this place for publication.

Our town is one of the most thoroughly organized in the West. We have a trades council with five craft organizations affiliated, and have complete control over all other crafts not affiliated. The carpenters' being the strongest union, it is the most influential in town.

The unions are in fine condition, and when a non-union man strikes the town and applies for work to our contractors he will invariably and at once be reminded that he must be equipped with a building trades council card before he can go to work. We have but one scab contractor, and he cannot secure any work of importance, the entire business circle here being in sympathy with the unions.

Labor Day was celebrated at this place in a royal manner. We had a large parade of enthusiastic union men, headed by our Labor Queen, Miss Ethel Dobb, and followed by a large number of floats.

Trade conditions are satisfactory at present. As a result quite a number of strangers have come to this place. However, to save traveling brothers from disappointment we would advise them, before coming here, to communicate with the R. S. of this Local Union and ascertain conditions, but we would advise them also not to pay attention to the misrepresentations of the Texas Construction Company, who have the contract for the states's prison at this place.

If this communication does not find its way into the wastebasket you may hear from me again.

Yours for the cause of unionism,
R. A. BRADLEY, R. S., L. U. 986.
McAlester, Okla.

Wants History Straight.

A communication was received at The Times (Davenport, Ia.) office recently, signed "W. H. H." Internal evidence leaves no room to doubt but that it was from W. H. Hitchcock of the Carpenters' Union. Mr. Hitchcock, even though he always takes his drinks diluted in 100 per cent of water, insists that history be kept straight, and for this reason adds a bit of valuable chronicle to the much-discussed polar question, as follows:

"Do, for pity's sake, keep history straight.

"Have just received a letter from Eskimo Union No. 1, Fur Pullers of the Far North. Says that when Bob Peary reached the north pole he found a large ripe Muscatine musk melon on ice carefully cut in halves. Pinned to one half, by one of Roger Brothers' 47 different brands of silver forks, was a plain piece of white card board bearing this inscription:

Compliments, Dr. Cook.
-April 21, 1908.

"On the reverse side was scratched, 'I cut the melon, but will go halves with you.'

"From the same source I learn that when Dr. Cook pried up the first piece of ice in order to plant the brass tube containing the American flag, he was astonished to find the union label on the bottom of the cake, and also that the pole itself bore the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"This communication is reliable. You may gamble on it. If you don't believe it, send a man up there and ask the secretary of the union. W. H. H."

It feels glorious to brag about "freedom." Sure! But the press is not free. Right of assembly is abridged by the police. Peaceful picketing is injunctioned. Where are we at? This means you! If you read a lie on labor in the papers, you better spend two cents and tell that editor's tasked nerve all about it.—The Union Leader.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Laport, N. Y.—Our Local Union 289 is not only holding its own but prospering and taking in new members. Trade is pretty fair at this time and all our members have employment.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—The prosperity wave reported from different parts of the country has as yet not reached this city. Work is very slack here and there is no opening for newcomers. Traveling brothers will act wisely by remaining away from Oklahoma City until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Greeley, Col.—There is as yet no sign of returning prosperity in this section of the country. Work is very slack and new comers will find it exceedingly difficult to obtain employment. We have more than enough men here now to do all the work, and traveling brothers are advised to stay away from this place at this time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Paducah, Ky.—All migrating carpenters are requested to remain away from this city until further notice. There is not work enough here to keep our home brothers in employment, and for this reason many of our members have left town lately, seeking employment elsewhere. Trade is very dull, and no immediate improvement is in sight.

❖ ❖ ❖

Boise, Idaho.—Brother carpenters will observe that winter will soon be here. Boise is always dull in winter. We are already overstocked with men, many of whom must of necessity be idle this winter. We are glad to see our brothers and are willing to share with them our little $3.60 per day (in a $5 town) but duty calls us to warn all, so none may be disappointed.

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Norfolk, Va.—The two Local Unions heretofore existing in this city, Local Unions 331 and 1774, have consolidated. The new Local Union will henceforth be known as Local Union 331. By this consolidation we have made a good move. Since we merged we have admitted a dozen new members.

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DeLand, Fla.—W. C. McHale, a carpenter by trade, has disappeared from DeLand, Fla., deserting his wife and family; he also attempted to defraud the U. B. and a warrant is out for him. When last heard of, McHale was in Atlanta, Ga. He is rather below medium height; has brown hair; gray eyes; a couple of fingers missing from right hand; he is a good talker. Anyone who can locate him would convey a great favor by communicating with Alex Lindquist, R. S., L. U. 1328, DeLand, Fla.

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Butler, Pa.—We had an ideal day for our Labor Day celebration. There was a large turnout and we had the town with us. Seven local unions of different trades participated; also several visiting locals. The police force, mounted, led the parade, followed by the mayor and several prominent divines and speakers in carriages. Our aids were all mounted. After the parade the people took the cars for Alemeda Park, where they continued the fun until 11:30 p. m. All report a splendid time.

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Durant, Okla.—On Sept. 17 Local Union 1816 of this city held a special meeting in response to an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce, the project of buying a site for a hardwood company being the object of discussion. All members present agreed that it was in their interest as residents of Durant to assist financially in the promotion of the project. Nineteen members signed for $5 each, and many others will undoubtedly follow suit. It is, of course, taken for granted that the plant, the erection of which seems assured, will be built by union labor.

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San Antonio, Tex.—We took a prominent part in the Labor Day parade, Monday,

Sept. 6, marching in the building trades division 300 strong. Our members have not been attending meetings as regularly as they should have, but they were out in full force in the parade. At present all carpenters belonging to the Brotherhood are working. The business agent cannot furnish enough finishing men. With this outlook before us we ought to have no trouble in getting new members and hold good meetings. The District Council will give its first annual ball at Beethoven Hall, South Alamo Street, on Thanksgiving Eve, the proceeds of which are destined to replenish that body's treasury.

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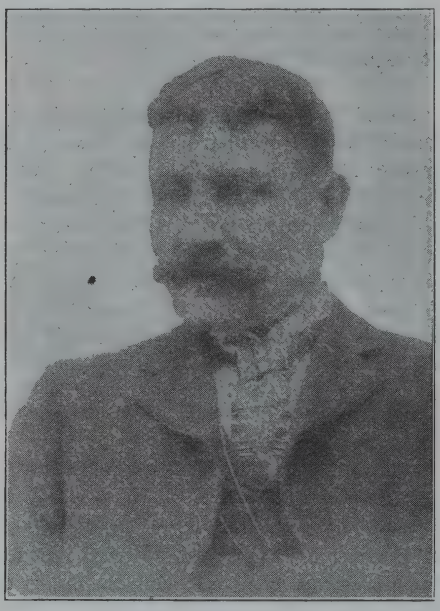
Jay, N. Y.—John Fitzpatrick, a carpenter by trade, is inquired for by his sister, Mrs. Mary J. Peyret, Jay, N. Y., who has not seen or heard from him in ten years. He is 5 ft. 7 in. in height; weighs about 165 lbs.;



JOHN FITZPATRICK.

brown hair and blue eyes. Ten years ago he was working on the high school building in Burlington, Vt. Members or readers knowing of his whereabouts are requested to kindly communicate with Mrs. M. J. Peyret, care H. C. Boynton, Jay, N. Y.

❖ ❖ ❖

Information Wanted.

Sloatsburg, N. Y.—Wm. James, the treasurer of Local Union 389 Sloatsburg, N. Y., has absconded with money belonging to the Local Union. He is 45 years of age; about 5 ft. 8 in. in height; walks a little stooped and is bow-legged; has sandy hair (and beard when last seen); small face when shaved. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with Chas. Burris, R. S., L. U. 389, P. O. Box 89, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

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Local Union 309 to Celebrate Its Golden Jubilee.

New York City.—Our Local Union 309 of this city (the oldest German labor organization of the world), being 50 years of age, we will celebrate our golden jubilee the 16th of October, this year, in the large hall of the Grand Central Palace. Our existence of half a century alone is ample proof of our strength and unity, and our records may attest to our fighting ability and endurance in every conflict we had to face during this long period. We now take the pleasure of inviting all our friends, all good union men and all veterans of the labor movement to participate in our celebration, assuring them that this, our day of honor, will be especially devoted to the noble cause which the color of our new flag, which will be dedicated at the occasion, signifies. Hoping to meet you all who mean well with our great common cause as our guests, we remain, yours fraternally, Local Union 309, U. B. of C. & J.; Benj. Fried, Secretary.

The Password.

When the meeting's called to order,
  By the president in his chair,
And the warden has done his duty,
  To find all are union there;
Did you ever stop and figure,
  What that meeting means to you?
Of the strong and manly vigor
  Represented by those few?
That this great and glorious nation
  Is sustained by union's might,
And ruled in just equation,
  Will allow each one his right?
When you think on this, my brother,
  It's the small things make the great;
And by standing by each other,
  You are sustaining union's fate;
So do your utmost for your local,
  For your brothers, all you can,
And when you pass death's portal,
  The password will be "A Man."

J. G. NANTZ.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

LESSON II.

Nearly if not quite all of the small houses erected in recent years are framed balloon frame, which differs from the braced or old fashioned frame in that the several members of the balloon frame are held together by spikes and nails instead of mortise and tenon joints, as in the braced frame. In the balloon frame the framing lumber is of smaller dimensions, and the cost of erection is much less than for a braced frame. The braced frame is, decidedly, the stronger construction and should be used for large buildings. In our next lesson we will consider the braced frame.

Figure 1 is an isometric drawing of a framing used extensively for six to ten-room houses. The first floor joists rests on the sill without notching other than such as may be necessary to bring the tops of the joists level; in fact, many contractors assume that the joists are of even height and lay the floor without first leveling up the joists. This is a bad habit and should not be allowed. Figure 6 shows how a great many contractors notch the joist and then spike it to the sill. This is better than the method shown at Fig. 1. Care must be taken, however, to notch the joist deep enough for it to rest on the foundation, and not on the sill. If it rests on the sill the strength of the joist is only that of a joist equal to the thickness resting on the sill. Suppose the sill to be 4 x 6 inches and the joist to be 2 x 10 inches, and the joist to be notched 2 inches. Then the strength of the joist would be the same as an 8-inch joist resting as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. If this same joist was notched about 4¼ inches so that it would rest on the foundation instead of the sill its strength would be that of a 2 x 10-inch joist, which is what we want.

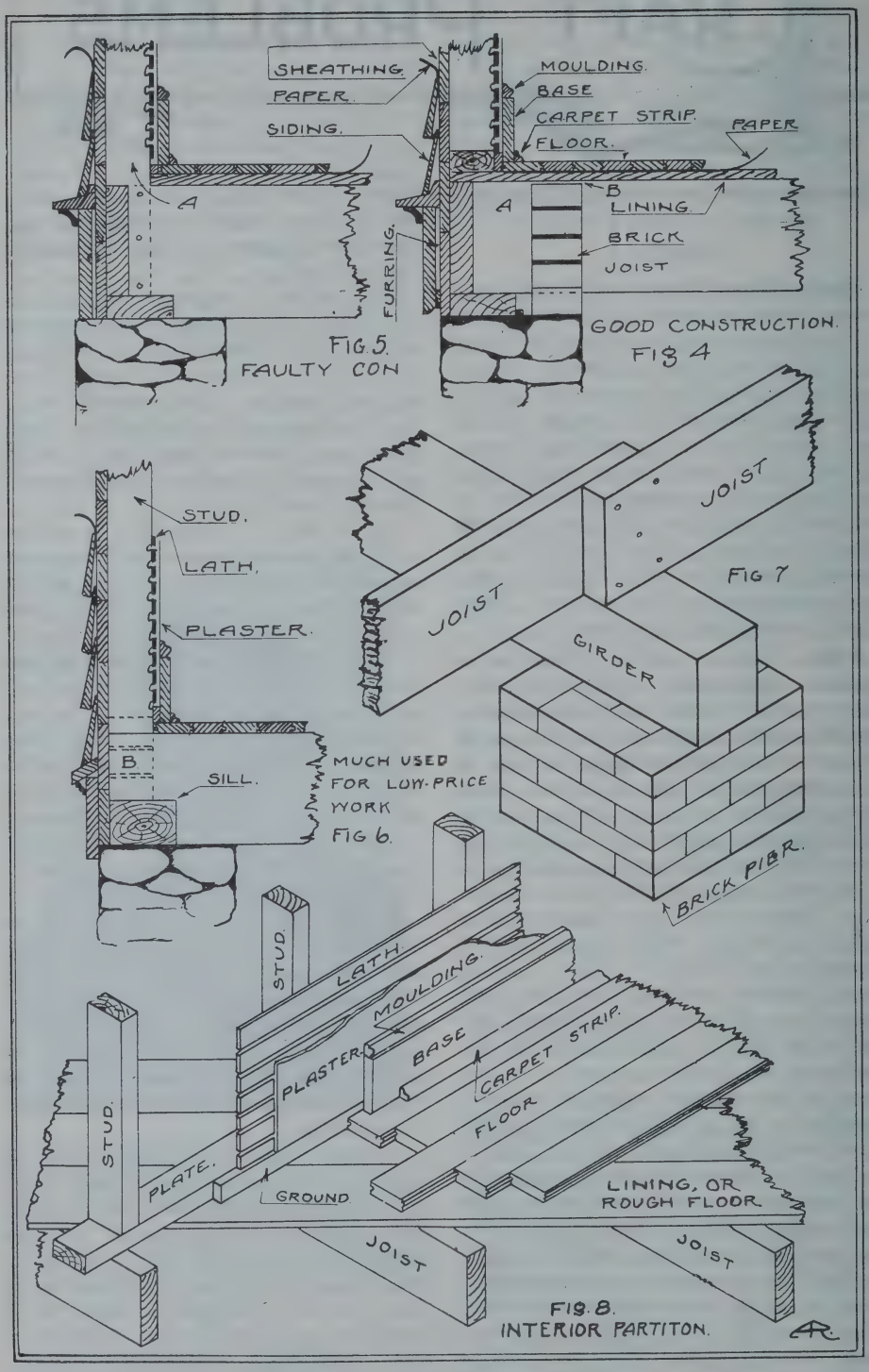
Fig. 2 shows how we double the framing around window and door openings when they are wider than the strength of single framing will support. In other respects Fig. 2 is like Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows a construction that is very good. The sill is painted on the under side and bedded in mortar. The two 2 x 10-inch joists and the 2 x 4-inch plate make an airtight and therefore a more fireproof framing. In dimensioning drawings it is a good plan to give "distance from corner of building to center of window or door opening" wherever possible.

Fig. 5 shows a construction sometimes used. Its greatest defects are the foundation extends beyond the base board and the sill is laid on the foundation without being bedded in mortar. This allows the water to run and beat under the sill, the irregularities of the stone holding the water, and in a few years the sill is rotted out. The open crevices also let in the cold. The spaces between the studding form a flue for the circulation of air as indicated by the arrow, A, and would tend to circulate the flames of a fire in an exceedingly bad way. The danger from fires may be overcome by filling in between the joist with brick as in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 4 the sheathing is flush with the foundation and the base sets clear and a little below the top of the foundation. The back edge of the base is beveled to form a drip. The sill is bedded in mortar and the spaces between the joist and studding are cut off. The spaces between the joist are filled in with brick, with a space B to allow for shrinkage.

In Fig. 6, the studding rests on the sill and the spaces between the studding is filled in with brick B as indicated by the dotted lines. Here is shown a floor of only one thickness, as floors are laid in nearly all small houses. The additional cost is so slight and the advantages so many that I always try to persuade my customers to have a double floor, at least on the first floor over the cellar.


SHEATHING.
PAPER.
SIDING.
A
FURRING.
FIG. 5.
FAULTY CON
MOULDING.
BASE
CARPET STRIP.
FLOOR.
PAPER
B
LINING.
BRICK
JOIST
GOOD CONSTRUCTION.
FIG 4
STUD.
LATH.
PLASTER.
B
SILL.
MUCH USED
FOR LOW-PRICE
WORK
FIG 6.
JOIST
JOIST
GIRDER
FIG 7
BRICK PIER.
STUD.
LATH.
MOULDING.
PLASTER.
BASE
CARPET STRIP.
FLOOR
STUD.
PLATE.
GROUND
LINING, OR
ROUGH FLOOR
JOIST
JOIST
FIG. 8.
INTERIOR PARTITON.

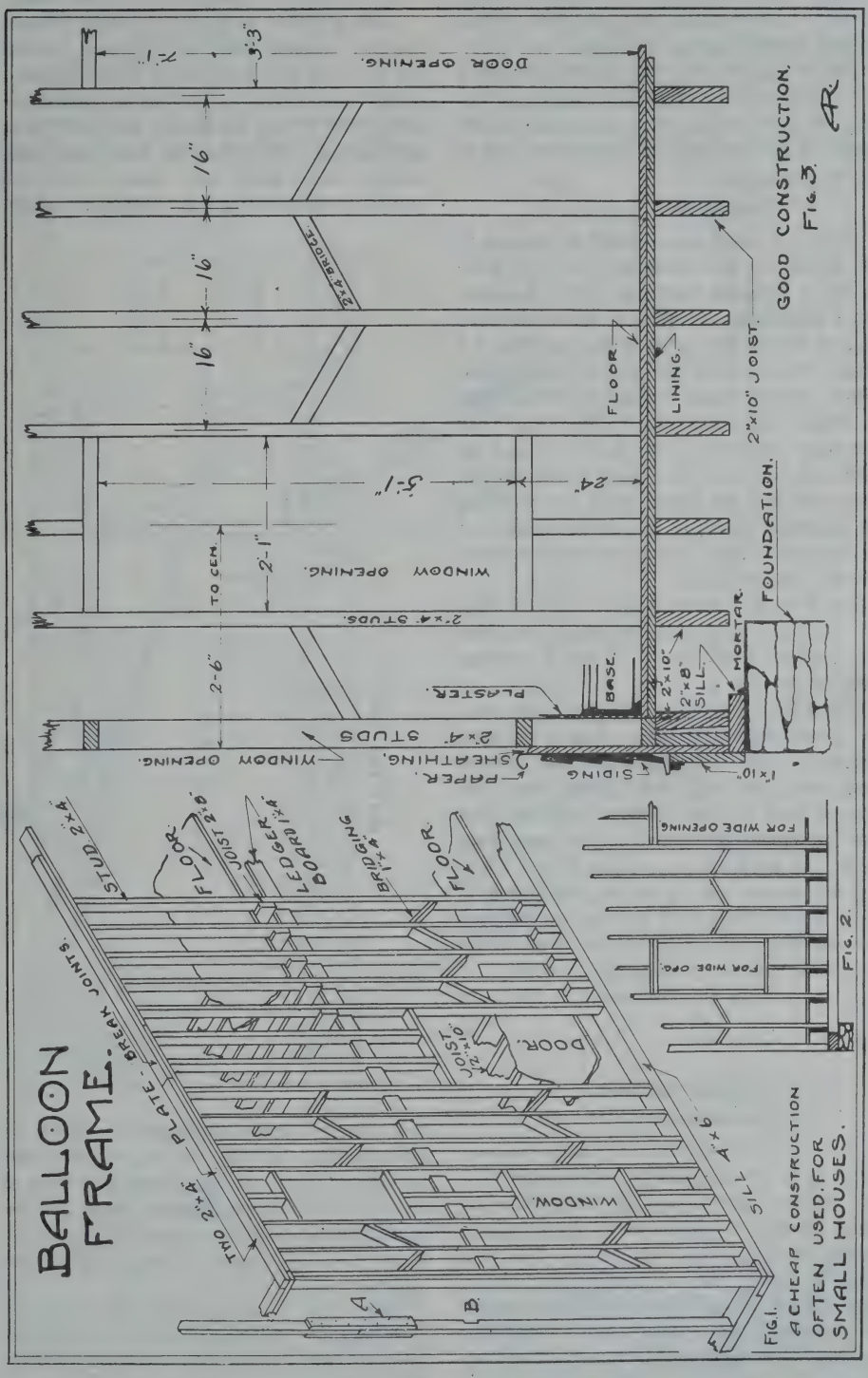

BALLOON FRAME.
A CHEAP CONSTRUCTION OFTEN USED FOR SMALL HOUSES.
FIG. 1.
STUD 2"x4"
BREAK JOINTS
TWO 2"x4" PLATE
FLOOR JOIST 2"x6"
LEDGER BOARD 1"x4"
BRIDGING 1"x4"
FLOOR
DOOR
WINDOW
SILL 4"x6"
2"x10" JOIST
A
B
FOR WIDE OPENING
FOR WIDE OPG.
FIG. 2.
DOOR OPENING.
16"
16"
16"
2"x8" BRIDGE
FLOOR
LINING
GOOD CONSTRUCTION.
FIG. 3.
2"x10" JOIST.
FOUNDATION.
MORTAR.
2"x10"
2"x8"
SILL
BASE.
PLASTER.
2"x4" STUDS.
WINDOW OPENING.
SHEATHING.
PAPER.
SIDING
1"x10"
5'-3"
2'-1"
24"
5'-1"
2'-1"
TO CEN.
2-6"
2"x4" STUDS.
WINDOW OPENING.

Fig. 7 shows a girder with joist resting on top. Joist should lap over the girder and be spiked together as shown.

Fig. 8 is an isometric drawing showing the construction of an interior partition running at right angles to the direction of the joist. This is a good construction, and is easily understood.

—Making the Drawings.—

Figs. 1, 7 and 8 are made at 30 degrees to the horizon. The measures are the same as for a working drawing. As a comparison I made Figs. 1 and 2 to the same scale, ¼ inch to the foot. When making Fig. 1 I drew the sill, then the double corner post (stud) and the plate. I next drew the filling in studs, and placed the window and door openings. Next the lower floor joist and the floor. After that the ledger-board, second floor joist and the floor. At A is shown how we lengthen studding by nailing pieces of board on each side. At B is shown the notch for the ledger-board.

For Fig. 3, I started with the sill, then the joist and floor, then the studs, and then the details. For Figs. 4, 5 and 6, proceed same as for Fig. 3.

For Fig. 7 I started with the joist, then the girder, then the pier. Fig. 8 is more difficult. Draw the plate and the nearest stud, then the lath and plaster, then the ground, then the top flooring, then the base and its moldings, then the two remaining studs, the floor lining and the joist.

I will answer any questions pertaining to these lessons provided postage is enclosed for remailing the same. Write direct to me at 901 S. Broom St., Wilmington, Del.

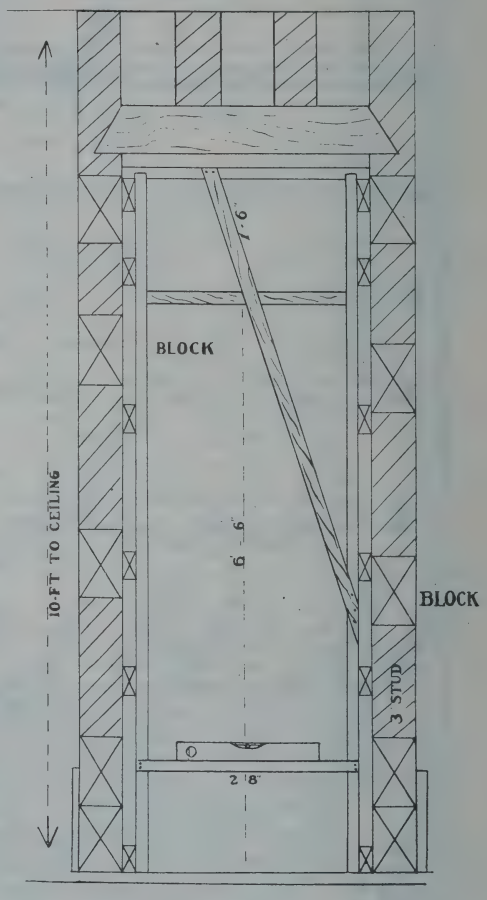
(To be Continued.)

Jamb Setting.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

To set a pair of transom jambs successfully, is a job requiring considerable skill and patience, not to say diplomacy, with the studs already in place, very often too far apart, or worse still, too close. The first thing necessary is a plumb rule, also a level. After having prepared jambs braced, as in sketch, with the lower cross-brace parallel with transom and head, which does away with jumping up and down in order to level transom (place level on this brace).

Having nailed grounds on plumb on left-hand or hanging side, making sure to have one on each side a little bit above transom, wedge home here, as per sketch, plumb on edge, two 8D on each side and half your troubles are over. Now cut in a piece exact width and tack on floor, toe nail and use narrow wedges or shingles if handy;



nail through under stop-head, if jambs are not rabbitted in solid (if so you may have to face nail). Now nail grounds on face of studs, back of butts, opposite back and behind the base, leaving stick out for base (per sketch). Studs should never be wider than back of trim.

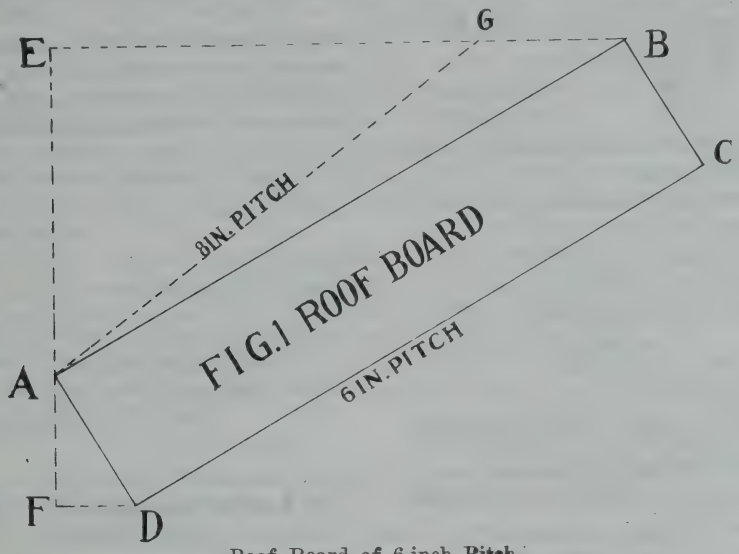
Next time I will try to set a pair of "Kalomine" or pressed steel jambs in a strictly fireproof job, which is an entirely different study.

The Carpenter

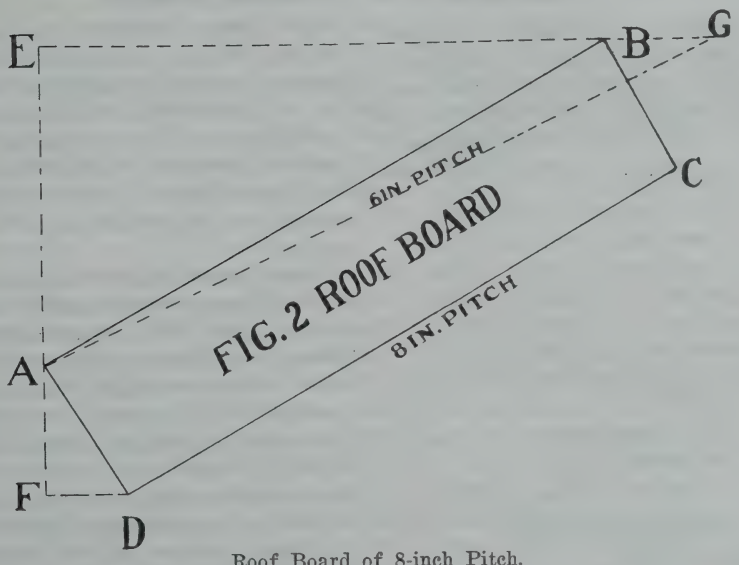
Mitering Boards in Valley of Two Pitches.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

Lay out sections of board full size, as shown in Fig. 1. A, B, C, D represents section of covering board having 6-inch pitch; to find bevel required for mitering covering board in valley where two different pitches intersect, draw line 8 inches p, shown at A G. Distance from G to E is bevel for face of board on 6-inch pitch roof, and distance from D to F is the bevel for thickness



Roof Board of 6-inch Pitch.



Roof Board of 8-inch Pitch.

A, B, C D (Fig. 2) 8-inch pitch. Get your level lines from top face corner of boards from B to E. Draw plumb line touching lower face corner, as at A from E to F. (The layout so far for both pitches is the same as in a previous sketch). But in order of board on the 6-inch pitch roof. Make a 6-inch pitch line, as from A to G (Fig. 2). Distance from E to G is the bevel for the face of 8-inch roof, and distance from D to F is bevel for thickness of board for 8-inch pitch roof.

The Carpenter

The Bay Window Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

As to the laying out of a bay window with a span of 7 feet, a projection of 2 feet and three equal sides, I wish to submit the following:

The length of the sides can be found by solving the equation

$$x^2=\left(\frac{7-x}{2}\right)^2+2^2 \qquad x=2.8734+$$

The laying out is now so simple that it needs no explanation.

The following formula is derived from the equation:

Multiplying 4 by the square of the span $4\times7\times7=196$

Multiplying 12 by the square of the projection $12\times2\times2=48$

244

Extracting the square root $\sqrt{244}=15.6204+$

Subtracting the length of the span $15.6204+-7=8.6204+$

Dividing by 3, $8.6204+\div3=2.8734+$ feet or nearly 34½ inches.

The quotient is the length of one side. For all other dimensions of a three equal-sided bay window substitute the numbers of span and projection respectively for the numbers 7 and 2. Thus, let the span be 13 feet and the projection 3 feet, we then have:

$$4\times13\times13=676$$
$$12\times3\times3=108$$
$$784$$
$$\sqrt{784}=28$$
$$28-13=15$$
$$15\div3=5 \text{ feet is the length of one side.}$$

F. SWINNEN, L. U. 309.
New York, N. Y.

Strength of Girders.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to the question asked by Alvin H. Eames in the August Carpenter, I wish to present the following:

Shearing Strength of $2-2\times8-16=$

$$2\times\frac{2\times8\times500}{16}=1000 \text{ lbs. center loading.}$$

Strength of trussed girder

$2-2\times8-16$ with 2x4 truss bracing.

Strength of $2-2\times8$ spiked together=1000 lbs.

Strength of 2x4 bracing =

$$\frac{2\times4\times6000}{8}=6000 \qquad \frac{6000}{7000} \text{ lbs.}$$

Which makes the trussed girder equal to seven times the strength of a plain girder. This is for hemlock timber. For yellow pine (Southern) or Georgia pine plain girder:

$\frac{2\times2\times8\times800}{16}$ =1600 lbs. center loading 1600

$\frac{2\times4\times8500}{8}$ =8500 lbs. center loading 10100

= Strength of trussed girder 10100

This would make the trussed girder in either case about seven times the strength of a plain girder of equal cross-section.

FRANK REIFF, Local 465.
Ardmore, Pa.

In Answer to Question: Which Is the Stronger?

Editor The Carpenter:

In compliance with request of L. U. 1328, DeLand, Fla., in August Carpenter, I am herewith offering my opinion as to the bearing strength of the dual construction of three pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. spiked together and two pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. with 2 x 4 rafter truss spiked between the truss construction, or rather which one of the two will carry the greatest load.

Let us assume that three pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft, will carry, when equally distributed, 8,000 pounds. If the pieces are of equal strength the breaking point will be in the center when overloaded. The load-bearing strength of all construction is increased or diminished accordng to length of span. If, therefore, three pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. will carry 8,000 pounds, then, by making the span 8 ft. the carrying strength would be four times as much and the breaking point would be 4 ft. from bearing, or in center.

If three pieces 2 x 8 x 16 ft. will carry 8,000 pounds, two pieces of 2 x 8 x 16 ft. and one piece 2 x 4 x 16 ft. will carry 6,666 pounds, and if we reduce the length of the span to 8 ft. its load-carrying strength will be four times as much, or 26,664

pounds. But do we shorten the span by constructing the truss?

Reposing our calculations on the immobility of the heel of the 2 x 4 truss and the perfect joint in center, we will come to the following conclusion: The rafter truss having a rise of 8 in. and 8 ft. run, it is ⅜ in. longer than 16 ft. and cannot be shortened except through compression. The heel of rafter being rigid and the center bearing of truss having 8 square inches for compressive resistance, technically forms a center bearing, and the breaking point is in the center of each rafter of truss, or four feet from ends.

For further argument and information as to center resistance and end resistance of rafters I would advise L. U. 1328 to apply to the Governmental Forestry Department. Fraternally yours,

G. H. NORIE, L. U. 80.

Chicago, Ill.

Last Year Memorable for Forest Fire Destruction.

Forest fires are causing considerable damage in many parts of the country at present. It will be several months before the total destruction is known, for the fire season has considerable time to run. In figuring out this year's losses it will be natural to make comparison with losses for last year which, according to Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, will cause 1908 to be long remembered.

"A dry season, combined with what seemed to be even more than the usual indifference toward small fires which might easily have been extinguished at the start," says Mr. Cleveland, "caused destructive conflagrations in practically every state, with losses aggregating $100,000,000. In comparison with the havoc wrought elsewhere, the damage done to national forests was exceedingly slight. Had fires raged within the forests as they did outside, they would have destroyed timber worth $30,000,000—enough to run the forest service for six years. Moreover, it is practically certain that most if not all of the damage which was done might have been prevented had the forests been fully manned.

"Finally, the estimates of loss made by the service on national forests are particularly searching, and take full account of the injury done to young growth. Commonly, estimates of loss from forest fires are based upon the damage done to standing timber and to property; they do not reckon the usually far greater loss in injury or destruction of young growing stock."

The methods by which the government keeps down the fire losses on the national forests include:

1. Constant and systematic patrol by picked forces of rangers and guards.

2. The construction of roads, trails, and telephone lines, which facilitate the massing of large fire-fighting forces.

3. The construction of fire lines which, in some instances, check the spread of fire without human help.

4. The equipment of the forests with fire-fighting tools and other supplies necessary in fighting fires. The supplies of tools are kept at convenient points at all times in order to have them easily accessible to forest officers in case fire break out.

5. Co-operation with railroads, timberland owners, and settlers in fire protection, in this way making it possible to protect both the lands of the companies and the forest service at a much smaller cost to the government than would be the case were the national forest lands alone protected by the local officers.

Just as the practice of forestry is important in the movement for the conservation of all natural resources, so is the protection of the forests from fires important in the furtherance of rational forest work. In fact, forestry in many instances means nothing more than conservative lumbering and the prevention of forest fires. Uncle Sam realizes that only through the wise use and care of the forests will it be possible to make natural timberland permanently productive. The practice of forestry does not mean abbreviating the use of the land. Instead, conservative lumbering and protection of the young growth from fire will bring about a steadily increasing use, for with cultivation and care the yield of the forest increases and the product improves in the same way that the value of the farm increases under a proper system of management.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Am Ende der Krise.

Die industrielle Depression der letzten zwei Jahre naht sich nun wirklich ihrem Ende zu und eine neue Prosperitätsperiode ist im Anzuge. Die Krise hat die ganze Arbeiterschaft schwer heimgesucht; sie hat vielen unter uns so tiefe Wunden geschlagen, daß die Betroffenen noch Jahre lang daran zu leiden haben werden. Tausende konnten im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre kaum einige Monate oder gar nur Wochen Beschäftigung finden und waren infolgedessen der größten Not und Entbehrung ausgesetzt. Das Unternehmertum hat sich denn auch die große Notlage der Arbeiter und die ungeheure Arbeitslosigkeit zu Nutzen gemacht indem es die Löhne auf der ganzen Linie herabdrückte. Auch unser Gewerk ist von der allgemeinen Lohnbescheidung nicht verschont geblieben; nur in wenigen der größeren Städte gelang es einer geringen Anzahl, Bevorzugter, sich den von der Union während gutem Geschäftsgange festgesetzten Lohn zu erhalten. An eine Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit haben sich indessen die Arbeitgeber unseres, und der meisten anderen Gewerke nicht herangewagt; wohl deßhalb weil die Krise auch die ganze Mittelklasse erheblich in Mitleidenschaft gezogen hat, weil diese durch eine Finanzkrise, durch nie dagewesene Mißwirtschaft auf dem Geldmarkte geradezu mutwillig heraufbeschworen wurde und weil unter diesen Umständen und bei der allgemeinen Arbeitslosigkeit die an vielen Orten bedrohliche Formen annahm, eine Vermehrung der Arbeitsstunden, die die Zahl der Arbeitslosen noch vergrößert, unter dem Publikum einen Sturm der Entrüstung hervorgerufen hätte.

Der Arbeitslohn ist aber in den letzten zwei Jahren nicht nur durch Herabdrückung seiner Norm, sondern auch durch die Herabdrückung seiner Kaufkraft verkürzt worden. Die Preise der Lebensmittel, besonders Fleisch, Brod und Gemüsepreise, sind bedeutend heraufgeschraubt worden.

Dazu kommt nun noch neuerdings die erhöhte Inlandsteuer und der erhöhte Einfuhrzoll auf Gebrauchhsgegenstände die ebenfalls die Kaufkraft des Arbeitslohnes zum Nachteile des Arbeiters beeinflussen indem sie die Kosten des Lebensunterhaltes bedeutend erhöhen.

Daß auch die Organisation der Arbeiter unter den Wirkungen der Krise leiden mußte ist einleuchtend; auch unsere Brüderschaft hat einen Rückgang an Mitgliederzahl zu verzeichnen. Es ist in eine alte Erfahrung und in jeder früheren Krise, und während anderen schechten Zeiten, wurde die Wahrnehmung gemacht, daß diejenigen Mitglieder denen es an männlichem Charakter mangelt, die es daher nicht für notwendig halten an dem Werke der Befreiung der Arbeiter aus dem Joche der Lohnsklaverei Teil zu nehmen, die nicht aus Lust und Liebe zur Sache der Organisation angehörten, die derselben nur deßhalb beigetreten waren weil sie sich dadurch lohnendere Beschäftigung sicherten, daß sobald die Aussicht hierfür geschwunden war, sie sofort der Organisation wieder den Rücken kehrten. Es sind dies die sogenannten „Mußmitglieder," die unzuverlässigen Kantonisten deren wir auch während der letzten Krise eine große Anzahl verloren haben. Wir haben aber auch gute, tätige Mitglieder verloren deren Verlust wir auf unser eignes Schulkonto schreiben müssen; und diese Tatsache ist es teilweise die uns zu diesen Betrachtungen Veranlassung gibt. Der Verlust dieser Mitglieder ist unserer eignen Rücksichtslosigkeit gegenüber den Arbeitslosen zuzuschreiben. Nur wenige unserer Lokal-Unionen haben ihren arbeitslosen Mitgliedern eine Unterstützung zukommen lassen die es ihnen ermöglichte ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen der Organisation gegenüber nachzukommen und sich so ihre Mitgliedschaft zu erhalten. Es ist nicht nur rücksichtslos von uns wenn wir einem Mitgliede das vielleicht sogar Vater einer zahlreichen Familie ist, oder sonst nichts besitzt als seine Arbeits-

kraft, das nach Monaten der Arbeitslosigkeit aller Mittel entblößt und nebst seiner Familie dem größten Elend preisgegeben ist, die kalte Schulter zeigen, sondern wir handeln damit auch unseren Organisationinteressen zuwider, denn der Verlust eines jeden Mitgliedes verringert die Einnahmen der Organisation und während ein nur kleines Opfer aller übrigen Mitglieder genügt hätte ihr die arbeitslosen Mitglieder zu erhalten, kostet es hunderte und oft tausende von Dollar die verlorenen Mitglieder, und dazu häufig noch verlorene Positionen, zurück zu gewinnen.

Wir halten es für das weitere Gedeihen unserer Bewegung und den ferneren Ausbau unserer Organisation höchst notwendig die Mängel die im Verlaufe der Depression zu Tage getreten sind bloß und den gegenwärtigen Stand unserer Organisation festzustellen. Wir müssen uns jetzt schon, ehe der industrielle Aufschwung beginnt, darüber klar werden wo Bresche zu machen ist und welche Mittel und Wege einzuschlagen sind um unsere Organisation und die Arbeitslöhne wieder auf ihre frühere Höhe und noch höher heraufzubringen. Wir dürfen jetzt nicht müßig zusehen und gleichgültig die nahende Prosperitätsperiode erwarten, denn unsere Feinde, das Unternehmertum ist einig und besser organisirt als vor der Krise. Die Zeit ist jetzt gekommen wo wir unsere Reihen fester schließen müssen um mit vereinter Kraft, Einigkeit und Entschlossenheit und wohl gerüstet den uns bevorstehenden Kämpfen zur Widergewinnung verlorener Positionen, entgegen sehen können.

Wir sind uns alle darüber einig, daß gerade in Zeiten einer Geschäftsstockung die Organisation am allernotwenigsten ist und diese Ueberzeugung müssen wir auch den uns abtrünnig gewordenen Mitgliedern und den noch außenstehenden Gewerkskollegen beizubringen suchen. Vergessen wir nicht, daß letztere die größten Stützen unserer Feinde sind die ihnen zu entziehen für uns Pflicht der Selbsterhaltung ist.

Die noch außenstehenden der Organisation zuzuführen muß von nun an mehr denn je unsere ernsteste Aufgabe sein; doch um in dieser Beziehung erfolgreich vorgehen zu können ist in unseren eignen Reihen noch ein Werk der Aufklärung zu verrichten. Die Ansicht, daß es den Interessen der Mitglieder förderlich sei, Nichtmitgliedern den Beitritt durch Erhebung hoher Eintrittsgelder zu erschweren, muß energisch bekämpft werden. Die Erfahrung hat uns längst gelehrt, daß durch ein solches Verfahren, abgesehen davon, daß ihm höchst egoistische Motive zu Grunde liegen und es dem Geiste der Brüderlichkeit zuwider ist, nur Scabs gezüchtet werden die uns dann auch bei jeder Gelegenheit in dem Rücken fallen. Mache man den Nichtmitgliedern den Beitritt leicht, eine Eintrittsgebühr von $5.00, wie es unsere Konstitution vorschreibt, ist besonders in gegenwärtigen Zeiten, vollauf hoch genug; alles was darüber ist, ist vom Uebel und schadet uns selbst.

Eine andere Frage die unser ungeteiltes Interesse verdient ist die Unterstützung langjähriger und bejahrter Mitglieder. Hauptsächlich in den größeren Städten, wo der Lohn verhältnismäßig hoch ist, und deßhalb größere Anforderungen an die Leistungsfähigkeit des Arbeiters gestellt werden, und besonders in den Shops und Fabriken, ist es dem alten Arbeiter unmöglich gemacht noch Beschäftigung und Verdienst zu finden. Was soll unter diesen Umständen aus den alten Kollegen werden? Sollen wir sie verhungern lassen? Wer wäre so gefühllos diese Frage mit Ja zu beantworten? Also, mögen unsere Lokal-Unionen diese Frage in Erwägung ziehen und über Mittel und Wege beraten wie den alten Mitgliedern geholfen werden kann, wenigstens so lange bis sich die Nachfrage nach Arbeitskräften so gesteigert hat, daß auch alten Arbeitern wieder Gelegenheit geboten ist Beschäftigung zu erhalten. Keine Lokal-Union die in dieser Richtung nicht schon permanente Maßregeln getroffen hat sollte es versäumen jetzt, und sofort, einen Spezial, oder Contingent Fond anzulegen dessen Bestand obigem Zwecke gewidmet ist.

Auch der Arbeitslosen-Frage überhaupt, vielmehr der Einführung eines permanenten Arbeitslosen-Benefits sollte nun etwas mehr Aufmerksamkeit und Interesse entgegen gebracht werden.

Es ist ja richtig, und wir haben die Ansicht schon des öfteren an dieser Stelle ausgesprochen, daß die Gemeinde oder der Staat für die Arbeitslosen aufkommen sollte, weil sie die Opfer unserer heutigen wirtschaftlichen Einrichtungen sind für die nicht sie, sondern die ganze menschliche Gesellschaft

verantwortlich zu machen ist. In dieser Beziehung ist Europa, Amerika weit voraus; in den meisten Ländern Europa's ist ein Arbeitslosen-Versicherungssystem eingeführt, welches den Arbeitgeber und die Gemeinde zur Unterstützung der Arbeitslosen heranzieht. Leider aber sind die Arbeiter dieses Landes in politischen und selbst ökonomischen Fragen noch so rückständig, daß sie bei den Wahlen für die Außerwählten der kapitalistischen Klasse stimmen, für ihre Feinde mit denen sie doch Jahr aus Jahr ein zur Erringung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen im Kampfe liegen. Die Arbeiterklasse selbst hat infolge dessen kaum einen Fürsprecher in der Gesetzgebung und mithin ist an ein Eingreifen der Regierungen im Interesse der Arbeitslosen nicht zu denken. So lange aber solche schmachvollen Zustände vorherrschen müssen wir selbst die nötigen Opfer bringen um es zu verhindern, daß unsere arbeitslosen oder bejahrten Kollegen elendiglich zu Grunde gehen.

Lokal-Union 309 New York am Vorabende ihres 50ten Jubiläums.

Lokal-Union 309 New York City, die älteste Arbeiter Organisation deutscher Zunge der Welt, wird am 16. Oktober d. J. in der großen Halle des Grand Central Palace ihr 50 jähriges, oder goldenes Jubeläum feiern. In einer, an alle ihre Freunde und Veteranen der Arbeiterbewegung gerichteten Einladung zur Teilnahme an dieser Feier, die wir auf den englischen Seiten dieser Nummer veröffentlichen, sagt Lokal-Union 309: „Die einfache Tatsache, daß wir uns eines halbhundertjährigen Bestehens erfreuen, genügt als Beweis unserer Macht und Einigkeit, und unsere Geschichte legt beredetes Zeugnis ab über unsere Kampffähigkeit und Ausdauer in jedem uns, während dieser langen Zeitperiode entgegengetretenen Konflikte.

Mit dieser Jubiläumsfeier ist zugleich die Einweihung einer neuen Fahne verbunden bei welcher die anderen deutschredenden Lokal-Unionen New Yorks Patenstelle versehen werden. Ueber den Verlauf dieser denkwürdigen Feier werden wir, wenn irgend möglich in der November Ausgabe des Journals, berichten.

Ein Brief.

An den Einzelnen, auf den es nicht ankommt.

(Aus dem „Grundstein," Organ der Maurer Deutschlands.)

Möge es der Leser gütigst verzeihen, daß ich an dieser Stelle einen Brief veröffentliche, der doch nur Einen angeht, den Einzelnen, auf den es nicht ankommt. Wiewohl er ein guter Bekannter von mir ist, weiß ich augenblicklich seine genaue Adresse nicht. Ich weiß nur, daß er in eben dem Augenblick, in dem ich an ihn schreibe, irgendwo zu Hause oder auf dem Bau oder am Stammtisch sitzt und alle hartnäckigen Mahnungen, er möchte doch der Arbeitersache etwas mehr Interesse zuwenden, mit der Bemerkung beantwortet, er sei doch nur ein Einzelner und auf ihn komme es nicht an.

Ich weiß, auf welchem Bau er augenblicklich arbeitet. Aber sicher gibt es dort eine tüchtige Organisation, oder es gibt dort keine. Gibt es eine, dann erklärt mein Freund gewiß, wo so viele andre ohnehin schon rührig die Gewerkschaftsarbeit betreiben, sei er vollkommen überflüssig; gibt es aber keine oder nur eine schwache, so stört ihn das noch minder in der erhabenen Ruhe seines Gemüts, denn er allein — pflegt er zu sagen — würde ja auch nicht das Kraut fett machen.

Ich nenne ihn meinen Freund, denn ihn ziert in hohem Maße eine der schönsten menschlichen Tugenden — die Bescheidenheit. Jede große Bewegung besteht bekanntlich aus lauter „Einzelnen." Nach den letzten Zählungen stehen in den modernen Gewerkschaften nahezu zwei Millionen Mitglieder! Auch das sind lauter Einzelne, aber von meinem würdigen Freund unterscheiden sie sich dadurch, daß es auf sie „ankommt," auf ihn aber nicht. Diese zwei Millionen Einzelne haben der ganzen Welt vor der Arbeiterklasse Respekt eingeflößt. In dichten Scharen haben sich die Unternehmer zusammengeschlossen, um sie zu bekämpfen; Kaiser und Minister haben große Reden gegen sie gehalten, man versuchte sie durch Zuchthausgesetze unschädlich zu machen oder durch gesetzliche Maßregeln zu gunsten der Arbeiterklasse umzustimmen. Man kann kein Zeitungsblatt in die Hand nehmen, ohne daß man gezwungen wird, sich mit ihnen zu beschäftigen; in das Papier, das über sie verschrieben worden

ist, könnte man den ganzen Erdball einwickeln; die Gelehrten des Staates haben Bücher über sie verfaßt, die, auf einen Haufen gebracht, die Pyramiden überragen würden. So wichtig sind diese Einzelnen und so unwichtig fühlt sich mein armer Freund, auf den es nicht ankommt.

Nun sagst du: Es sind ja doch immer bloß die „Führer," von denen geredet und geschrieben wird, nicht aber die Masse der Einzelnen, nicht die Müller, Schulze und Lehmann." — Schlaukopf! Wenn diese Müller, Schulze und Lehmann nicht wären, dann würden sich die herrschenden Mächte um die „Führer" der Arbeiterbewegung gar wenig kümmern. Die Sache liegt gerade umgekehrt, bescheidener Freund! Gerade die „Führer" sind die „Einzelnen, auf die es nicht ankommt" — solange sie nämlich Einzelne bleiben. Nicht auf sie kommt es an, sondern gerade auf dich!

Du magst dich noch so klein machen, noch so sehr hinter deine Arbeitsstätte oder deinen Stammtisch verkriechen, der Weltgeschichte entkommst du doch nicht! Du suchst dich zur Null herabzudrücken, aber du bleibst doch eine Eins in der Statistik. Dort wirst du dann ein artiges Klümpchen bilden in der großen Eisenkugel, die das Volk an seinem Fuße schleppt, der Indifferenz, die in den Zahlen derer zum Ausdruck kommt, die sich um die Arbeitersache gar nicht kümmern. Eines Tages wirst du dann, gedankenlos wie du bist, bei den Streikbrechern stehen, die den Kollegen im Kampfe um ihre gute Sache in den Rücken fallen! Und so wirst du zuguterletzt nur noch für Streikbrecheragenten und anderer Seelenverkäufer — ein Einzelner sein, auf den es ankommt!

Denn von allen Torheiten und Irrtümern, von allen Formen des politischen Aberglaubens, ist die Selbstverkleinerungssucht des „Einzelnen, auf den es nicht ankommt," die schlimmste, abscheulichste und gefährlichste. Die Verfassung macht dich zum Staatsbürger — du erniedrigst dich zum Sklaven. Sie erlaubt dir, für deine Ueberzeugung zu kämpfen — aber du sagst: „Danke, ich will lieber fein still bleiben!" Deine Klassengenossen rufen dich, einzutreten in ihre Kampfreihen — aber du antwortest: „Was habt ihr von mir; ich bin doch so unbedeutend!"

Darum bist du der wahre Fluch und das wahre Erbübel der Menschheit! Deinetwegen — denn du bist nicht von heute und gestern, du bist unsterblich — mußten sich die Menschen jahrtausendelang treten lassen, deinetwegen hungern Millionen, an dir und deinem dicken Kopfe sind die Besten, Klügsten, Edelsten der Menschheit gescheitert!

Als sie den Nazarener ans Kreuz schlugen, saßest du hinter dem Ofen und erklärtest: „Auf mich kommt es nicht an." Als Herzog Alba die Niederlande mit Blut und Mord und dem Geiste her heiligen Inquisition erfüllte, da guckte st du ängstlich durch die Butzenscheiben; denn als Einzelner hättest du die Greuel doch nicht verhindern können. Beim Sturm auf die Bastille bist du — nicht dabei gewesen, in den Märztagen hast du über deine Unbeträchtlichkeit gewimmert und an den Schrecken der späteren Reaktion hast du nichts ändern können, weil du der Einzelne warst, auf den es nicht ankam.

Die die Wahrheit suchten und irrten, die das Recht wollten und Unrecht schufen, mit gefehlten Waffen kämpften und falsche Wege gingen, sind, an dir gemessen, Helden, Götter, Wohltäter der Menschheit! Denn sie haben gesucht, gewollt, gekämpft und sind weiter gegangen. Aber du suchst nicht, du stehst ewig stille! Kein Tyrann, kein Ausbeuter, kein Mörder hat soviel Uebel in die Welt gebracht wie du!

Das alles sage ich dir nicht, weil ich hoffe, dich aus deiner Erniedrigung, deiner Hundedemut, deiner Trägheit aufzustacheln. Man hat mit Engelszungen auf dich eingeredet, aber dein einziges Argument ist unerschütterlich und unwiderleglich geblieben. Mit dem gleichen Tonfall hast du es durch alle Stürme der Weltgeschichte gleichmütig wiederholt. Nicht dich belehren wollte ich, sondern dir nur wieder einmal die Wahrheit ins Gesicht sagen, die Wahrheit! —

Du aber wirst dieses Blatt in gemächlicher Ruhe aus der Hand legen und gähnend zu deinem Weibe sagen: „Ich bin ja doch nur ein einzelner und auf mich kommt es nicht an!"

✤

Ihr andern aber alle werdet tun, was eure Pflicht gegen euch selbst und gegen eure Brüder ist. Sei jeder, was er sein kann: ein freiwilliger Soldat im großen Freiheitskrieg der Menschheit!

Jahrhundertelang ist die Welt im Interesse der besitzenden Klassen regiert werden. Als Einzelne sind die Besitzlosen schutzlos aller Willkür und Gewalt preisgegeben, als Masse sind sie eine unüberwindliche Macht, die die Welt in ihrem Interesse, regieren wird, sobald sie wollen, sobald ihr Einzelne es wollt, die zu ihr gehören, mit ihr leiden!

Rottet euch zusammen! Hinein in die Gewerkschaften, jeder an die Stelle, an die er gehört!

Es lebe die brüderliche Solidarität der Arbeiter aller Länder! Und zum Teufel mit allen Schlafmützen!

Ein Einzelner.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Les Ecoles Professionelles en Europe.

Dans un recent voyage que je fis à Hamburg, Allemagne du Nord, j'ai fais la connaisance d'un jeun homme, professeur à l'école professionelle de Vienne, Autriche, et que le gouvernement de ce pays avait subventionné d'une somme suffisante, pour lui donner l'occasion d'aller visiter et étudier les écoles professionelles de divers autres pays. Par lui, jai obtenue des renseignements que je trouve utile de porter à la connaissance de nos membres aux Etats Unis et je ne doute pas, que tôt ou tard nos organisations ouvrières exigent de leur gouvernement des écoles semblables. Voici en substance ce qu'il m'a expliqué sur ce sujet:

Les pays qui ont adopté le système des écoles professionelles obligatoir sont les suivants: l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Suisse, le Danemark, la Suède, la Norwège, la Belgique et la Hollande.

Quoique le système adopté dans ces divers pays varie de la règle générale, c'est à peu pres le même et consiste à procurer aux apprenties des divers métiers une somme de connaissances théorique tant que pratique que l'apprenti ne saurait acquérir ailleur.

En dehors de cours plus elevés de comptabilité, de dessins, d'expériments chimiques, selon les métiers, on enseigne aux apprenties les points difficiles, les points de vue nouveau de ces derniers; par exemple dans le métier du bois, on leur enseigne de nouveaux procédés d'assemblage, une nouvelle colle et la manière de s'en servir, un system nouveau pour assemblage de bois de bout, etc. L'outillage est fournie par la ville, et gratuitement mis à la disposition des élèves. L'instruction est obligatoire et le patron qui retient son apprenti des cours professionaux, est punie d'une amende sévère.

L'apprenti qui fait défaut à la classe, est appréhendé par un agenty spécial parail à nos "truant officers," et peut même être punie par incarceration dans la maison de correction. Comme on peut voir, le gouvernement tient son rôle au sérieux.

Maintenant il faut bien comprendre que dans ces écoles il ne s'agit point de faire des apprentis mais bien de leurs donner un renseignement qui ni patron ni ouvriers travaillant dans le même atelier ne sauraient donner aux jeunes gens de leur métier, encore ne faut il pas oublier que le système d'apprentissage en Europe diffère béaucoup du nôtre aux Etas Unis. Lorsque le gamin a l'âge de quitter l'école publique, les parents signent un contrat avec le patron d'apprentissage et ce généralement pour une période variant de 3 à 4 ans, suivent le métier, ou selon, si l'apprenti est nourrie et couché dans la maison patronale. Dès son engagement, l'apprenti tombe sous la juridiction de la chambre syndicale de son métier; celle ci controle le nombre d'heures qu'il doit travailler, elle inspect sa chambre à coucher et son lit; s'informe si la nourriture qu'il recoit est suffisante et saine, et surtout s'occupe de ce qu'il peut apprendre, de sorte que le patron ne peut pas l'employer à d'autres traveaux; de ménage, dans les champs, ou comme garde d'enfants comme cela ce pratiquait dans le bon vieux temps.

Avant l'échéance de la période d'apprentissage, l'aspirant ouvrier doit prouver, par un objet de sa propre fabrication, qu'il a usé son temps d'une manière utile pour son avenir, et il ne pourra entrer à la chambre syndicale qu'à condition que cette pièce d'éssai lui a bien réussie.

En Autriche, l'apprenti doit aller à l'école professionelle trois fois par semaine de 5 à 7 heure du soir et le dimanche matin de 10 heure à midi. Il doit suivre les cours spéciaux de son métier, et à la fin de l'année scolaire passer un examen.

Il n'est pas difficile de voir le grand avantage de ce système d'éducation, quelque peu paternel; il empêche l'exploitation à outrance de la part du patron auquel il ne permet point de faire de son apprenti un

spécialiste, juste apte, un bout de 3 à 5 ans, de faire une seule partie du métier, de ne servir que juste une machine, et de faire du jeune homme, prêt à rentrer dans la vie, un manoeuvre, qui n'est devenir autre chose durant le temps de son apprentissage, que l'ésclave d'une machine, ou qui n'a appris de son état autre chose qu'un true qu'un garçon intelligent pourrait apprendre dans une semaine de temps, quellque fois même dans quellques heures comme nous le voyons souvent dans nos ateliers et fabriques en Amerique.

Dans l'époque ou nous vivons, on se plaint généralement de la décadence de l'art et des métiers de décorations en général; cela n'a rien d'étonnant si l'on considère notre manière de produire et de travailler. La tendance de faire vite, le détestable mot "hurry up" donne bien la signature du temps en Amerique; faire beaucoup en peu d'heures, reduire le prix de l'objet en reduisant le temps nécessaire à la fabrications, la concurrence que les fabricants se font entre eux, tous cela a crée une architecture sans goût, sans formes et sans art. Le public achête, non pas parceque l'objet est de bon goût, ou artistiquement travaillé mais bien parcequ'il est bon marché; on finit par acheter parceque'on a besoin d'un objet d'utilité, mais on achêtera bientôt plus parceque l'objet a le don de nous plaire. Le mal, qui est obligatoire jusqu'à un certain point chez les classes salariés devient aussi de rigueur chez les gens aisés, qui cependant possèdent les moyens d'acheter un objet pour la beauté et le bon goût qu'il représente.

Nous avons l'exemple de ceci dans l'art en général aussi bien dans l'architecture et la peinture que dans la musique et la literature; on achête la quantité et on néglige la qualité; l'art et le bon goût sont des principes que l'éducation doit cultiver, que notre entourage doit nous enseigner, que la vie de tous les jours doit tenir constamment sous les yeux d'un people d'une culture plus élevée; et par qui doit on commencer cette éducation sinon par l'écolier et par l'apprenti.

En Europe on suit aujourd'hui l'exemple greque de l'antiquité et de nos ancêtres du temps de la renaissance; on inculque aux enfants que le culte du beau, l'amour du bien et on met moins de poids sur l'ésprit du gain à outrance, suivant la maxime du père américain, qui comme dernier conseil dit à son fils partant pour la vie, "Make money, my boy, honestly if you can, but anyhow make money."

En conclusion de cet article je veux rappeler l'appel que j'ai fait maintes fois à cette place appel aux parents, d'abord, de mettre leurs fils en apprentissage, au lieu de les envoyer à la fabrique; les travailleurs en Europe avec un salaire d'un dollar par jour, font certainement de grands sacrifices pour leurs enfants que nos pères, avec bien moins d'éxcuses; ensuite j'appele de nouveau à nos organisations ouvrières à s'occuper de la question des apprentis, sous un autre point de vue que celui qui consiste à ne voir dans l'apprenti qu'un concurrent à combattre. N'oublions pas que le future de notre organisation répose sur les époules de nos enfants, que l'Union de l'avenir sera ce que nous saurons faire de nos fils, et que le meilleur moyen de ruiner nos organisations et de les mettre à la mercie de nos patrons consiste à leur abandonner nos enfants sans les mettre en état de se defendre.

Notre métier dans toutes ses branches depuis le menuisier qui prépare le materiel pour le bâtiment, jusqu'au charpentier qui rend la maison habitable, depuis le travailleur préparant le bois à l'aide de la machine jusqu'à l'ouvrier ébéniste, tous ont péché jusqu'à ce jour à cet égard; plus peut-être que tout autre métier le notre a-t-il besoin d'une réorganisation fondamentale sur ce point, et je m'estimerait heureux si par ces lignes je parvienne à reveiller les énergies de nos camarades et à les porter sur ce point d'une importance incontestable.

Je tâche en ce moment de me procurer des documents des écoles divers de plusieurs villes et je m'empresserai d'en rendre compte à nos lecteurs dans un prochain numéro. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Union labor men propose to remain American citizens and to have their say about their own dinner pails. Fill the pails themselves.—The Union Leader.

It won't help your own crop any to sit on the fence and count your neighbor's weeds.

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JAEGER, JNO., of L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.

ANNIS, WILLIAM H., of L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

MEEK, JOSEPH, of L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

WEWICK, HERMAN, son of Bro. Ole Wewick, of L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia.

DEEMER, ALBERT, of L. U. 1603, Anadarko, Okla.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING SEPTEMBER, 1909

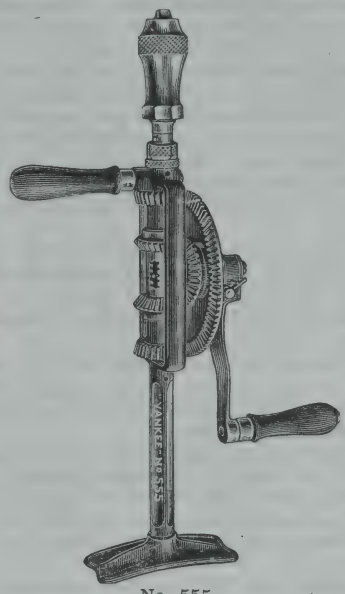
No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11486	James Duffy	77	$137.75
11487	Christian Jensen	91	200.00
11488	Joseph McAdam	98	200.00
11489	Robert W. Reed (dis.)	125	400.00
11490	Mrs. Marie Stickel	231	50.00
11491	Mrs. Johanna A. Werner	349	50.00
11492	Charles Ullberg	381	200.00
11493	Wm. Newberth, Sr.	601	200.00
11494	C. M. Thomas	696	200.00
11495	Mrs. Jennie Everman	1026	50.00
11496	E. A. Joyner (dis.)	1432	300.00
11497	Mrs. Mary C. Cross	4	50.00
11498	Fritz G. Eckert	12	200.00
11499	Mrs. Frieda Stoecker	41	50.00
11500	Eddie St. Jean	88	50.00
11501	Mrs. Althea M. Carter	98	50.00
11502	Mrs. Fannie L. Corby	132	50.00
11503	Mrs. Stella Rice	141	50.00
11504	Mrs. Alvina Clausheide	664	50.00
11505	Adelard F. Pigeon	859	200.00
11506	Chas. E. Winter	908	200.00
11507	Leonard F. Gammon	914	50.00
11508	John Yager	930	200.00
11509	Randal Mayo	1052	50.00
11510	Mrs. Mary L. Walter	257	50.00
11511	Mrs. Catherine Selzle	464	50.00
11512	Wm. Heitmann	578	200.00
11513	H. L. Allen	633	50.00
11514	John Larson	1717	200.00
11515	Mrs. Maria Handzel	1786	50.00
11516	Axel Jacobson	422	200.00
11517	G. A. Harman	1364	200.00
11518	Alexandre Dupont	1610	200.00
11519	Mrs. Carolina Highfield	16	50.00
11520	Mrs. Susan S. Small	18	50.00
11521	Robert J. Wright	22	200.00
11522	D. H. Secrist	106	200.00
11523	Chas. Hook (Dis)	169	400.00
11524	Mrs. C. A. Farmer	443	50.00
11525	Charles Guay	911	200.00
11526	George Fellows (dis.)	1155	400.00
11527	John B. Mason	10	200.00
11528	Thomas Smyth	340	200.00
11529	Mrs. Francis E. Porter	198	50.00
11530	Frank C. Lombardy	422	50.00
11531	Mrs. El Harrington	109	50.00
11532	J. M. Mowers	158	200.00
11533	John W. Spriggs	186	50.00
11534	Charles McDonald (dis)	846	400.00
11535	Jesse I. Tyler	1317	200.00
11536	Mrs. Emma Cordes	1596	50.00
11537	Mrs. Theresa Kozelsky	1596	50.00
11538	Mrs. Charlotte Martin	118	50.00
11539	Nels Berlin	1	200.00
11540	Frank E. White (dis.)	181	400.00
11541	Robert Peltz	486	200.00
11542	Mrs. Mary H. Shaw	90	50.00
11543	Frank G. Swedersky	1166	200.00
11544	Mrs. Barbara Caulfield	2	50.00
11545	Karl Kitt	12	200.00
11546	Andrew Graham	27	200.00
11547	H. W. Sommers	45	200.00
11548	Samuel B. Thompson	69	200.00
11549	Ferdinand Carlson	122	200.00
11550	Thomas Wilson	224	200.00
11551	Mrs. Marietta Apicella	387	50.00
11552	John F. Rougert	515	50.00
11553	Mrs. Sarah S. Asbell	680	50.00
11554	Joseph Frantz	484	200.00
11555	J. P. Beasley	696	200.00
11556	Frank Challender	750	200.00
11557	Chas. Oberg	7	200.00
11558	Mrs. Ida Richardson	73	50.00
11559	D. M. Monroe	103	200.00
11560	Napoleon Berthiaume	134	200.00
11561	Henry Koch	242	200.00
11562	Mrs. Theresia Stuchly	242	50.00
11563	Alfonzo Puzzino	262	50.00
11564	Mrs. Lena Powell	266	50.00
11565	Mrs. W. V. Heburn	337	50.00
11566	Mrs. M. A. Stewart	438	50.00
11567	Victor Gersbacher	494	200.00
11568	Mrs. F. M. McClain	541	50.00
11569	Chas. H. Kreiter	556	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11570	David Hammond	683	50.00
11571	Mrs. Charlotte J. Piccott	938	50.00
11572	Peter Langlo	1062	200.00
11573	Daniel Brown (dis.)....	1107	400.00
11574	Joseph Marceau	1354	50.00
11575	Peter Watier	1354	50.00
11576	Harvey W. Hinds (dis.).	75	400.00
11577	Charles Minten	2	200.00
11578	F. L. Miller	131	200.00
11579	Mrs. E. M. Patton.....	943	50.00
11580	Philip Gurlick (dis.)....	1748	100.00
11581	Leander Parmer	1074	50.00
11582	Christian Gross	1598	200.00
11583	Milo P. Corbin	818	50.00
11584	Milton H. Trisler	667	200.00
11585	Oliver Gratton	70	200.00
11586	C. S. Horner	1	200.00
11587	Rudolph Disch	19	200.00
11588	Wm. F. Leimer	31	200.00
11589	Fred A. Roos	45	50.00
11590	Mrs. Ida Essig	120	50.00
11591	Mrs. Marie Becker.....	291	50.00
11592	Alexander Kennedy	586	200.00
11593	Emil Grignon	1319	200.00
11594	Harry Roberts	112	200.00
11595	J. George Trick (dis.)...	139	400.00
11596	Christian Hansen	301	200.00
11597	Mrs. Bridget Slattery...	340	50.00
11598	Mrs. Lena Lorenz	522	50.00
11599	Mrs. Ann Mary Grimm..	522	50.00
11600	A. Bjornsson	617	200.00
11601	Albert Fehsenfeld	1577	200.00
11602	Matthew A. Laird	62	200.00
11603	Thomas Ennis	127	200.00
11604	Wm. Shoberg	158	100.00
11605	Mrs. Ida A. Deal	269	50.00
11606	F. B. Wentworth	586	50.00
11607	I. Poore	701	50.00
11608	Wm. F. Calkins	1015	50.00
	Total		$17,787.75

North Brothers' New "Yankee" Breast Drill.

The new "Yankee" breast drill just placed on the market by the North Bros.' Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., is pre-eminently a machine shop tool, but its superior advantages will be none the less appreciated in places outside of shops where a Breast Drill can be used. In many places for lighter work it will be even more convenient than the Bit Brace.

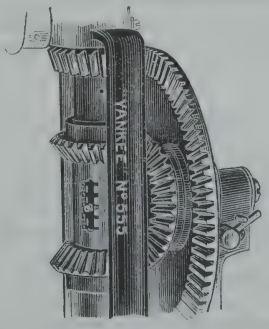
The peculiar feature of this tool is found in the shifter on cylinder between the small gears. The mere movement of this shifter in the various notches causes the tool to perform different movements. In the first notch nearest the chuck it is an ordinary or plain Breast Drill. In the second notch it becomes a left-hand ratchet useful in removing taps, but especially to loosen drill if it becomes jammed in a hole and cannot be moved forward or crank revolved backward. In the third notch it becomes a right-hand ratchet. In the fourth notch it becomes what is difficult to describe, but when seen excites admiration for what it does and curiosity as to how accomplished. When in this notch any movement of the crank, however short, or turned continuously in either direction, or a combination of the two, the



No. 555
DOUBLE SPEED.

drill in the chuck will always turn to the right and drill continuously, hence no time is lost and double the work is done as compared with single or a right-hand ratchet.

This peculiar movement is obtained through a more extended combination of pawls and ratchets used in North Bros.' other Yankee



Tools. It is absolutely positive in action and cannot get out of order. In the fifth, or lowest notch, the spindle is locked tight so that the drill chuck can be rapidly opened or closed.

The change of speed on the No. 555 (double speed) is made by pushing the little lever at the hub of the crank toward gear for fast and away from gear for slow speed. This is done in the fractional part of the revolution and at any time, even while drilling, without remov-

ing the tool from work, and with any of the various movements of the shifter explained above. The convenience of doing this will be appreciated when using the fast speed in drilling to slow up in going through casting, or in running against hard spots. In no other Breast Drill can the speed be changed quickly or conveniently while the tool is at work, nor in some of them when they are not at work.

The side handle on the Yankee Breast Drill can be unscrewed and has on it a screw driver bit to take care of all the screws on the tool.

The breast plate can be adjusted to right angle of position shown, and thus enable the tool to be used close against partitions or in corners.

The adjustable ball bearings in spindle take up all the strain or thrust and relieve all other parts of the tool. Any lost motion can be readily taken up by the adjustment provided on same.

The chuck is of new design and will hold accurately and securely with the two jaws either square or round-shank drills or other tools up to one-half inch.

A hexagon at the end of the shell of chuck permits the use of a monkey wrench for tightening large drills instead of the common practice of holding the chuck shell in vise to the detriment, if it does not entirely ruin chuck.

This chuck will hold any tools that can be held in chuck of a Bit Brace, as screw driver bits, countersinks, or rose bits, etc.

In design and construction the Yankee Breast Drill is a machine, built and finished as such. The frame is malleable iron, the spindle of steel, turned and fitted, the gears have the teeth cut from the solid to run smooth and accurately. The tool is finished in a dead black color in keeping with its character of a machine, and not in bright or gaudy color as hardware. The bright parts are nickel plated and polished, and will not rust in stock or in use.

Kindliness.

Think not evil of another
If a good thought we can find,
For it harms a heart to harbor
Thoughts revengeful and unkind;
Much of evil here encountered
May be overcome by good—
Hate is impotent whenever
Matched with love and brotherhood.

Think the best we may of others,
Though one's conduct may seem base,
With environment that he has
We might do worse in his place.
Thoughts are souls of human action—
As we think our lives must be,
Deeds are only thoughts in practice
Kindliness is harmony.

Angry words we leave unuttered,
Bitter letters never sent,
Victories that leave us happier
Are in wrongs we ne'er resent;
Think the best we may of others
When our kindness meets with hate—
Conquer self and foes are vanquished,
Thus we best retaliate.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Clear the Way.

Men of thought! be up and stirring
Night and day;
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,
Clear the way!

Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!
There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow;
There's a midnight blackness changing
Into gray!
Men of though and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?

What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men!

—Charles Mackey.

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place
To toil for the world at a death-dealing pace.
Each movement is skilful, each brain is alert,
While they patiently work in the factory dirt.
Just look at that picture and then make a note,
That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The machines and the belts and the shafting are still,
And not a wheel turns—there's a strike at the mill.
A strike! Every workman has solemnly vowed
To stand by his mates till their claims are allowed.
'Tis a brave thing to do, but don't fail to note
That united they strike, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes along,
In holiday raiment, the Labor Day throng.
Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best—
"Labor omnia vincit," the banners attest.
Yes, labor may conquer, but never, please note,
While united they march, but divided they vote.

—Ellis O. Jones.

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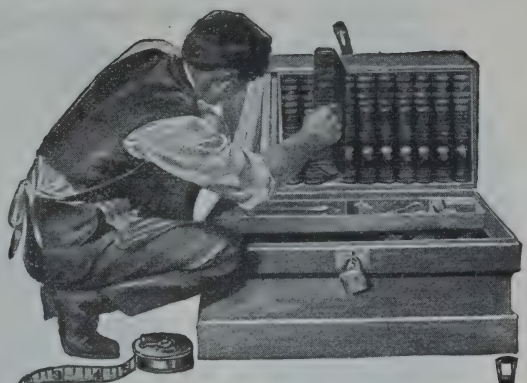

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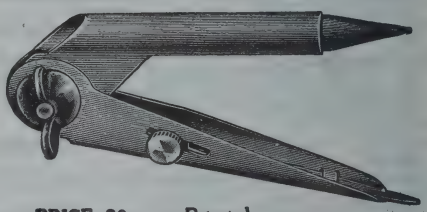

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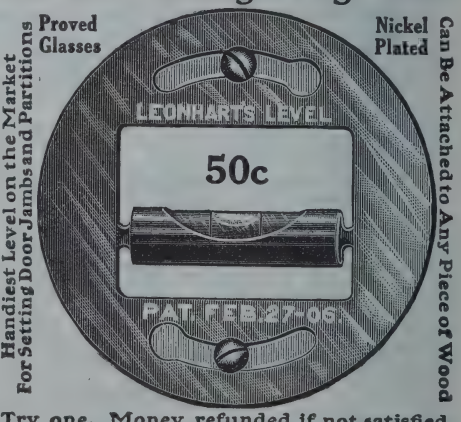
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When he saw non-union workers he would fairly writhe with rage—
But he clean forgot the label when he spent his weekly wage.

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He was always loudly wailing that the honest workingman
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"We are victims," he would holler, "of the host of greed and graft!"
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"We've just got to hang together or degenerate to slaves
And go down to death forgotten and be dumped in unmarked graves!"
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But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free,
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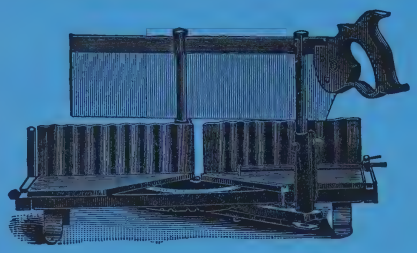

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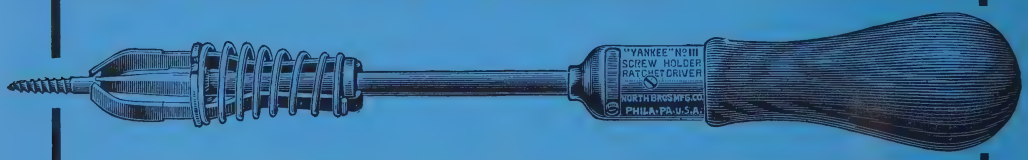

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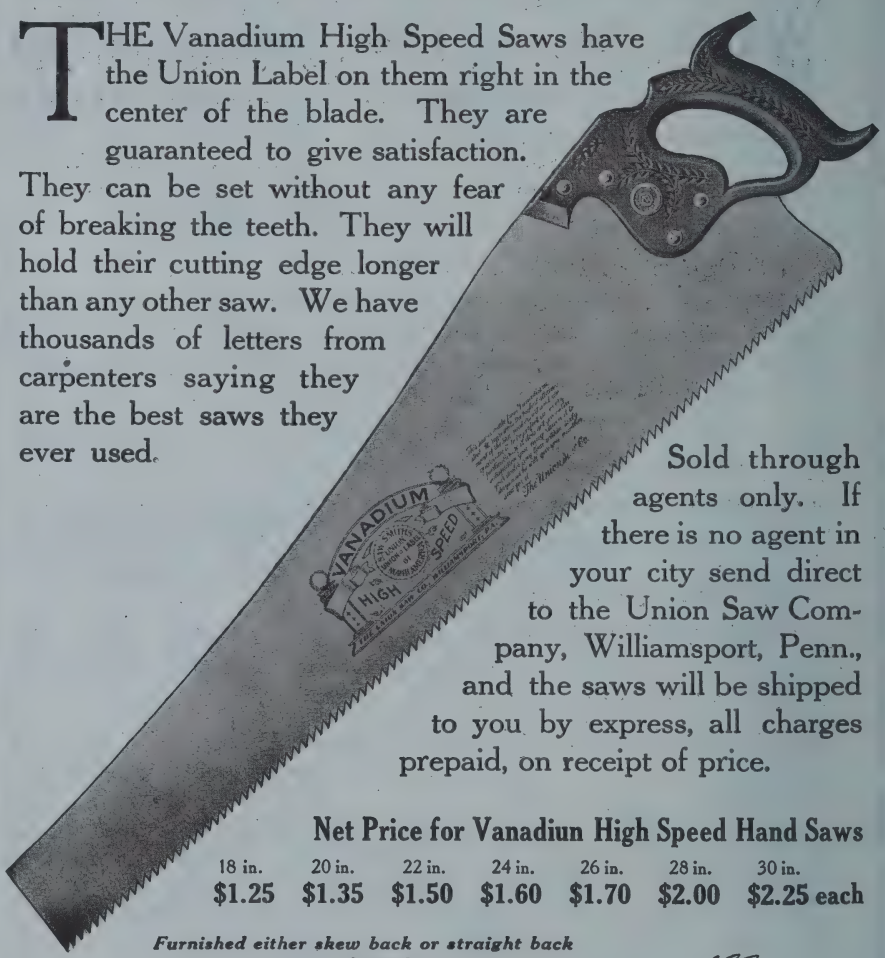

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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Don't Be Sour

Don't imagine, my boy, if you throw up your job
That the firm that employs you will fail,
That the whole office force in their anguish will sob,
And the senior partner turn pale.

You are highly efficient, and active and bright—
So you say. I'm unwilling to doubt you;
But the chance of all this is incredibly slight,
There are plenty of others without you.

Don't get mad with the girl, and to make her feel bad,
Fail to go for your usual call.
It's the truth, though I know it sounds awfully sad,
That she never may miss you at all.

It's a mighty poor policy staying away,
Though I grant that at times she may flout you,
But I know that I'm in a position to say
There are plenty of others without you.

Don't get soured on the world and do anything rash,
Not to speak of the good for your soul;
If you jump in the lake you may make a small splash,
But you'll never leave much of a hole.

Don't expect folks to make such a terrible fuss,
When they think very little about you,
And, to use common language, aren't caring a cuss,
There are plenty of others without you.

—*Icon.*

The Carpenter

LABOR DAY.

(By Frank Duffy.)

ABOR DAY,'' ''Labor Day,'' the very name sounds pleasant to our ears. On this day our thoughts are lovingly directed to our brothers who work in the factory, the mill, the shop and the mine, at the bench, the loom or the plow, and we extend fraternal greetings to them, and, for that matter, to all who toil for a living, no matter where they may be. ''Labor Day'' is to the organized wage worker what the ''Fourth of July'' is to the patriotic American citizen. It is his ''Emancipation Day,'' his ''Independence Day,'' his ''Holiday.'' On that day thousands and thousands of the sons and daughters of toil will throw ''dull care'' away and will revel in enjoyments of all kinds. It is only right and proper that the producers and creators of all wealth should at least have ''one day'' in the year set apart for their benefit and their use, their enjoyment, their edification and enlightenment. On ''Labor Day'' parades, demonstrations and public meetings of all kinds will be held. From pulpit, stage and platform will be heard the ''story of labor.'' It is a sad, sad story at that, one of slavery and submission, of starvation and humiliation and later of revolution and rebellion. But ''labor'' has passed out of those stages; it has gone out of bondage, never to return again. The serfdom of former ages is no more. The slavery of former times is a thing of the past, the long hours of toil of a quarter of a century ago, have been reduced, wages have been increased, the piece system, the sweat-shop system and other obnoxious systems have been curtailed; working conditions have been improved and thus the wage-workers have become more satisfied. All in all things are in a far healthier condition than they were formerly. This is due solely to the efforts of ''organized labor.'' Who, therefore, can say, nothing has been accomplished?

Even the conditions and surroundings of the non-unionists have been improved, although they do not admit it. Through organization ignorance has been dispelled, prejudice wiped out, discontent and dissatisfaction curtailed and freedom and equity established. Labor carries with it the gospel of peace and good will, of love and kindness, no matter what may be said to the contrary. The great ''army of labor'' is the great ''army of peace,'' its arms are the tools of industry. No one can say it is warlike or has a warlike appearance. Its mission is to construct, not to tear down; to improve, not to destroy; to strengthen, not to weaken; to protect, not to desert; to stand and defend, not to retire; but all this done in a legitimate manner, fair and aboveboard in the interest of every one who toils for a living. The wage-workers of the country are therefore well deserving of one day in the year to be known as theirs, of one day when they can meet and be merry, when they can forget their troubles and sorrows and throw ''dull care'' away for the time being and enjoy themselves in God's sunshine. They should be helped in their efforts to do good, they should be assisted in their endeavors to improve the conditions of things generally. You can help them if you will. If by no other means than a kind word, an encouraging smile, a friendly hand-shake or a song of the long ago. Yes,

Sing a song for the weary band,
'Twill lighten the task each day,
And strengthen the heart that nerves the hand
That bears the brunt of the fray.
Then here's to the rush of the painter's brush,
And cheers for the seamen bold—
Good luck to the men who wield the pen
With never a thought of gold.

All praise to the brawn that tears the sod
And piles the board with bread,
And shame on the rich who lifts the rod
O'er the weary toiler's head.
Let the anvils ring and a song we'll sing,
A song of the arms of steel—
With a loud hurrah for axe and saw
And the telling blows they deal.

The Carpenter

THE PROPHECY OF PROGRESS.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

LIKE a sign of the times, Labor Day with its significance and simplicity is here again. Along its peaceful line of march the sympathizing as well as the patronizing multitudes approve and applaud.

Over the world, in a perceptible wave of enthusiasm the prophecy of progress is being daily fulfilled. Through the eager rush for the higher development of human resources runs a constant thrill of expectancy. Interest is alert in every line of endeavor, and every crisis points to some prophecy fulfilled. Cause and effect produce prophecy and fulfillment, and time developes inevitable results. Through the mystery of time many seemingly impossible dreams come true, and many cherished hopes are realized. There are many suggestions and food for reflection in the quiet demonstrations of the Labor Day exercises. All plans for humanity's upbuilding are not Utopian fancies. All high ideals are not beyond the realm of possibility.

Conditions existing today are not only a fulfillment of yesterday's prophecy of progress, they are an ever unfolding prophecy of the future.

The great multitudes who "labor and are heavy laden" have not been overcome by the burden and heat of the day, but are steadily marching in the foremost ranks of progress.

Labor Day is a potent sign of a work achieved. The prayer of necessity is being answered and organization's prophecy is being wonderfully fulfilled in steady progress.

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel his friendly care."

Labor's organization plays an active and prominent part in the world's progress. It is chief among all agencies engaged in the world-wide movement for better conditions. It practices what other creeds preach. It embodies a broader Christianity and spirit of fraternity that realizes the prophecy of progress in its highest sense.

Organization is a militant force in dealing with modern problems and in arriving at their correct solution. In every recognized necessity for improvement there is a forecast of change—a prophecy of progress, and sooner or later fulfillment. Philanthrophy and Christian sentiment are more than ever before alert and ready for the work of alleviating the misfortunes of the poor, and in a measure relieving the inequalities of life's comforts and blessings. Organization with a definite purpose aroused these agencies to active co-operation in improving conditions for the masses. Economic conditions affect all citizens of all countries, and economic good is for the welfare of all.

In what has been appropriately termed the industrial age, many problems have arisen, each bearing some relation to, and affecting, every other problem, until all classes of activity are interested and involved. Among these problems economic subjects have excited universal criticism and study. Criticism and comment led to investigation that has been beneficial to organized labor. Investigation was effectual in making the public acquainted with the real purposes of the labor union, and through investigation, the world had learned that labor's organization is for good and not evil.

So well has organized labor borne the searchlight of intelligent inquiry that instead of death and decay by command of its oppressors, it has grown into a mighty factor in the world's progress. The louder the condemnation of capitalistic monopolies, the more thorough the investigation of the labor organizations' principles and intentions, and the better their purposes and achievements are understood and appreciated by a discriminating public.

Though graft and greed leading the financial mob, still cry "Release unto us, Barabbas!" and clamor for the crucifixion of the true Prophet, more and more will

justice vindicate organization and labor claim her own.

The prophecy of progress proclaims itself in the universal interest surrounding the mighty throngs who celebrate Labor Day. This national holiday is a "Day most sacred to the sons of toil?" and the march of its brawny brotherhood is typical not only of a prophecy fulfilled, but portends anew the progress of civilization.

Diviner than the harmony of spheres
Is honest labor's din and whirl;
The humblest toiler despite what appears
Is knightlier than an idle lord or earl.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

(By H. B. Moyer.)

GO where one will he will find men who are so preoccupied in responding to the blast of the bugle which denotes the mad race for wealth that they cannot hear the sweet church chimes tolling out "Peace on earth, good will toward men." So-called Christian men daily, yes, hourly, trample under foot those weaker than themselves in their wild rush for earthly possessions. Men who spend the Sabbath day posing as pillars of the church spend the remainder of the week in destroying the weakly castles that those less strong financially build up. Holders of immense hoards of wealth today give a million to charity; tomorrow they will intensify poverty by reducing wages or shutting down their immense factories in order to regain perhaps two-fold what they have given out by means of stock manipulating.

Men there are who ruthlessly grind beneath their heels helpless little children, who should be in school gaining an education, instead of wearing their frail lives away over a loom or in the coal breaker.

Small competitors, with perhaps every dollar they possess in the world invested in some tiny business, are crushed out of existence as if they were so many vipers under foot. Lives are ruined, hearts are torn, graves are filled, Poverty Row fairly seethes with new tenants. And all because many so-called Christian men forget their obligations to man and God in their pursuit of vast wealth. "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," is a command long since forgotten by many of these men, if, indeed, they ever truly learned it.

What is needed to stamp out this ruthless sacrifice of human existences is added moral courage from the pulpit and the press, and the continued activity of organized labor.

The writer who does not say what he thinks for fear of being looked upon as an agitator should throw his pen away and drop his typewriter into an ash barrel. The preacher who fears to impress upon his wealthy congregation its obligations to God and man should resign and wheel bricks or do something else for a living. The news paper that curbs its editorial writers for fear of injuring the feelings of some of its large advertisers is not worth the paper it is printed upon.

And yet there are writers and speakers everywhere who haven't moral courage enough to give vent to their convictions on the greatest problem of modern times—the labor question. There are newspapers—the writer worked on one of the kind for a time—whose editorial policy is entirely conciliatory to its large advertisers. Papers there are which constantly place organized labor in undeserved bad light before the public, and smother or "kill" news detrimental to the interests of large corporations.

There are ministers who "hold down" pulpits in wealthy churches for years and years and yet manage to carefully steer clear of shoals by avoiding saying the very things that the wealthy congregations should be told.

It isn't necessary to tell a man that he is a thief because he steals. Point out the right path for him to follow and then

let him judge for himself whether or not he has been doing right or not.

There are men, of course, who cannot see beyond their noses in such matters, and upon whom speech and writing is wasted. A striking example is John D. Rockefeller, a so-called pillar of one of the biggest churches in New York city. So much has been said for and against this miserable old man that it seems wrong to make further mention of him, but it might be mentioned that not long ago he actually went to the expense of publishing a book in which he eulogizes himself, makes careful mention of many or all of his charities (so-called), and, in fact, says all the good he can about himself, and neglects absolutely to mention the thousands of small competitors he has helped to crush out, of the homes and futures he and Standard oil have wrecked, or of the unlawful methods by which most of his wealth was gained.

In Buffalo several years ago a church returned a twenty dollar gold piece to a saloonkeeper who had placed it upon the collection plate along with his card. Would the same church return a gift from Rockefeller?

In commenting upon the effects local option would have upon a certain community a writer in Collier's weekly (Canadian edition) recently said that a man who would trade upon the weakness of his fellowmen had a down-right bad streak in him. Without attempting or in any way desiring to defend the saloonkeeper, for whom I have not a particle of use, it can be said that a man can exercise his own option as to whether he will drink strong liquor or not, while the burdens imposed by men like Rockefeller are generally unavoidable.

Men utilize business as a mask behind which to perpetrate actual crimes, and far and few between are the convictions which result therefrom. The man who steals a loaf of bread gets anywhere from thirty days to six months or longer in prison. The man who under the cover of business crushes out the futures, the hopes and sometimes the very lives of a host of small competitors in order to make several million dollars is heralded in the popular magazines of today as "one of our great men."

The leader who organizes a great trust in order to destroy competition and raise the prices of food and other essentials is looked upon as a genius. The leader who sacrifices in many cases his own interests to organize an international or even a national labor union is heralded far and near from pulpit and through the press as an "agitator."

Let a man utter one word against the wealthy and he is at once set down by a great many people as anything from an Anarchist or Socialist to a fanatic. To attack labor is merely to voice the opinions of any number of people who either don't know or don't want to know what labor is doing for the good of the working people of the world.

It is in times of great strikes that the pulpit orator and a portion of the press waxes most eloquent over the word "peace." Let these would-be peace-makers make use of their influence to prevent industrial strife by teaching the wealthy the law of "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Millions of dollars are being donated annually toward education by men who don't even know one of the ten commandments. Millionaires annually give millions toward temporarily alleviating the permanent suffering their quest for the selfsame millions creates.

What a pity that strong men cannot see beyond the word "G-O-L-D!"

Not only is it true that all capital is the product of labor, but it is also true that all capital would at once disappear with the abolishment of wage service. With a universal strike, where every wage earner resolved to serve only himself in future, a man who had never learned to work would starve, even though he had hoarded millions in gold.—Hayes Valley Advertiser.

We must stop this arguing from existing evils in support of the abuses and wrongs which created them. Let us give human nature a fair trial and see if it utterly lacks sense, as well as any glimmering of virtue, before we pronounce it a hopeless failure, to be managed only with the straight-jacket and the halter.—Longshoreman.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

(By James Kirby.)

IN the very nature of things there seems to be certain epochs of time given over or allotted to specific functions. The present is one of combination and organization. The workmen of the world must follow the times. There is no other alternative, no other avenue of escape from conditions that are daily and hourly becoming more and more intolerable. It was with this idea uppermost in mind that the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was instituted.

The opportunity to succeed is at present greater than ever before, for never was effort favored as it is today. Working hand in hand for the advancement and development of the Building Trades Department we have the strong, active support and encouragement of the American Federation of Labor.

It is unnecessary to recount the history of the formation or creation of the department for that is still fresh in the minds of all, other than to say that the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1907, authorized the creation of the Building Trades Department after full consideration of the conditions surrounding the building trades.

For years the building trades had urged some protective form of organization that would amalgamate their conflicting interests and enable them to act in harmony with each other with complete autonomy over their own affairs.

The American Federation of Labor at the Norfolk, Va., convention heard the call and answered it in the affirmative.

The building tradesmen feel the importance of the undertaking and will demonstrate to their friends of other crafts that no mistake was made in investing the building trades with power to organize after their own ideas and fashion and they will so acquit themselves that in after years they may point back with pride to the action of the federation in giving its assent to the establishment of the Building Trades Department.

At present considerable difficulty is caused by the fact that the international officers of our affiliated organizations are not closely enough in touch with the Building Trades Department, but this will correct itself with time. The one question that is uppermost which we are called upon to deal with is that of local affiliation. Every international union should insist that each local affiliate with the council of its city regardless of its prejudices, even though some trifling hardship may be suffered, the ultimate good far outweighs any temporary adverse consideration, and because of this the international unions must insist upon a conformity with the law by all Local Unions.

The trade jurisdiction question is the complex one in the building trades, but it is being handled in a firm yet prudent manner. If we are to judge by what has already been accomplished in our little more than a year of existence, it is safe to say that organized labor will have no cause to regret its action in sanctioning the creation of the Building Trades Department.

There are now affiliated with this department twenty international unions, two State councils, and 120 local councils, the latter covering, with few exceptions, the largest cities of the country, and each of them displaying an activity most remarkable, considering their short existence.

One of the most interesting lessons learned from the data collected by the Building Trades Department is the stability of the affiliated international unions passing as they are through a panic that dealt a staggering blow to the building industry. The thoroughly sound condition of the organizations, numerically, speaks volumes, not only for the business acumen of the officers, who, by their judgment, ability and common sense have made the labor movement one of the most solid bulwarks of modern society, but it speaks in thunder tones for the man in the overalls, for when all is said and done it is he who does the actual work in the up-

building of our movement. He, indeed, rears the true foundation upon which our international unions stand so firmly today.

To our international unions we owe the bright and happy homes where comfort replaces need. To them are due all credit for the change from the mere place of shelter to a real home for the workingman after his grinding day of toil.

To return, however, to a discussion of the Building Trades Department. It is but fair to say the function it must play in the adjustment of trade disputes is an all important one, not only to the affiliated organizations, but to the American Federation of Labor.

In the years gone by the building tradesmen have constantly urged that the proper way to settle disputes was by and between those directly interested. The Building Trades Department, therefore has of necessity inherited this prerogative from the parent organization.

How well this duty shall be performed the future alone can decide, but it may be taken as an assured fact that every energy will be devoted to the task. No issue will be dodged, no angle, no matter how sharp, will be avoided. Each question in turn, as it is presented, will be met and a fair disposition will be made of it.

Due regard will be given the interests of the three elements concerned, first, the organizations involved, then the associated organizations and by no means last, the general movement as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor.

It may be taken for granted that when a decision is finally reached the Building Trades Department will back it up with all the resources at its command, for if there is one thing more than another likely to destroy the efficiency of an organization it is the loss of confidence and respect which follows a want of firmness.

Without doubt the department will become the target for criticism from various sources. Indeed, it is being attacked thus early in the game, so to speak, before it has had an opportunity to hardly more than approach the questions it will later be called upon to decide. Some of the attacks come from those who have a hidden motive and whose past performances are of the legerdemain order, but sharp practices will not now, nor in the future avail, for a clear-cut course will be followed by us which will straighten out the industrial entanglements that have so littered the path of the building trades in the past. The officers of this department will perform their duties to the best of their ability, regardless of the invective which may follow from unworthy sources.

A trade union is the outgrowth of unequal and intolerable industrial conditions. Its adoption was made necessary as a corrective and balancing force. It would be folly to assert it is incapable of mistakes and errors of judgment, for these are the traits of all humanity, but these are usually quickly recognized and righted, so that the ultimate good achieved has far overbalanced any mistakes that may have been made.

The Building Trades Department will endeavor to measure up to the high ideals of the trade union in its organization work and its accomplishments all along the line.

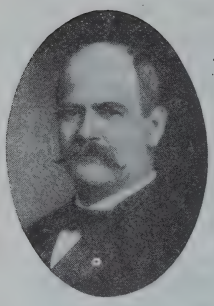
It undoubtedly will make mistakes, but these will be corrected by experience. As the need of the organization becomes more patent to both employers and workmen, and when the account is finally balanced, I make the prediction that the American Federation of Labor will not regret the creation of the Building Trades Department.

The conservatism of capital is the dry-rot of liberty, and unless our republic, so-called, is to share the fate of all its predecessors, the men who have produced the capital which is enslaving them and theirs, must strike the blow that shall once more make them really free. Whether this shall be done peaceably, or whether it shall come through the clash of arms, the end of the present century will tell. For ourselves, we must confess we can find little encouragement for hope of a peaceable outcome, because the history of mankind furnishes no instance where those who are entrenched in power—those who control the machinery of government and the purse strings of the nation—have ever relinquished either unless they were forced to do so by the uprising of the people.—Twentieth Century.

The Carpenter

"BILL HUBER."

(By Gabriel Edmonston.)



I have often heard our national head alluded to by the above title. Now, to my mind, it might signify familiarity not justified by close companionship, or it might imply contempt or even jealousy. And again it may be used by over-conceited persons to a possible enhancement of their own importance. In either case it is in very bad taste, reflects on the speaker and shows a lack of polite usage.

William D. Huber, as President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, represents the love of order and decency of every right-thinking member of the Brotherhood. He is entitled to all the respect we demand for our national organization as long as he fills the office. This is especially enjoined on members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

President Huber does not represent the mere individual workman. Our votes have conferred on him our greatest honors, and we should either respect the choice of the majority or plead ignorance. What applies to our national applies with equal force to our local officers. Gentlemen best prove their claim as such by the treatment they accord others:

His years are young, but his experience old;
His head unmellow'd, but his judgment ripe,
And in a word (for far behind his worth
Come all the praises that I now bestow)
He is complete in feature and in mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman."

—Shakespeare.

TRUE FELLOWSHIP.

(By John Hayes Barnett.)

FELLOWSHIP is to a certain extent lost sight of in the labor movement, yet, it shall be my object to show that true fellowship is the foundation of all substantial union and the essential feature of success. It is because of the lack of this element that we have met with failure in many of our past undertakings. It is because of the neglect of this feature, to a certain extent, that friction enters into our councils. With this in mind let us endeavor to come to some understanding as to the meaning of "Fellowship."

In its broad sense fellowship means association, or partnership. This, however, is not the phase I wish to present; it is rather the spirit of comradeship, a unity of purpose and aims, a common desire to be mutually helpful, a determination to merge interests as far as possible for the benefit of all.

So much for a general definition of the term fellowship. Let us now see whether there is or can be such a thing as "Trades Union Fellowship."

As we come to view the seeming diversified interests we may be tempted to the conclusion that there can be no such relation between the workers of the different trades or callings. Take, for instance, the jurisdiction conflict between the Brewery Workers' Union and that of the Teamsters, or the strife and contention that in the past has ruffled the peaceful atmosphere of the United Mine Workers and the various trade organizations, each claiming jurisdiction over certain fellow-craftsmen. These cases might be multiplied tending to show that fellowship is not feasible in trade unions. Yet there is a possibility of a merging of interests that will be advantageous to all and that all will benefit by. It is the unity of purpose, the common desire to be mutually helpful, the spirit of solidarity that we all should be inspired of; the true and real fellowship.

The casual observer might dispute the existence of such fellowship among organized labor as it stands before us today and he would have good ground for his contention.

As we observe the dissensions that at times threaten to disrupt our organization, as we notice the selfishness, narrow-mindedness and shortsightedness displayed by so many of us, our lack of self-sacrificing, we are tempted to come to the same conclusion. But we are reminded by the poet that

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would seek for pearls, must dive below.

After all, when we look beneath the surface, we find there is a bond of union, or fellowship, among organized workers which causes them to bear one another's burdens. We can point with satisfaction to the liberal support the Hatters' Union received from organized labor in general in their recent strike and to other similar cases where organized labor came to the rescue of fellow brothers struggling for their rights. But this is not sufficient. We must work for the development and more fully exercise that spirit of comradeship than we have in the past. There is a vast field of helpfulness that to a great extent we have left in an uncultivated state; it is the true, broader and more useful fellowship.

If each local organization would be governed more fully by a spirit of comradeship and true fellowship, three things would be gained: (1) We would have a minimum of strikes, and those that cannot be avoided would in most cases be speedily and equitably settled in most cases; (2) the seeming need of the boycott would be eliminated and there would be no need of the unfair list; (3) we would not only gain in public opinion and sympathy, but also in self-respect, which come to us through the realization that we have used just and equitable means to gain our point.

Bearing in mind, and being guided by the maxim, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," true fellowship is bound to find expression.

Each trade organization has its distinctive mark, or label, or as the printers term it, "a little joker." Whenever you demand that your purchases bear this mark you are doing unto your brothers or sisters of another craft that which you would have done unto you. By purchasing union label goods we are discriminating in favor of and employing union labor and give capital to understand that we desire better working conditions to prevail in all branches of industry. Would the adherents of organized labor be imbued with a spirit of true fellowship and conscientiously exercise it, there would be no necessity for a Union Label League, nor for that organization to devote so much time and labor advocating the purchase of union label goods among union men. The vast amount of money spent in this way should be free for use in educating non-unionists and missionary work. Would every union man and woman in the country insist upon union label goods we would soon find our ranks augmented by those who at present are standing aloof and an obstacle in our way of progress and advancement. They would come to a realization that our organizations stand for something more than a house of straw.

Would the several millions of union workers stand firm on the question of union label goods the manufacturers would sign the union's scale readily and as a protective measure. But when only about a quarter of our number are thus insistent, the employer feels that there is no need of worrying about label goods or none.

I am not reasoning here with a desire to knock, but simply to point out where we can make our efforts more effective. I am a firm believer in the motto, "Push—Don't Knock," and my efforts are of the push kind rather than the knocking brand.

The pushing of the union mark, or label, may mean a sacrifice on our part. In its advocacy we may meet with many rebuffs and have many false statements to combat. We may be called upon to undergo some very disagreeable experiences, but true fellowship does not shrink at this. It accepts the hardships and strives to overcome them for the sake of the common cause and the advantages ultimately to be gained for all. In reality, anything worth having is worth sacrificing for to obtain it.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCOPE.

(By our European Correspondent.)

(Translated from the French in our August, 1909, issue.)

III.

This time I am presenting to the readers of The Carpenter some details and data relating to the organization of the woodworking craft and to trade conditions in Belgium.

The emigration of Belgian workingmen to the United States of North America at no time assumed large proportions; it has always been chiefly directed to Canada. The following statement by the national secretary of the woodworkers' organization of that country, handed to me on the occasion of my visit to Brussels, may therefore be of special interest to our Canadian brothers:

The National Federation of Woodworkers of Belgium was established in 1885. It is composed of Local Unions, some of which are affiliated with the workingman's party and some are neutral and politically independent. For this reason the federation, as such, is not directly affiliated with that party; it is, however, directly affiliated with the workingmen's parliamentary commission, to which body it is regularly paying a per capita.

The total membership of the federation is 3,000. Until the end of September, 1908, the dues were 0.05 frs. per member per month to the local fund and 0.03 frs. per member per month was levied and paid toward the maintenance of the federal journal, this being a total monthly due of 0.08 frs. (equal to $1\frac{3}{5}$ cents in United States money.) With the introduction of the centralization (centralized fund system), on October 1, 1908, the dues were increased and since then have been 0.50 frs. (10 cents in U. S. money) per member per month. (Under this centralized fund system the Local Unions are regularly reporting all receipts and expenditures to the national office, of which that office keeps separate account. In case of a strike, and when necessary, the national office draws on the local funds in support of members out on strike.)

Since the introduction of this system any member involved in a strike that received the sanction of the national office is entitled to strike pay amounting to 2 frs. (40 cents) per day for an indeterminate number of days.

Prior to the introduction of the centralized fund system the money required to meet strike expenses was raised by special assessments which the national office had the power to levy in the amount of from 0.05 frs. to 0.10 frs. or more per member per week, as the national office deemed necessary and circumstances required.

For many years these special assessments were regularly and promptly paid by the membership; so was the strike pay, which finally was increased 2 frs. per week, making a total of strike pay of 14 frs. per week, promptly paid to each member on strike. Under this system thousands of francs were raised and disbursed.

When the recent industrial depression made its appearance, throwing untold thousands of men out of employment, a serious laxity in the payment of assessments was the result.

It was with a view to assure the prompt payment of strike relief under prevailing adverse circumstances that the national committee conceived the idea of introducing the centralized fund system and proposed the increase of dues. The federation adopting the plan, it placed itself on an equal basis with the organizations of the craft in other neighboring countries, financially and in fighting ability.

The national committee conducting the affairs of the federation is composed of one member from each of the twenty-two local organizations and six members from the Local Unions in Brussels which is the seat of the national office. From the six members of the Brussels Local Unions the general convention elects the national secretary, whose office is a permanent one.

The official journal of the federation, Le Travailleur du Bois, is a monthly publication with a circulation of 3,000 copies.

As will be seen by the foregoing statement, the Belgian woodworkers take their organization very seriously; they are stanch union men, they are valiant fighters for the cause and those of them who land at our shores are deserving our confidence and deserving of being received by us with open arms. True enough, wages in Belgium, comparing them with American wages, are rather low; still, we must recognize the fact that our Belgian brothers have made and are making strenuous efforts to better their condition. It took our own organization, the U. B. of C. of A., twenty years to bring the wages up from $2.00 per day to $4.00, where such is the standard wage; in the same space of time, and thanks to their efficient organization, the Belgian woodworkers have increased their wages from 3 frs. to 6.50 frs. per day,

which is equivalent to an increase of from 60 cents per day to $1.30 in U. S. money.

Twenty years ago the working hours all through Belgium were from eleven to twelve per day; today nine hours is the rule in all larger cities, and from nine and a half to ten in smaller towns. The same scale of hours and wages prevails in Holland and in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

From the moment labor organization obtained a foothold in these countries, the grasping tendencies of the employers met with the resistance of the workmen, and as appetite comes while eating, as the Frenchmen say, this resistance was followed by a demand for shorter hours and higher wages and naturally created a general desire for a higher standard of living.

To properly understand the conditions in the countries here referred to, it must be observed that the small employers, generally former journeymen, are still numerous and a potent factor, or rather an obstacle in the way of industrial development. When in a city of medium size there are seventy-five small employers to a thousand workmen, each of the former employing from two to three apprentices, it is obviously almost an impossibility to bring a strike for better conditions to a successful issue. With their apprentices and possibly a few scabs, they themselves stepping in in the capacity of a journeyman, the small employers are able to execute at least small contracts, while same, as in other countries, larger contracts are held back during the progress of the strike. However, as in the United States and elsewhere, the days of the small employer are counted; he is gradually but surely disappearing. The introduction of costly and labor saving machinery, the increased prices of raw material, wood especially, the custom now in vogue of awarding contracts for construction work to architects or general builders, which requires the investment of a larger capital, make it impossible for the small contractor to compete with the men of capital, and he is gradually driven to the wall.

This, comparatively speaking, new state of things has the effect of simplifying the relations between capital and labor in a great degree; the two parties are placed on a more equal basis; it leads to a universality of both, the working conditions and the mode of production, the price of labor and the price of the product. The manufacturer is afforded a chance to successfully compete with those of other countries in the world-market, and it naturally follows that to safeguard their interests, the workers must extend their influence and the scope of their organization all over the world.

Referring especially to our U. B., it must not stop at Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands; it must extend its influence in some way or other across the Atlantic. Just so long as capitalist combinations find it advantageous and profitable to operate on an international basis, so it will be advantageous and profitable for the workers to strive for and enter into close relations with their brethren of other countries.

The necessity for an extension of fellowship to all countries and the establishment of a universal brotherhood is for the workers of greater urgency than for the capitalists, for immigration furnishes the latter with cheap objects for exploitation without scarcely any efforts on their part.

The interests of the workers can only be properly safeguarded by them making common cause with the workers of all countries and by fighting the exploiters of all nations. At this time, more than ever, we should remember and join in the slogan of the now almost extinct order of the Knights of Labor, "The injury of one is the concern of all." It is far superior to the ancient and obsolete maxim, "Charity begins at home."

No, brothers, we must abandon and relinquish this fallacious and egoistic maxim and replace it by the slogan, "Universal solidarity."

Let us therefore free ourselves from national prejudice; let us no longer discriminate between Americans and other nationalities. The only distinction between men that we have a right and even a duty to recognize is that between exploiter and exploited, between the producer and non-producer, between the capitalist and the toiler.

The future society that in times to come

will fall to the lot of the workers to organize, will certainly not attempt the abolition of races, for it is beyond its power and would not serve its interests, but it will be the sacred mission of future society to abolish existing classes and establish the universal brotherhood of men.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

ABOUT VIOLENCE.

(Robert Hunter in the New York Call.)

One of the quaint Phariseeisms of the present day is a respectable horror of physical violence.

Trade unionism is condemned because now and then a striker whacks a scab over the head.

Socialists are condemned because now and then they utter some word of violence.

One good reason for ignoring the unemployed in their misery is the occasional violence of the unemployed.

Strikes are lost often because some half-starved, half-crazed father of children commits an act of violence.

And the worst of it is that you can meet no one nowadays with the courage to uphold any kind of violence.

Now I do not believe in violence. It gets nowhere. It is sure to create a reaction, and it is, I believe, the purpose of the capitalist class to try every irritation in order to provoke acts of violence. Violence never helped the poor. It has always helped the powerful.

But despite these pious views, I have only contempt for those Pharisees who speak condemnation of those whom misery drives to violence.

Our working class is the most peaceful, law-abiding class that ever afflicted a country; our capitalist class is unquestionably the most brutally violent.

And yet have you ever heard one of our whited sepulchres protest against capitalist violence?

Its every act is one of violence. It raises the price of wheat and robs every man, woman and child in the country, and that is violence.

It assaults Congress, places upon every necessary of life a high tax, and robs every man, woman and child in the country, and that is violence. It grabs our natural resources, pays upon them no duty or tax, and sells back to us our own heritage.

It rebates, it bribes, it corrupts, it throws men out of employment, it closes factories, it drives men out of their homes. It does whatever it wishes to do, and does it with calm and sturdy violence.

It steals money from the government; evades its taxes on sugar. It robs through its insurance companies helpless widows and orphans.

It puts "niggers" in chain-gangs, and child laborers in factories.

It will not properly safeguard its railways or its mines or its factories. It maims and kills tens of thousands every year.

It takes possession of a State, its judiciary, legislature and executive, and through these agencies leadpipes the general public and empties their purse.

But these things the Pharisees would not think of calling violent.

I am against violence. I hope the day will come when violence will be unknown.

But in the present day the petty little forms of violence so much talked about are of no consequence whatsoever when compared with the grosser forms of violence from which we suffer every moment of our lives.

The violence that makes millions, the violence that corrupts our government, the violence that stuffs our ballot boxes, the violence that passes unjust and unrighteous laws, the violence that robs people of their rightful heritage, the violence that causes strikes, that robs widows and orphans, that deprives children of joy and play, that beats and enchains helpless negroes—these are forms of violence which it is worth while for man to think about and to end.

THE GIVING INSTINCT.

(By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.)

No one but a baby or a pig ever doubted that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The proposition is self-evident and proven perennially in all our lives. Here is one giving: That means he has the wherewithal —you can't give what you haven't got! The giver has, in the first instance, and the receiver, conversely, has not; so we might extend our statement and say safely, "It is more blessed to have than not to have."

Neither is this position reversed by the act of giving; nature abhors a vacuum, and in giving there follows some return. The giver has first the joy of possession, and then the joy of benefiting some one; whereas, the receiver had first a lack, and second a demand for gratitude. He has the gift to be sure, but he would far rather it was not a gift—he would prefer to have earned it. Having received, he then has a desire to return an equivalent—some people are punctilious about this. After passing the stages of babyhood and pigdom, we are painfully embarrassed by rich gifts, feeling that unless we can "make good" we are placed in the ignominious position of a mere recipient of favors.

Further, unless the giver is of supernatural wisdom in selection and bestowal of gifts, the receiver is more than likely to be encumbered with things he does not want; and nothing is more difficult than to be grateful for undesired presents; or to return them without a natural sense of bitterness—gratitude almost souring to revenge.

Receiving, as compared to giving, is no fun. But when we begin to consider this blessedness of the giver, it shines out wonderfully. We all like it. It is a common human instinct, a social instinct, and society is as natural a form of life as that of madrepores or mammals. Our celebration of Christmas by giving is an orderly outcome of this human tendency, under the direction of the one religion which gives due place to it.

In proclaiming the rule of love, Jesus did not invent, he merely stated, a natural law. He perceived the sociological truth that love is the condition of human life; that the extent of this feeling is essential to our security, our happiness, and our growth. There are many feelings we call love—such as attraction, sympathy, admiration, gratitude; but the real thing, the thing that stands highest, is the overflowing "good will to men"—the love that gives. The biological basis of this feeling is motherlove, an emotion born of necessity, produced to meet the draft of helplessness. Before the time of dependent infancy—no natural devotion. The bedded oyster does not waste affection on her floating millions. But babies with hungry mouths bring into being mother hearts; love is the feeling necessary to provide for them.

We human beings are as dependent on one another as the child is on the parent. We have to have mutual care and service, and we get it. The love follows the need; follows the service; human love is a condition of human life and loving means giving. If we were quite normal, if society had grown as smoothly upward from savagery as trees have grown from mosses, we should find loving and giving the accepted base of social relation.

They are the base—as this great teacher saw and told us long since, but they are not so accepted, not so understood. And why? Because the custom of times far earlier was to make compulsion the base of social relation; conquest and mastery; a world of martial law, of vassal nations, of slave labor. It was a sort of rock formation, the social atoms held together it is true, but in harsh unyielding form broken only by slow attrition and erosion, by earthquakes and volcanic outbursts. Then, with struggle and sacrifice, we broke free from this reign of compulsion; under the watchword of liberty we fought splendid battles and established ideals of a growing democracy; but natural enough, in this wide outbreak against restriction, we forgot to look for the real laws that hold us together, not by external compulsion, but in organic relation.

In the few short centuries which have witnessed our partial escape from the arbitrary

conditions of government and religion in the past, we have left social and economic relations to settle themselves; and they first rioted in wide individual freedom and then began to develop into organic forms, still confused in management by the persistence of earlier ideals.

Now we see a world where the beneficent facts of human life are working slowly into recognition, but still under the darkness and confusion of old ignorance and error. Service between man and man was first compelled, then hired; now we are wakening to the pleasant truth that at its fullest and best it is given. The best human service cannot be compelled—the low economic status of slave labor proves this. The best human service cannot be hired—the master works of art and science prove this; produced as they so often are, nor for payment or hope of payment, because the holder of power must give it to the world. To give is the natural social process. Not to exchange individuality—"I will paint you a picture, if you will build me an engine"—but to give one's life to art or to mechanics, to discovery, to education, to medicine—to whatever form of social service calls us.

This perfectly natural tendency which produces all the world's best work will some day be recognized. It will be understood, not as the rare accompaniment of genius, but as a universal instinct of humanity. We shall tell our children about it, show them how it works, how it always has worked, though under heavy disadvantages; and what wonders it will work when wholly understood. We are to see this giving instinct not as an ideal of religion, but as an economic fact—the economic fact, the real base of our society.

Christianity has been sadly misapprehended. Its teachers have failed in all this time to make plain and to practice this foundation law of the faith. Now science has come to help us. We are learning to see the earth as a mass of arrested energy; to see that energy pouring forth continually in every form of organic life; the bottled sunshine tumbling out in flame of fire and cloud of steam; in the carpet of waving, blossoming, fruiting greenness that covers the rocks; in the myriads of live things that fly and swim and run and climb, that serve one another as unwilling meals, and replenish the earth unceasingly.

Well? We are part of all this; part of nature; full of this same bottled sunshine; the last and highest form of living machinery for the transmission of energy! We must give. We have lifting and pushing within us, the stored energy of the earth plus the stored energy of society. All history pushes us. All knowledge pushes us. And around us is this vast body of humanity, of which we are a part, this countless mass of fellow-creatures to whom each one of us has something to give.

At present we don't give our best. Most of us cannot, for lack of proper growth, world-growth and individual.

The pig and the baby must receive. The slave will only work under compulsion; the hireling only for pay.

And our deep, welling, giving love finds its only exercise on Christmas day! One day in a whole year long to feel the joy of giving.

THE AMERICAN MIND.

The American mind, which is wont to be regarded by its possessor as the most progressive and most modern mind in the world, is in reality exactly the contrary. The American mind, considered strictly as a mind, is a relic of a past stage in human progress. Only when it is considered as an implement whereby wealth is to be created can the American mind be said to be up to date. When it comes to the matter of entertaining or working out philosophical, or social, or political questions, the American mind—that is, the mind of the average American—is from twenty-five to a hundred years behind its own environment.

The reason for this is to be found in the economic history of the country. The intimate struggle with nature, from the very beginning, has created a nation of individualists. Until about twenty-five years ago the United States was a land in which the possibilities of the individual were limited

practically, only by the individual himself. This condition bred a race of people which was intensely self-reliant and intensely hopeful of individual success. It developed a race of solitary fighters, each considering it his glorious advantage to go in for success, and, fighting alone to win.

This economic condition in American society developed the intensely individualistic and egoistic American psychology. This psychology is the backbone of American literature and of American education. It is the psychology of self-worship and of intense belief in American invincibility, both as regards the person and the nation as a whole. The true-born American is led by this psychology to believe that anything he is worthy of he can get—in other words, that if he fails to make a success of life it is his own fault and strictly his own business. This attitude of mind excludes efficient thinking on collective problems. Hence the Americans have given to the world very little of value in philosophical or social thought. But the conditions which have made the Americans a race of individualists have since changed. Modern industry has developed in America as nowhere else in the world, and with it has sounded the knell of individual ambition and individual achievement. Man can no longer carve out for himself the success that he aims at. He finds himself in America, as in the rest of the world, a mere cog in the social mechanism—made what he is by the inexorable force of circumstance and kept where he is by the same invincible force. The freedom of the individual to make of himself what he chooses is over. He is crowded upon all sides and he can no longer move.

But the American mind, the American psychology, remains as it was in the days when the American was untrammeled. He is still an individualist, still believes in the potency of self, despite the fact that he is living in a society where increasingly, only social things are potent. While the rest of the world has progressed, while the people of other nations, particularly those of Europe, are considering social questions and arriving at solutions which, working through society, help the individual, the American remains a solitary individualist—impotent in his individualism. The American, his mind educated to individualism and fed upon the antiquated literature of individualism, is not capable of dealing with the momentous issues which confront his own country and the world.

Hence it is that the Americans, through their municipal and national governments, are not able to solve the new questions that have arisen; are not capable of dealing with industrial questions, and are standing by impassively while the few surviving true individualists composing the ruling class of the land are having things their own way, evading the law, or making the law, or interpreting the law as it seems best for them.

When will the American mind cease to be obsolete? It cannot always be tied to the mast. When social consciousness does come to it, it will come with a rush. That is the American way.—Modern Magazine.

A MODIFICATION WHICH FURTHER MUDDLES "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" CASE.

(By Joseph R. Buchanan.)

The District of Columbia court of appeals has handed down a decision in the Bucks Stove and Range Company boycott case, and the situation is now more muddled than before the appeal was taken from the original order of Judge Gould. Of course, the case will now go to the supreme court of the United States, where it is hoped the questions at issue will be settled—and settled right.

The court of appeals has affirmed the action of the lower court, but with certain modifications. It is when we come to a consideration of the modifications that we find ourselves at a loss to understand just where we are at. The court finds that there was a combination or conspiracy upon the part of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to injure the business of the Bucks Stove and Range Company, which was at

outs with a union of one class of its employes at St. Louis, and that this "business" was the property of the company and, as such, entitled to protection upon equity principles.

But, says the court, when the conspiracy is at an end the Federation officers will have the same right that any individual or association now has to comment upon the relations of the complainant with its employes. Here's where the muddle begins.

If an "association" is not a "combination" or "conspiracy," how could the American Federation of Labor and its component parts be held to be "conspiracies;" and if they were "conspiracies" at the time the injunction was issued, why are they now only "associations," endowed with rights formerly denied them?

Or is it meant that the publication of the Bucks Stove and Range Company in the "We Don't Patronize" list was evidence of a conspiracy which may not be said of "comments upon the relations of the complainant with its employes?" It seems clear that a boycott may be made just as effective by the statement that a concern is non-union as by the declaration of unions that they do not patronize that particular concern.

Another thought in this connection is that an individual may do what is forbidden to a collection or combination of individuals. That is, one man may say, "I don't patronize" a certain concern, but a number of men associated together may not say, "We do not patronize." What would be the situation if the owner of a publication should print therein the words "I don't patronize" certain concerns, and affix his name thereto?

The further we go into this subject the more it resembles the query of a humorous entertainer who used to propound this: "Why is a mouse when it spins?"

As further evidence of the jumbled state of the judicial mind upon the questions at issue in the now famous case, the fact is cited that the chief justice of the District court of appeals dissented from the opinions of his associates, notwithstanding the "modifications" in that opinion. Said Chief Justice Shepard: "I cannot agree with the terms of the decree as modified. In my opinion it should be modified so as to restrain the acts only by which other persons have been or may be coerced into ceasing from business relations with the Bucks Stove and Range Company, but so as not to restrain the publication of the name of that company in the 'we don't patronize' columns of the American Federationist, no matter what the object of such publication may be suspected or believed to be."

In another place Chief Justice Parker says: "Regardless of its character or purposes, the publication is protected from restraint, in my opinion, by the First Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids any law abridging the freedom of the press."

The Chief Justice calls attention to the remedy provided by law for any abuse of the freedom of the press resulting in damage to any one.

Well, there is something fresh in the injunction discussion for the workingmen to study over. Since the sentencing of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison the trades unionists of the country have more than doubled their knowledge of the Constitution of the United States and the principles underlying our form of government.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

(Organized Labor.)

From time to time the mercenary subsidized press will contain eulogies on President Diaz of Mexico. He has been lauded to the sky and we are being told what he has done to promote the welfare of his country by encouraging trade with the United States. Truly from the American exploiters' point of view he has made Mexico a paradise. Rich as the country is in natural resources, he has allowed American and Mexican corporations to exploit its people to their heart's content. It is not

often that the common people are allowed to look at the reverse side of the capitalistic medal.

The Examiner of June 19 contains a letter, however, on the book review page which lets the cat out of the bag. Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," prints a letter written by Herman Whitaker, author of the "Planter," containing the following terrible indictment of industrial crimes in Mexico. Mr. Whitaker, referring to his book, says:

"The book itself will inform you upon the iniquities of the labor contract system as practiced upon American plantations, the tragedy of the Yaquis, the vile frauds which are being practiced upon thousands of our fellow citizens by unscrupulous rubber promoters. I wish simply to say that the account of these set forth in the book is far from the whole truth. Indeed, had I set forth the actual conditions which I saw with my own eyes the book would have been unprintable; and I can truthfully assure you that every crime in the calendar from rape to murder has been and is being perpetrated upon a mild, innocent people in the galeras of the American plantations. I saw men flogged almost to death for the excusable crime of running away from the most horrible slavery that the world has ever witnessed. I looked upon the body of a woman who had been beaten to death because she rejected the advances of a Mexican overseer. In one American galera I saw a man walking around on the bare bones of his feet, every particle of flesh having rotted away. Thrown into a canoe, he was turned adrift on the river to crawl out on the bank and die in the jungle. With my own hands I sewed up the throat of a Yaqui Indian who had been cut down and stabbed by an overseer; and had I not been there the man would have been taken out to the secret graveyard to be buried.

"And now to the meat of the matter. Yesterday my first review came to hand. Giving me credit for having written a rattling good story with fine atmosphere, good characterization, a charming heroine, a fine hero and a particularly new and good villain, the critic passed over all the moral motifs with the scornful remark that they flavored of the 'muck-raking articles' lately published in the magazines. My God! Is it possible that a righteous cause cannot obtain a hearing? Is every movement that makes for the uplift of humanity to be tossed aside with a sneer? When I saw those poor men and women suffering down there in the tropics I resolved to devote my pen to their service. With them in mind I wrote from a bursting heart and now I am told that this part of the book 'flavors of the muck-rake.'"

Comment is almost unnecessary. Mexicans are pining away in American prisons today, placed there by the assistance of the American government at the request of American corporations in Mexico for protesting against such conditions as above described. They are charged with inciting to riot and revolution, incidentally our own George Washington did a little of that himself. This is of course considered a terrible crime when done by the poor in the interests of the poor. When the United States assists the Asphalt Trust against a courageous Venezuelan President, or the United States President connives at a revolution in Panama, it is done in the interest of American commerce for the benefit of American commercial brigands, and considered eminently respectable.

We have used reams of paper and buckets of ink writing about the Belgian king and the atrocious treatment of the natives in the Congo. The American rubber kings are carrying on the same royal sport right under our noses, but our newspapers are painfully silent. As far as we are aware the only protest up to date has come from Socialists, Single Taxers, Trade Unionists and similar "undesirable" elements of society.

Union Hosiery.

Every employe in the Columbia knitting mills, Philadelphia, Pa., belongs to Local Union 696 of the United Textile Workers of America. They work fifty hours per week and get union wages. Every stocking turned out by this mill bears the union label. Here is a chance for union-men and their families to purchase union goods; ask for them of your local dealer.

THE MENACE OF ASIA.

Condensed from International Cyclopedia. (By A. E. Yoell, Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.)

The following statement is intended to assist the investigator in forming correct conclusions as to the immensity of the danger confronting the people of the Pacific Coast in the first place, and ultimately the people of all the states of the North American continent:

Asia has, including islands, an area of 17,000,000 square miles, equal to about one-third the land area of the globe. The population is estimated at upwards of 850,000,000, of whom more than 600,000,000 are Mongolians, or of Mongolian descent. The area of the principal divisions is 6,144,985 square miles, with a density of population as follows:

	Population.	Inhabitants Per Sq. Mi.
China	450,000,000	105
British India, including Burmah	300,000,000	190
Japan	50,000,000	340
Annam	15,000,000	88

The foregoing are the peoples whom the representatives of the white race on the Pacific Coast must fear and guard against. Let us now compare the area and population of the United States, and of the Pacific Coast states, with China, British India and Japan. Those three divisons of the Asiatic continent have a combined area of something over 6,000,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000,000, and a mean density of 212 persons to the square mile.

The United States, with an area of 3,756,884 square miles, and a population of 87,000,000, has but twenty-five inhabitants to the square mile, while North America as a whole has but fourteen. Concentrating our attention upon the Pacific Coast states, we find the following:

	Area. Sq. Mi.	Population.	Inhabitants per Sq. Mi.
Washington	68,180	518,103	8
Oregon	96,030	413,536	5
California 155,980		2,000,000	13

A total area of 321,190 square miles, with a population of 3,031,639, and a density of something less than nine inhabitants to the square mile. Comment on the above figures would be superfluous.

Inhabitants—Races.

Within the limits of the Asiatic continent are included all the five great races of man. The number, however, of Amerinds, or Red Men, is considerable, and the absolute proportion of Negroids so small that, roughly speaking, the entire population of Asia and the islands may be said to consist of the three great races, the white, the yellow and the brown. Of these races the yellow—the most typical Asiatic of them all—is the one with which the people of the Pacific Coast are most concerned. It numbers seven-tenths of the population of the Asiatic continent. The race is divided into two great groups: The Northern, or Siberic; the Southern, or Sinitic. The former includes a large variety of stocks, occupying Southern Siberia and Central Asia, some of whose branches extend so far west as the Magyars of Hungary, and part of the people of the Balkan regions of European Russia, but who are now Aryanized as to speech. To the Siberian branch also belong the Japanese, the Koreans in part, and the nations of the Liu Kiu Islands. In Turkestan and the region of the Caucasus are minor peoples of mixed origin, who belong by language or by blood to the Siberian branch of the yellow race.

The southern branch, the Sinitic, or Tibeto-Chinese, embraces the Chinese proper, with many variations in language and much mixture of blood—the Thibetans, the minor peoples of the southern slope of the Himalayas, the Annamese, Burmese, Siamese, Cambodians and many others. Some ethnologists make the Malays and Polynesians, and even the Amerinds, subdivisions of the yellow race.

Chinese civilization may be considered as the first great achievement of the yellow race, but the characteristics of that

civilization, inveterate conservatism, general apathy and unlimited submission, must not be considered inherent in that race, the Japanese branch having recently demonstrated otherwise.

It must also be remembered that the Siberian branch of that race are more notable for what they have done in Europe than for the part they have played in Asia, excepting the history-making achievements of the Japanese since their awakening.

The mighty empires of Genghis Khan, Timur the Lame, and Baber, were not enduring; while on the other hand the invasion of the Bulgarians, Finns and Magyars into Europe have produced lasting results.

Upon these historical achievements of the yellow race we base our belief that the migration of the yellow and brown peoples to the Pacific Coast preshadows the coming struggle for the supremacy of the Pacific and the possession of our own homes and firesides.

Corrugated Iron Roofing in Australia.

Some very interesting comments regarding the rather extensive use of corrugated galvanized iron roofing in Tasmania, Australia, are contained in a report to the State Department by Consul Henry D. Baker of Hobart based on his recent visits to country towns in the interior of the country named. Among other things he says:

The use of this roofing gives these small towns an appearance which seems distinctive and novel to one accustomed to the shingle roofs prevalent in the United States. The Tasmanian roof, however, serves a very important function in catching rain water for domestic use. In fact, except in the large cities, nearly the entire water supply is gathered on these corrugated iron roofs when it rains, and then runs into large cisterns, where it is stored. In rural architecture the roofs are made to cover as much space as possible, and there are usually many verandas covered with the corrugated iron for the purpose of gathering water. The stables and all subsidiary buildings are also covered with this roofing, and shops, churches, railroad sheds, etc., all have this roofing as a means of securing water to be stored in the cisterns. The cisterns are also of corrugated galvanized iron. This roofing is to some extent made in Sydney, but the greater part appears to be imported from England and Germany.—Carpentry and Building.

Though England is deafened with spinning wheels her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger. —Ruskin.

Teach Me To Forget.

Of all lessons I have studied
And the hard tasks life has set,
The most difficult of any
Is the learning to forget—
Learning to no more remember
Unkind actions, sin and wrong,
But to pay each debt of hatred
With love's sweet, forgiving song.

As we jostle one another
On the uphill path of life,
Love and Charity and Patience
Are the antidotes for strife,
Criticism and injustice,
Wounds that cause us vain regret—
Envy's arrows—hurts of evil—
Dear Lord, teach me to forget.

Teach me to forget harsh judgments,
Still extend a helping hand—
And forgive the world's shortcomings,
Wrongs I cannot understand;
Let transgressions be forgiven
And all injuries I've met—
Scars from life's inhuman struggle
Dear Lord, teach me to forget.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Goodness Better Than Greatness.

In the struggles of vain ambition,
Achievements of wealth and great name,
In the pride of mortal endeavor
The conflict for power and fame—
'Midst all of the worldly confusion,
Also in Nature's vast solitude
Where'er men are tempted and troubled
'Tis glory enough to be good.

Where sickness and worry and sorrow
Make up the dark side of this life,
Where greed and envy and hatred
In business relations are rife,
For those who are patient and kindly
In this queer world's mixed multitude,
We'll find at the end of life's journey
'Tis glory enough to be good.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1909

Notwithstanding the comparatively large number of localities still appearing in the list of localities to be avoided in our journal, indications unmistakably point to an upward trend in business and returning prosperity. A revival in the building industry is reported from most parts of the country, work and employment is beginning to be more plentiful, and as a result many of our members who during the times of depression have become delinquent in our organization, are rapidly coming back to the fold again. This being so, we would call the attention of delinquent brothers to a section of our general constitution which in the past, in numerous cases, has been overlooked, causing serious misunderstandings and tangles between these members and the local officers, and even the General Office, which could have been avoided had the provisions of this section been complied with. We have reference to Section 106, which reads:

"Sec. 106. When a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues he is not in good standing, and is thereby suspended from all benefits in the interim, and will not again be in benefit until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full, including the current month."

This is plain and clear. It means that a member is not square on the books unless he pays all his arrearages and the dues for the current month in full and will not be in benefit for three months after such payment has been made.

No fault is to be found with any Local Union for making it easy for members who through enforced and protracted idleness have become delinquent, by accepting part payments of arrearages. It must be distinctly understood, however, that by the paying of one or two months' dues at a time, Section 106 is not complied with. Only after the payment of arrearages and the dues for the current month in full, and only after the lapse of three months after such payment has been made a member is again in good standing and entitled to benefit.

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The striking workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks are but a band of unorganized foreigners, probably imported in violation of the laws. They nevertheless are deserving of the sympathy and admiration of all organized labor for their determination not to return to work unless they are freed from conditions of slavery which are a disgrace to this republican country. It is these conditions, or rather the grasping company that created them, it is the company that is responsible for the riots and loss of life at McKees Rocks; they are reaping what they have sown.

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According to a message received by the two delegates of the striking workers of

Sweden recently arrived in this country, the general strike in progress since August 4 has by no means collapsed, as has been stated by the capitalist press. On the contrary, the strike is still in full swing, the 300,000 men involved are standing firm, and as the message imparts, the farm laborers and railway employes may also be called out should the strike committee think it necessary. The delegates say it has not been deemed advisable to tie up completely the agricultural life and the transportation facilities of the country, but that this will be done if it be necessary to bring the employers to terms.

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From a list prepared by the general secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of England, it appears that the members at present in receipt of superannuation benefit from that organization are as follows: 191 members are drawing this benefit, 179 at 7s 6d per week, and 12 at 5s per week. Ninety-four members are 70 years of age and over; 15 members are 69 years of age; 17 members are 68 years of age; 19 members are 67 years of age; 11 members are 66 years of age; 7 members are 65 years of age; 11 members are 64 years of age; 2 members are 63 years of age; 2 members are 62 years of age; 4 members are 61 years of age, and 9 members are 60 years of age and under. Twenty-eight applications for this benefit have been granted this year; 10 of the applicants are 70 years of age and over; 15 are over 60 years of age and under 70, while the other three applicants are 60, 59 and 58 respectively.

The total membership of the organization was 5,245 at the end of July last.

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Municipal ownership of street railways, etc., being one of the municipal issues in the platform of our U. B., it may interest our members and readers to know that the Great Eastern Railway in England has lost twenty-five million passengers a year since the London council introduced municipally owned electric street cars. These street cars, owned and run by the people, have compelled the Great Eastern Railway to reduce its rates 40 per cent.; yet, in spite of this reduction the traffic of the private corporation has fallen off twenty-five millions a year.

It Is Sad, But True.

There are some politicians in the American labor movement, or, at least, some who think they are politicians, says the International Steam Engineer in its August issue. They are mistaken, however. Union labor voters are just the big babies of politics—nothing more. Look anywhere else where men have the same measure of social and political freedom they have in this land, and what story is told you? Look at it in England. The present government of that land represents nothing at all if it doesn't represent organized labor. Look at it in the great New Democracy of Australasia. How is it? Well, a hod-carrier is vice-chairman of the National Council. Now, just think of a hod-carrier or any other man except a recognized representative of organized capital being vice-president of the United States! This isn't all. The president Premier is a coal miner, as is the Postmaster General. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs is a metal worker. The Minister of National Defense is a carpenter and the Minister of Trade, a hatter. There is only one lawyer in the bunch, and he is where he is because he never wavered, in office or out, in meeting the demands of the toilers of Australia. Organized labor a power in politics in America! Go tell it to the Horse Marines. It is sad, but true.

If one side of the money question leads straight to hell and the other leads straight to damnation, there isn't any great amount of difference between the two; but labor cannot afford to take to the woods; it must be on the ground, and whatever the outcome may be, understand that in thorough organization rests the welfare of the worker, regardless of whether it be under a single or double standard of money.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

Labor should succeed through force of logic rather than by bluff and bluster.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1909:

On Thursday, April 1, I visited Trenton in the interest of an employers' liability bill then pending in the legislature of New Jersey. On the 2d I visited Asbury Park, and, with the business agent, went over the conditions existing in the Asbury Park and adjoining districts. Leaving Asbury Park I again visited Trenton in the interests of the pending labor legislation. On the 6th I visited Jersey City to take up the work assigned to me by the General President in the Hudson county district. I remained in Jersey City until the 8th when I again visited Trenton, and ascertained that the bill in which we were interested (employers' liability bill) had passed both houses of the legislature and that success had at last crowned the efforts of the trade unions who had for years been trying to get such a law on the statute books of the State. I returned to Hudson county on the 9th and remained in that district until the 20th upon which date I attended the meeting of No. 1767 (Jewish) local of Newark. The meeting was very stormy and much bitterness was shown toward one of their members who is acting as assistant B. A. of the Orange district who claimed that the members were continually violating the trade rules of the district, in working under wages, lumping, etc. I returned to Hudson county on the 21st and remained in that district until May 23. On May 24 I visited Elmira, N. Y., and was present at the open meeting and banquet given by the D. C. of that city. Speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Sheean, mayor of Elmira; ex-Congress-

man Robinson of Chemung county, a Mr. Parker, president of the merchants' association, and several others prominent in the industrial, political and social life of the city. The meeting and banquet were so successful in bringing about a better understanding between the general public, and the United Brotherhood, that I believe the Elmira district will hold them annually. On the following day I went through Kercher's mill. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, mills in Elmira, and manufactures almost exclusively for the trade of the large cities, particularly New York. I left Elmira on the 25th arriving in Perth Amboy on the 26th. On the 27th I returned to Hudson county remaining there until June 5. On the 7th I visited Bergen county and arranged for open meeting in Hackensack, and Ridgewood. On the 8th I returned to Jersey City, leaving on the 10th for Hackensack, to attend the open meeting I had previously arranged for. The meeting was fairly well attended, quite a number of the suspended members of No. 265 being present. Brother Vreeland of No. 486 of Bayonne made a good speech citing the benefits of trade organization. Brother Stolk of Patterson was also present, the remarks of both brothers were well received. On the 11th I attended the open meeting of No. 1091 of Ridgewood. This meeting was also well attended a number of ex-members being present. As you are no doubt aware, our members in Hackensack and Ridgewood have for the past year been engaged in an open-shop fight resulting in a loss of membership in both locals. I have had conferences with the ex-members, and I have strong hopes of having them again take up their membership in their respective locals. On the 12th I returned to Jersey City. On the 14th I visited Hoboken and attended the meeting of No. 391. On the 15th I visited Hackensack, and was present at the meeting of No. 265. I left Bergen county on the 17th and visited New York, where I had the pleasure of meeting General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy and Brother Schardt, chairman of the Executive Board, who were in New York on business of importance to our organization. In the evening I accompanied the above-named brothers to a bon-voyage dinner tendered to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. on the eve of his departure for Europe. On the 18th I visited Princeton for the purpose of attending the annual convention of the State organization of the U. B. I remained in Princeton until the 19th upon which date the convention adjourned. On the 21st and 22d I was in Bergen county. On the 23d I visited No. 1392 of Sayerville, N. J. Brother Botterill, president of the State organization, was also present. The meeting, considering the weather, was well attended. After the meeting refreshments were served which were enjoyed by all present, particularly by Brother Botterill. On the 24th I was again in Bergen county and attended the meeting of the D. C. and discussed the question of the ex-members re-affiliating with the locals. On the 25th I attended the meeting of No. 1443 of Englewood; this local is in very poor shape, but I have strong hopes of being able, through the assistance of the members of building up the local to its old-time strength and activity. On the 26th I visited Newark and had the honor of installing the newly elected officers of the State organization. I also had the pleasure of meeting Brother Cook, general organizer, who is in that city in the interests of the United Brotherhood. On the 29th I visited Patterson and attended the joint meeting held by both locals. This was the best-attended meeting that I have had the pleasure of attending in that city. Much interest was taken in the question under discussion and the action taken at the meeting on the future policy to be pursued cannot help but prove beneficial and will undoubtedly be the means of building up our locals in that city to their old-time standard. On the 30th I again visited Hackensack where I took up the question at issue with a number of the ex-members of No. 265. After transacting my business I visited Newark, where I found Brother Cook actively engaged in carrying out the work assigned to him by the General President. In reference to my work in Hudson county where I spent the greater part of my time, I desire to say that the D. C. and local unions with but few exceptions are deserving of all the praise and commendation possible. The members of the D. C. have shown by their activity and zeal in defending and advanc-

ing the principles of trade unionism, that they are a truly representative body, and that the interests of our organization in Hudson county and of the men they represent are absolutely safe in their hands. From the beginning they were desirous of co-operating with me in any plan that had for its object the building up of the U. B. in that section. They appointed an organization committee to assist in every manner possible; in fact, they left no stone unturned to accomplish the end in view. We had special called meetings of every local in the district of which the members were notified by circular letter. Early and late the committee worked without compensation, other than the satisfaction that comes from the knowledge of a work well done. The locals, with but few exceptions, appreciated the efforts that were being made to revive that old time enthusiasm. In almost every case we were greeted by a large audience. Refreshments were served after the meetings by No. 118, No. 482, No. 486, No. 564 and No. 391. The last meeting in the district was held Monday, June 14, when we visited No. 391 of Hoboken. There was a large turnout of the members and their friends from other locals. After the meeting we adjourned to the lower floor where tables were spread for the members and their guests. The meetings, as a whole, were a great success, undoubtedly made so by the fact that the war horses of unionism of North Jersey were acting on the committee. The committee was composed of Brothers Morrisson, Gallagher, O'Hara, Vreeland and Bertholff. Also Business Agents Burgess and Larkins, are deserving of the sincere thanks and commendation of the entire district for their persistent and tireless efforts in advancing the interests of the U. B. and for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on them. Of them we can truthfully say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

First G. Vice-Pres. U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Give us the opportunity to labor and all the time and money spent in caring for the poor and doling out charity will be saved.—The Pueblo Courier.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Anadarko, Okla.	Lawton, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Ashland, Ky.	Marion, O.
Austin, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Miami, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Demopolis, Ala.	Mulberry, Fla.
Denver, Colo.	New Haven, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.	New Orleans, La.
Duluth, Minn.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Edwardsville, Ill.	New York City.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Oakland, Cal.
El Reno, Okla.	Owensboro, Ky.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Pottsville, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.	Rockford, Ill.
Helena, Mont.	Salineville, O.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sayre, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Fort Myers, Fla.	Frackville, Pa.
Tahlequa, Okla.	Prince Rupert, B.C., Can.
Natchez, Miss.	Charlotte, N. C.
Palestine, Tex.	Corning, Ark.
Monte Vista, Colo.	Melville, Can.
Cle Elum, Wash.	Fort Dodge, Ia.
Verdin, Okla.	Hamilton, Mont.
Mangum, Okla.	Total, 15 Local Unions.

Expulsion.

Martin Rivera, the former F. S. of L. U. 1767, Porto Rico, has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Erratum.

The name of the member expelled by Local Union 779, Waycross, Ga., is J. F. Waite, not White, as erroneously stated in the August Carpenter.

We are accustomed to see men deride what they do not understand, and snarl at the good and beautiful because it lies beyond their sympathies.—Goethe.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

The present season has produced throughout this territory an unusual number of trade movements, based, no doubt, on the splendid building prospects. The volume of building business far exceeds that of other years and the plenitude of work has played an important part in prompting movements for better conditions and in producing satisfactory results in extending the craft's interests.

These trade movements are splendid educators. They bring to the front the defects of the system under which we operate. They also force on us a realizing sense of the power, as concentrated in the opposing organizations, forcing on us the understanding that if we are to continue as masters of the conditions that surround our labor, the weak parts will have to be removed and replaced by more modern appliance. In the movements referred to the lesson has been brought home to some of us and will undoubtedly be of benefit in the preparation of the changes that are to come. During the fall and winter months a consideration of what the defects are and the remedies that should apply will be a profitable subject for the open meeting, the smoke-talk, or the good of the order. While we have been generally successful, still we are able to see in the accounting where we might have succeeded to far better effect if more time and consideration had been given to a finer preparation of the contests responsible to the movements. In about every failure to secure the conditions sought, the cause of defeat was traceable to the defects of our side rather than the strength of the opposing force.

A few of the places that were successful the present season are Lewiston, Auburn and Augusta, Me., where increased wages were gained without opposition. Providence, R. I., won out in a contest lasting about six weeks in a movement for a higher wage. Boston extended the wage rate besides establishing a Saturday half-holiday the year round. New Bedford, Mass., had a long drawn out fight on a wage increase. Marlboro won a clean victory in one week of a wage increase and a forty-four-hour week throughout the year. Haverhill has been in a fight since May 1 for better conditions which is still undecided. Our old Local 82 has produced a fine showing in this contest and will gain the things contended for before this fight is called off. Pawtucket, R. I., gained a partial victory in getting a closed-shop agreement and a wage increase for the better mechanics. This will boost the other fellow and while we fell short of all we aspired for still the lesson coming from this movement should prompt a better organization in the time to come. If we realize to this effect the accomplishments will justify the sacrifices. Hyde Park and Dedham have partially established a higher wage rate. Not much effort was put back of this movement as it was reasoned that surrounding conditions did not warrant pressing the matter too forcibly. Pittsfield, Mass., has a stubborn contest on involving the membership of the unions connected with the B. T. C. In the early season our membership met the builders and negotiated a closed shop agreement, granting us a higher wage and Saturday half holiday the year round. This also applied to the mills and was signed and sealed and dated to operate from May 1, 1909 to May 1, 1910. The bricklayers later entered into a movement for a wage increase from $4.50 to $4.90. The lathers followed with a demand for an increase from $4.00 to $4.40. Next came the building laborers with a demand for $2.75 per day and Saturday half holiday. In considering these demands the builders and masons could not agree, with the result that a strike was declared and all these trades being connected with the B. T. C. became involved and although we only

left jobs where strike-breakers were employed, in strict accord with our agreement, still the builders' association broke faith and declared for the open shop. This fight is still on and liable to last for some time to come. One of the good things about it is that not more than half of the employers are in the association and the other half are with us in the contest. None of our men have suffered through the strike as the fair employers have sufficient work to employ all men of all trades who have refused to work in company with strike breakers. A fight of the open-shop character has generally considerable last to it and its length is determined by whether or not the contesting employers can get mechanics of the satisfactory kind. In considering this phase of the situation, Pittsfield should be allowed to fight this contest to a finish, unmolested by the presence of mechanics from the outside and especially by that part carrying the union card. If left to themselves this contest will be settled and settled to the satisfaction of the interest as represented by our side.

In all these contests General President Huber has insisted in giving to them first attention and to this fact, and also to the attention given on the lines of supplying finances from General Office is attributable the fine showing made. Nothing will serve the general interest to better effect than success, and success can only be maintained through a perfect co-operation of the members, the union and the General Officers. Let us strive for this harmony of action that our progress may be continuous.

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Harry L. Cook.

During the time between this and my last report for publication I have visited numerous localities. In Alliance, O., in company with the local officers, I visited several jobs. The meeting of the Local Union being far in advance, I gave our men the advice I deemed necessary and proceeded on to Bowling Green. Here, I found work very slack and no sign of organization. I met and talked with men who had been members of a union in larger cities, but had dropped out after coming to this place. I hope that my efforts to revive their interest in the movement will not have been in vain. Conditions in Bowling Green are as poor as may be expected in a locality where the craft is unorganized—ten to twelve hours per day; wages from 15 to 20 cents per hour. At Toledo, O., I had the pleasure of meeting our genial general organizer, H. R. Kline, and several other of our most active members. I addressed a well-attended mass meeting where the presence of many of the members' wives and mothers were a conspicuous feature. Much the same conditions as in Bowling Green exist in Defiance, O., where I went next. I then proceeded to Dupage county, Ill., where I had a consultation with local officers on certain matters and reported on results in detail to General President Huber. I called at headquarters in Chicago and talked with many of the brothers most prominent in the movement and had the opportunity to admire their splendid qualities, their display of energy and zeal, assets that are bound to make for success. Leaving Chicago, I stopped at Peoria, Ill., there finding a serious lack of interest in the movement among our membership. I called an open meeting and gave the boys a heart-to-heart talk which resulted in a round-up of all non-union men in town. This success was, however, to a great extent due to every member displaying renewed interest in the cause as well as to the untiring efforts of B. A. Brother W. W. Reynolds. They all are deserving of much praise for their good work, and, in my humble way, I extend to them my heartiest thanks. Boys, keep the good work going!

In my last report and during my stay in Louisville, Ky., I failed to make mention of conditions in Glasgow, Ky. To make good this neglect I will state at this time that reports had reached me to the effect that a building boom was on in that city. I decided to personally investigate and upon my arrival in Glasgow I found several jobs, among them a base ball park and grandstand, under way. The latter would hold fifty people at the utmost. In all there were not more than a half-dozen jobs in the town. Talking with some of the carpenters, I learned that the total number of craftsmen in town was about seventy-five and that they were working from ten to twelve hours per day receiving from 10 to 17½ cents per

hour. There is also a city or "occupation tax" of $15.00 per year being levied on every man wearing overalls for the privilege of working in this town. Glasgow has five banks but no saloons, and in order to obtain sufficient revenue to run the town the authorities introduced this tax and thus the wage earner has to come up for the administration expenses. It was with a view of getting more men to come to town and become taxing objects the false report of a building boom had been spread.

At this time of writing I am in Newark, New York and vicinity; mention of my work here will be found in my next report.

* * *

Leonardo Pacheco.

Early in June I arrived in Ponce City in response to a call from L. U. 1195 and at once held several conferences with the officers and called and addressed several public meetings. All during my stay in Ponce City I put forth my best efforts to get those who are still outside of the pale of our organization to join issue with us. We have kept up a constant agitation with the result that public opinion is now very favorably inclined toward the U. B. Receiving a telegram, June 11, informing me of my mother being seriously ill, I went to her bedside in Yanco City, returning to Ponce, however, January 14.

Having in my possession eleven applications for membership in L. U. 1195, I met with applicants, advised them on the objects and aspirations of our U. B. and the privileges and duties of members whereupon I turned them over to the above Local Union, which, I hope, will take good care of them.

On June 29 I reached Guallama City, being ordered to that place to investigate the financial and other affairs of L. U. 1867. Finding that some of the members had fallen in arrears with their dues, I reported the fact to the Local Union at its next regular meeting and steps were taken to get these members to put themselves square on the books again.

L. U. 1867, Guallama City, has been doing good work for the cause of unionism. It has extended its influence all over Porto Rico with practical and beneficial results. I am still in that city at this time of writing looking after the Local Union's interests.

Early in July I visited Guayama to investigate into the financial standing of L. U. 1861. An examination of the books showing the L. U. to be in arrears with their per capita tax to the General Office, I appeared at their regular meeting, reprimanded the officers and members for their negligence and prevailed on them the necessity of more conscientiously attending to their duties and to keep their organization intact. I also called and addressed a public meeting, choosing as a subject, "The Object and Principles of the U. B." At another regular meeting of L. U. 1861, held at the Federation office July 10, the members in arrears promised to square themselves on the books and pay their dues up to the end of the current month. New officers were installed and instructed in their work. On July 14 I arrived in the city of Mayaguez, where I visited L. U. 1633, finding their books and finances in perfect order. An open meeting held here was attended by many non-union men, who signified their willingness to join the U. B. An increase in membership is looked for at an early date. On the 16th I took part in the session of the executive committee of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico. Many important matters were deliberated upon at this session and action taken which undoubtedly will greatly further developments in the field of organized labor. I also held several conferences with our membership during my presence in the above city. I next visited Arroyo and examined the books of L. U. 1767, finding that the F. S., Martin Rivera, was a defaulter to the amount of $7.00. I had previously been advised by the president of the L. U. of the shortage in the F. S.'s accounts and having established the fact as above, I demanded his punishment by expulsion.

After completing the examination of books I called a special meeting, where I gave the membership such advice as will enhance the efficiency of their organization if heeded by them, which I trust they will do.

To Escape From a Burning House.

To escape from a burning house wet a cloth and apply to mouth and nostrils.

CORRESPONDENCE

Answer to Question by Brothers From Local 875, by One of the Number.

Editor The Carpenter:

There seems to be no one who cares to answer the simple question by the six brothers from Local No. 875 of Chaffee, Mo., published in The Carpenter of July last.

The opinion of some able writer was not requested out of mere curiosity. It was not something novel or unknown that brought this "simple question" to the press, but motives worthy the consideration of thoughtful minds, for it is through the mental bells of wisdom that we are to conquer the evils that beset us.

Allow me to call attention to the "Thesis:"

"To Local 110,000 of Jackson:

"Sirs—I, John Smith, wish to have B and C to take charge of Richard Doe house, to be constructed in Jackson, and to have the remainder of my men (millmen, spoken of in the outset) to continue to work on Lot 12, Block 21, Stone ave., Jackson.

(Signed) "JOHN SMITH."

In the preceding request, John Smith, a contractor and millman (this is an assumed name for the rightful name), asked the aforesaid local to consider the proposition of granting him the privilege of using B and C, both union men, to build Richard Doe's house (this house was to be occupied and purchased by Richard Doe (assumed name) who told John Smith, the contractor, millman and owner, that he wanted B and C to do the work), and to have his employes, non-union men, claiming, as it were, that one of these employes had bought nineteen shares in the milling company and was working out a part of the purchase price, continue work on Lot 12, Block 21, where he was having another house built.

This really transpired and a Local Union voted almost unanimously to grant the privilege and the work was executed in this manner while union men as competent as any who worked on said job or as was necessary therefor, walked the street without anything to do.

Enough has been said in way of explanation that the reader may not misunderstand what is going on in the ranks of union men.

There is no room in the thesis of this article for an assumption that union men do not violate the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America by working for contractors who wish to use union men where and when it is policy to do so and non-union men where policy does not play an active part. A Local Union has no right or authority to discriminate in this manner when and where a contractor is doing work within its jurisdiction.

Can't you see that this contractor had no motive whatever other than that of furthering his own pocket at the expense of union men who pay their dues for the purpose of maintaining a higher standard of skill among the craft and better wages? Can't you see that for B and C to work for this John Smith is not in good keeping with any code of moral ethics?

If not why? Simply because it is not desired to be seen. Let me get closer. Lord Nelson, who, when his attention was called to the raising of a signal that he did not care to see placed his sea glass to his blind eye and said: "I really do not see the signal."

Do you catch the idea? When men seek to evade right principles and honest legislation, the glass of wisdom is placed to the blind organ, and they exclaim: "I really do not see it that way and vote for a division of work, by a contractor between union and non-union men, contemplating the support of their contention with arguments that would put a savage chief to shame. It

is too absurd to be kept secret as it gives rise to usurpation of collective rights. Richard Doe's voice was the unshakable base on which rested the argument for the beforesaid permission. This contractor was made to understand by Richard Doe that B and C should do the work or he would not occupy and purchase the residence when completed. It was policy on the part of the contractor and perfidiousness on that of B and C and those who voted the permission.

Good faith on the part of every brother is the means of building up the cause that we espouse; but here stands the bars with a gap—the gap of individualism.

We may mitigate toil and increase happiness, or a heavy burden bear, by, in the first instance living up to union principles, or, in the second instance, by reaping where we have not sown.

What are the principles that will mitigate toil and increase happiness? Is it the principle entertained by a builder and a millman that if he cannot use non-union men and stock holders at that with the privilege to use such union men as he desires he will not use union men at all? No.

Is it the recognition, by Local Unions, of a stockholding company's right to come within its jurisdiction, claiming certain parties are working out their shares? No.

Is it the granting by a Local Union to such companies the means with which it establishes the open-door system? No.

Then this is the system by which our burdens are increased, and the system that will destroy all the good that has ever been accomplished by the brotherhood. A brotherhood man that would work for a company of mill men and builders as that herebefore mentioned or aid it by voting in his Local Union to grant it the permission of opening up a part of its work to union men or union men to work for it occupies the same position as a man in Illinois who took advantage over a Missouri farmer who owned a big cow that had backed half way over the Mississippi river. The owner of this cow was doing the feeding hoping that she would move on West, but the man in Illinois did the milking.

Do you catch the thought? It is the men that walk the streets rather than work below the scale or recognize the open-door system and pay their dues who are the supporters of the eight-hour system and wages now paid to labor. They reap not where they have not sown and maketh not the Brotherhood a big cow through which they extort from her owner that in which he has a collective interest.

No, it is not good unionism, and I believe I will have the recognition of all who read this article that no contracting or building firm can be considered fair to union labor when they or he uses non-union millmen and stockholders with which to do carpenter work under the pretext that these are his millmen and that some one in the crew has bought so many shares and working them out; that another one is a splendid hand and cannot get along without him.

Brothers, this kind of legislation is, without a single doubt, the direct cause of our losing one of the best jobs in our town.

Fraternally yours,

MAJOR MOORE, L. U. 875.

Chaffee, Mo.

Convention Call of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., July 29, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada. Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers—The twenty-fifth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Provincial legislative buildings, City of Quebec, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 20, 1909, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

It is singularly appropriate that the organized wage earners of Canada should assemble in this ancient capital to discuss the welfare and progress of the toiling masses. To the vision of the immigrant and visitor it typifies all that bright hope and lofty ambition inspire in the traveler from older countries, who comes to seek the peace, progress and spiritual uplift that make for material and moral contentment. Fleeing from the tyranny and oppressive industrial and national conditions that surround him

elsewhere, he sees in Quebec the promise of a better home life, higher civilization, loftier aspirations, nobler aims in life and religious freedom. How appropriate, therefore, that the congress, representing all these ideals on behalf of the masses, should meet at Quebec to further the moral and material interests of its constituents.

The matters that will be presented for the earnest consideration of the delegates are not less weighty than heretofore. Indeed, at no period in its history has the congress had a more important duty to perform. Apart altogether from the important legislation of the Dominion parliament and of the provincial legislatures, the ever pressing demands for the amelioration of industrial conditions and the betterment of the whole of our industrial forces—apart from these altogether, a pronouncement is urgently needed upon the present jingo propaganda for military training in the schools, military and naval equipment. Canada is a country of Peace. The problem of living in times of peace is difficult enough without having foisted upon us a vast expenditure for non-productive, but highly destructive, effort. "War is Hell!"—for the workingman. Labor cannot afford to be silent at this critical juncture but should unite with all peace loving citizens of Canada to squelch, in its incipiency, the forced sentiment that would involve us in the quarrels of other lands.

Following the financial and industrial depression of the past year or two, organized capital will be found ready, as ever, to foist its troubles upon the wage earner. The latter must be up and doing for his own sake. With prosperity in sight, labor must prepare to share in it. Now is the time to voice your views, so elect your delegates early and help to make the Quebec convention the greatest in the history of organized labor in Canada.

Fraternally yours,

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M. P., Pres.
JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-Pres.
P. M. DRAPER, Sec.-Treas.

If a man does not make a new acquaintance as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Johnson.

A Hardwood Curiosity.

A curiosity in hard woods has been found in the Chitum tree, in Madison county, northern Alabama. This tree, says an Exchange, has been identified, with some authority, as identical with the Shittim wood mentioned so frequently in the Bible, and especially in connection with the building of Solomon's temple and the construction of the Ark of the Covenant. A government forestry expert has given it as his opinion that nowhere else in the United States can it be found.

Chitum, or Shittim, wood is remarkable for its tough fiber. Fence posts made forty to fifty years ago are still shown in Madison county, the wood having stood the ravages of time almost without deterioration. The tree is marked by a diameter not exceeding 18 inches and a height of not more than 35 feet. In the spring it is covered with small and delicate purple flowers.

Because of its apparent rarity no attempt has been made to manufacture the lumber, except in a few scattered cases. From it some pieces of furniture have been made, the wood taking a high polish and showing up to excellent effect. Walking sticks and other novelties have been made. It is probable that a further attempt will be made to classify and identify the tree.—Carpentry and Building.

Undercurrents.

Before the world a merry look let's wear
As sailing down the stream of life we go,
Though all have disappointments, pain and woe,
And grief's heart-break—just all that we can bear—
Best sink them all from view and leave them there;
Of vanished dreams the world need never know,
Let undercurrents sweep them deep below
That we may keep the tranquil surface fair.

Thus we may do our part with smile and song
To bless and help the sad old world along;
Though our own heartaches we may ne'er forget,
Add no more anguish to the world's regret;
With faith and hope sufficient for each day
Let undercurrents bear all wrecks away.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

'Tis the mind that makes the body rich.
—Shakespeare.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Times are improving here and our Local Unions gaining in strength. The outlook for the future is good, still present conditions do not warrant the coming here of more carpenters at this time.

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Poteau, Okla.—Trade in this place and vicinity is in a deplorable condition at this time; most all our members have gone elsewhere to work, as there is absolutely nothing doing here. Traveling brothers will do well by giving Poteau, Okla., a wide berth. Heed our advice; disappointment is awaiting anyone coming here in search of work.

❖ ❖ ❖

Asherton, Tex.—On August 13 last we organized our Local Union 1755 with thirteen members. Thirteen is evidently not a bad number with us. We will initiate some more members next meeting night and will not stop in our missionary work until we have every craftsman in town in the fold. Work is rather scarce here just now and brother carpenters are advised to avoid this place until trade conditions have improved.

❖ ❖ ❖

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Trade conditions in this city compel us to earnestly warn all transient carpenters to keep shy of Saratoga Springs, even though ads. and reports are picturing conditions as being in our favor. Any day you may see some of our members driving teams or following other occupations, at the same time anxiously waiting for a job at their own craft. Keep away until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

New Britain, Conn.—Local Union 97 of this city would hereby earnestly and urgently request all migrating carpenters to stay away from this vicinity. We are up against the open shop proposition and are engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of living conditions since March 15, 1908. All our members have employment at present, but the majority are working out of town. We have plenty of men here to do what work there is.

❖ ❖ ❖

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Building Trades Council here is meeting with rather adverse conditions; it will take some time for that body to properly settle down to business. Plumbers are demanding an advance in wages of 80 cents per day, of which they gave the bosses two days' notice. They are now out five weeks and many jobs are tied up on their account. A settlement is as yet not in sight. Local Union 184 has about doubled its membership during the last year and is now in a very healthy condition.

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St. Louis, Mo.—Owing to advertisements by real estate speculators and misleading information from other sources, this city is being overrun with carpenters, with the result that a large number of union men are at present out of employment. This influx of idle men makes it very difficult to maintain fair conditions, and in view of the fact that the future prospects for this season are not very encouraging, we desire to take this means of notifying all brother carpenters of conditions existing here and call upon them to stay away from this city until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

New York City.—This is a warning to all carpenters to stay away from this city until the open shop proposition we are confronted with has been definitely disposed of. Our employers are advertising throughout the country for carpenters at $5.00 per day and as a result the city is flooded with carpenters willing to take our men's places should we not be able to prevent it. Members especially will please take notice that our District Council and Local Unions have

decided not to accept any more clearance cards until our trouble is over. It is an expensive fight with us and we are unable to take care of all of our own members.

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A Warning.

Hammond, Ind.—Local Union 599 of this city would hereby warn all Local Unions of the U. B. not to accept the clearance card of William H. True should he try to deposit same. He has been expelled from our Local Union about five or six years ago for making false declaration of sickness, drawing $25.00 and then leaving the city, going to Laporte, Ind., and scabbing. His name was at that time published in our official journal, The Carpenter. On August 21, this year, he presented a clearance card to Local Union 599, having in the meantime apparently and unlawfully joined the Laporte, Ind., Local Union. His card was duly rejected.

Successful Trade Movement.

Fargo, N. D.—Our Local Union 1176 of this city has passed through a successful strike of three weeks' duration. In the early part of the summer the General Office sent us National Organizer P. Carlin, who has carried our fight and organized the carpenters here so well that when we called our men out on July 20 we had nearly every carpenter in our jurisdiction in the union. The main fight was with the contractors of the Builders' Exchange, an organization that is very strong and embraces part of Minnesota and the whole of North Dakota. They held the carpenters here in such terror that they would not dare to mention the word union. These same master builders have been watching our little union, knowing well that if the carpenters of Fargo got recognition from them our movement would spread and all the principal cities of western Minnesota and of whole North Dakota would organize and soon be working under union conditions. Our objective points in this fight were recognition of our union and nine hours' work per day. To this the employers finally acceded; they also agreed to the closed shop after January 1, 1910.

Conditions in the Tanneries of the Cream City.

"Women Workers in Milwaukee Tanneries" is the title of an interesting pamphlet written by Miss Irene Osgood and published this month by the Wisconsin State Bureau of Labor.

The report, which is finely illustrated, describes the conditions under which several hundred women and girls now work in the tanneries of the "Cream City." The noise of the machines, the smell of the hides, the long strain at the ironing tables and the too free intermingling of the sexes are features of the work which will appeal to those interested in the peculiar problem furnished by women in industry.

But Miss Osgood, in her study, goes beyond the usual investigation of factory conditions and depicts the effects of such labor upon the homes of the workers. "Unless we change the present demoralizing condition," she concludes, "we will continue to see women, worn out by work of their youth, unable to do their part in making happy and successful homes. We can look for better conditions only with the increased intelligence and efficiency of the more fully developed girl, working in co-operation with an employer who recognizes that she is entitled in the workshop to cleanliness, to good sanitation, light and air; to protection from dangerous machinery; to the removal of all brutalizing conditions, and of all conditions which place undue strain upon her moral character—even to excluding her from employment in certain industries."

Many girls who did not live at home had to be sought out in cheap boarding houses over saloons, and not infrequently two interpreters were required to get their story into the English tongue.

This report, which has apparently been prepared with the most painstaking care and with a strict regard for saneness of conclusion, will be read with peculiar interest, coming as it does a few months earlier than the United States investigation of the whole problem of women in industry. The pamphlet may be had by addressing the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor at Madison.

An Old Chestnut.

Editor The Carpenter:

I see the old chestnut, the ships carpenter filling a rectangular hole in the vessel, 13 inches by 5 inches, with the material obtained from a piece of plank 8 inches by 3 inches, is again circulating through the

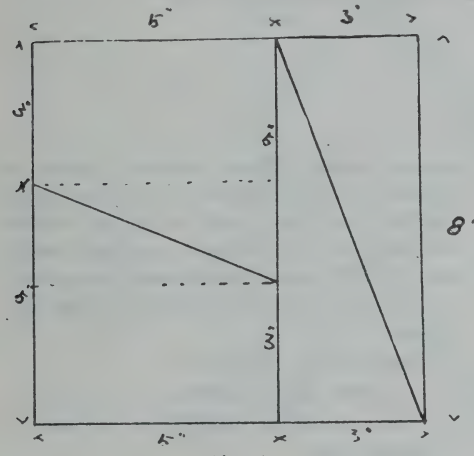


Fig. 1.

medium of the trade papers. What is more, I have met first-class craftsmen who believe it, and yet it is so easily disproved as follows:

Required: The superficial area of a parallelogram 13x5 inches? Ans. 65 inches.

Required: Superficial area of No. 2 rhomboid 5″x5″x3″. These latter contain No. 2 parallelograms 5x3 inches, and No. 2 right-angled triangles having 5-inch base and 2-inch altitude (See dotted lines, Fig. 1).

The first two triangles contain 8″×3″= 24÷2=12×2=24 answer.

The two parallelograms in rhomboid contain 5×3=15×2=30 answer.

The two triangles in rhomboid contain 5×2=10÷2=5×2=10 answer. Thus it is seen we have the same number of inches in the figures cut from the square as in the square itself, viz., 24+30+10=64. Now, how can any sensible person believe that he gets another inch by the process of cutting it up? The tendency would rather be to lose an inch by the saw heefs. The discrepancy in assuming that the two triangles and rhomboid cut from an 8-inch square equal the superfinal area of a parallelogram 13x5 inches is, therefore, one inch. Further, if this mathematical demonstration is insufficient to convince the most skeptical, the drawing of the two figures appended should amply demonstrate its accuracy. The error, doubtless, arises in imagining that the inclination of the line from five to three in the rhombus is at the same angle as the line from 8 to 3

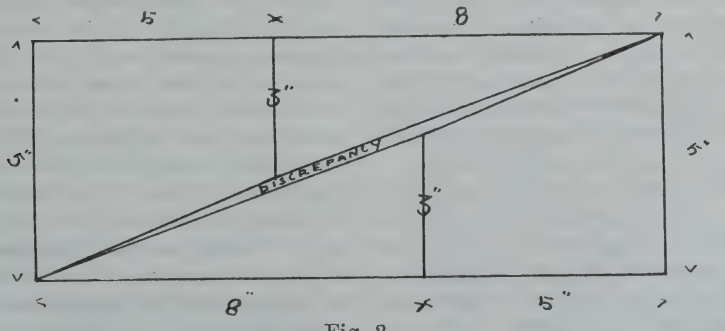


Fig. 2.

Required superficial area of No. 2 right-angled triangles having 8-inch base and 3-inch altitude.

in the triangle, which it isn't. The altitude of a perpendicular line from the base (extended to 13 inches) of the 8x3 trian-

gle, and cutting the line of inclination produced, is only 4⅞ and not 5 inches, as assumed. The perpendicular in ascending from 13 to meet the inclination of the line from 8 to 3 extended would increase ⅝ of 3 inches, which is ⅝ of 3=⅝×3/1=15/8, or 1⅞ inches, this plus 3 inches equals 4⅞ inches. This, taken together with the old axiom that "the less cannot contain the greater," should suffice to explode this hoary old fallacy.

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM FRANKS, L. U. 1216.

Galt, Ontario, Canada.

A Few Words on Roof Cutting.

Editor The Carpenter:

As I am a union carpenter and take a great deal of interest in craft problems, I desire to say a few words. I saw an article in the June number of The Carpenter by Brother W. H. Ferguson on "Roof Cutting," and solving a problem in square root. His teachings in square root are good, so are most of his teachings in roof cutting, I might say all but one thing; on that particular thing I beg leave to differ with him, and feel it my duty to say so.

He says the edge cut for hips and jacks will in all cases be the same as foot cut for hip rafters. The edge cut for hips and jacks and foot cut on hips are the same only when the roof is cut 12 by 12 or half pitch. Any other pitch they differ. As we go from 12 down the edge cut gets shorter and foot of hip gets longer, or from 12 up to 24 edge cut gets longer and foot cut of hip gets shorter. So you see it is absolutely impossible for it to be so.

Now I would like to say to Brother Ferguson, if he will take 12 run and 7 rise and measure across from 12 to 17 he will have

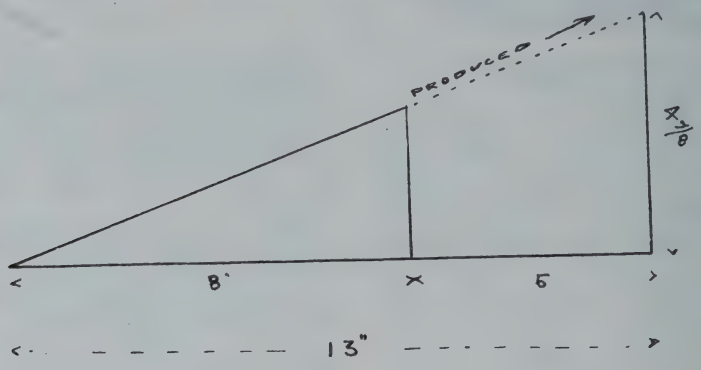


Fig. 3.

common rafter. Take common rafter on blade and 12 on tongue he will have edge cut for jack hips and cut for valley shingles; that is cutting on common rafter side, it will give edge cut every time from 12 by 1 to 12 by 24. Try it and be convinced.

Diagram your roof; try it.

Yours for unionism,

C. W. SMITH, L. U. 1406.

Terrell, Tex.

Some Intricate Problems in Framing.

(By C. J. McCarthy in Carpentry and Building.)

A window sash in a circular wall with diamond or lozenge-shaped panes is illustrated in Fig. 32 of the drawings. The diagram requires very little explanation except to say that A and B are sections of the stiles, E a section of the center bars where they meet the rails, and C and D the sites of the crossings or intersections of the other diagonal bars. The method adopted in laying out sashes of this kind is to prepare a drawing board of the same curvature as the sash and upon it full size lay out the sash so that the lengths and bevels of all the pieces may be taken from it.

For the purpose of finding the mold for the curvature of the diagonal bar let A B E D of Fig. 33 represent the plan of the

bottom rail, and let it be divided into any number of equal parts, as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Through these points draw ordinates at right angles to the chord line A B, meeting it in *a, b, c, d,* and produce beyond it to meet the chord line A C of the diagonal bar A U B represents the plan of the sash and E G F the elevation of the semicircular head rail. The most satisfactory way of constructing this sash head is to form it of two pieces, each piece being a quarter circle, and as each of these quarter circles will

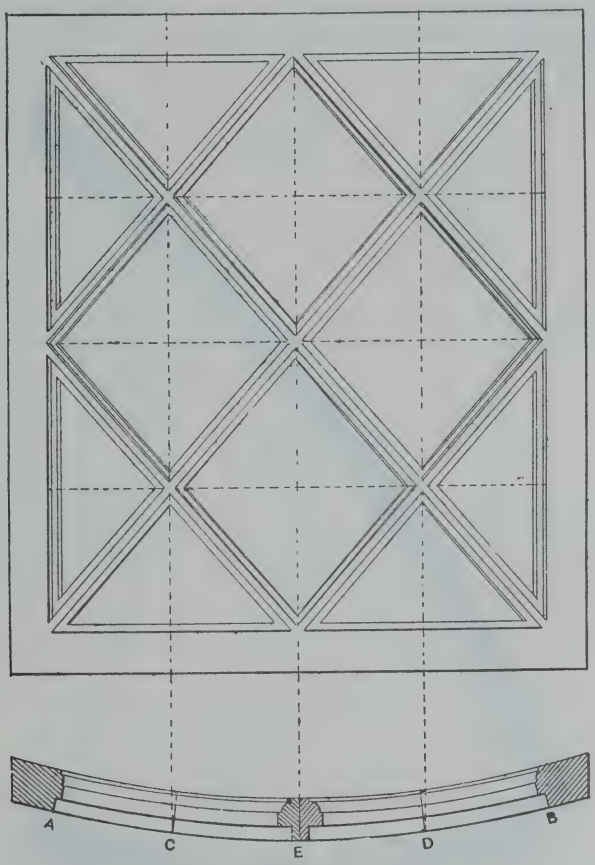


Fig. 32.—Sash on a Circular Plan with Diamond or Lozenge-Shaped Panes.

in *f, m, n, o, p.* Through these points of intersection draw ordinates perpendicular to A C and make them equal to the corresponding ordinates of A B, as *l q v* to *a f* 1 and *m r w* equal to *b g* 2 and *n s x* equal to *c h* 3, etc., which will give points in the curves of the mold.

Our next problem has to do with the construction of a sash the plan of which is the segment of a circle and the head rail a semicircle having a cote or chord bar and radial bars, as shown in Fig. 34, wherein have a compound curve it will be necessary to prepare molds from which to mark out the curves.

To do this draw the chord line J *b* of the half plan, producing it to U. Parallel to it draw the tangent T *c;* draw also the lines J T and U *c.* The rectangle J U T *c* then represents the thickness and width of the material required for each piece of the top rail. It will be seen upon inspection of the drawing that the stiles and bars of the sash are splayed according to the radial lines of

the plan and that they fall level at the top, thus making the curves of the elevation slightly elliptical on the convex side.

Having drawn the section of the stile at A, continue the face line to join the lines J U and T *c* in P and R. Raise the dotted perpendiculars P Q and R V to the line E F and draw the curves Q O and V O. Divide the quadrant E G of the elevation into a number of equal parts, as 1, 2, 3, and from these points draw ordinates to the line T *c*, meeting it in 1′, *i*′, *f*′. From these points of intersection draw *l*′ 1′, *i*′ 2′ and *f*′ 3′ perpendicular to T *c*, producing them indefinitely. Prolong the center line G K to *c* and draw the line *c* G′ perpendicular to T *c*. Make *c* O′ G′ equal to H O G and *f*′ 3″ 3′ equal to *f c*′ 3. Make *i*′ 2″ 2′ equal to *i b*′ 2 and *l*′ 1″ 1′ equal to *l a*′ 1; then the curves S G′ and R O′ drawn through these points will be the mold for the convex side of the head rail.

Proceed in a similar manner to obtain the mold for the concave side. Draw the radial lines 1 7, 2 8 and 3 9, and through the points 7, 8 and 9 draw the ordinates 4 *l*″, 5 *i*″, etc., producing them until they meet the line J U in points *m*, *n*, *o*. From these points draw ordinates at right angles to J U. Draw the line *b* O″ G″ and make it equal to H O G. Make the other ordinates equal to the corresponding ones in the elevation, then the curves J G″ and P O″ drawn through the points thus found will be the mold required.

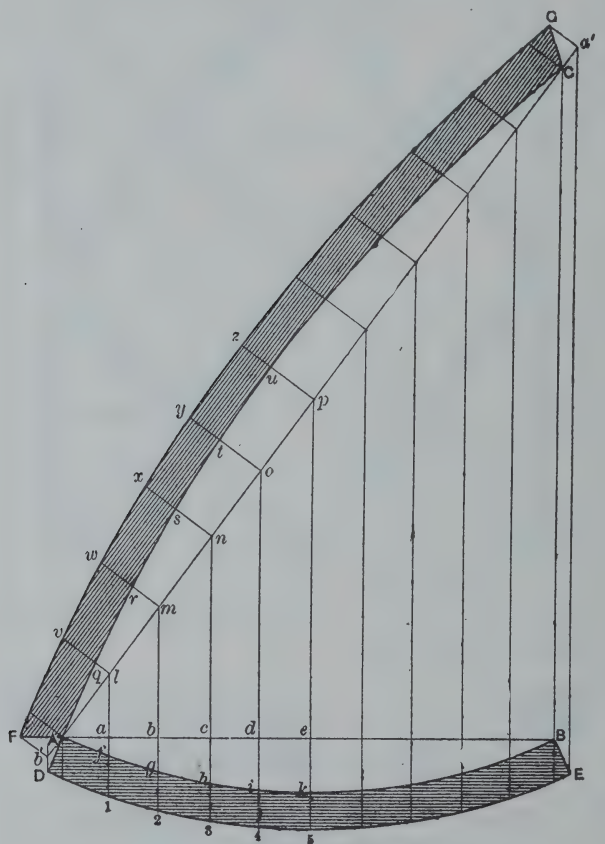


Fig. 33.—Method of Laying Out Face Mold for Diagonal Bar for Circular Sash.

To apply the molds first true up the piece of plank to an even thickness and square the edge at U *c*. Mark off the distances U *b*, U J and *c* S on the inside and outside, respectively. Apply each mold to the side

to which it belongs, keeping the ends fair with these lines.

Two other molds are now to be made by off the distances 1, 2, 3, B, equal to the divisions 1, 2, 3, G, of the convex side of the circular head in Fig. 34. From these points

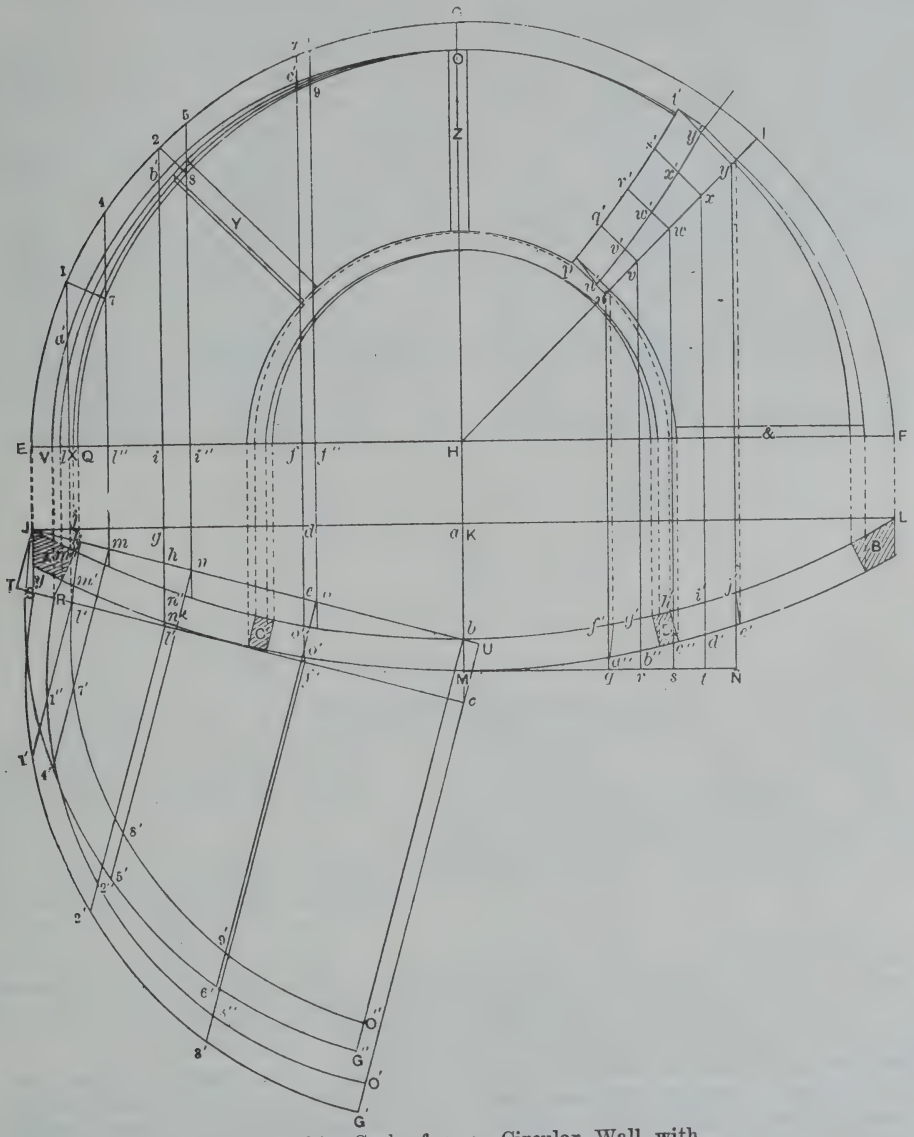


Fig. 34.—Sash for a Circular Wall with Cote Bars and Radial Bars with Circular Head Rail.

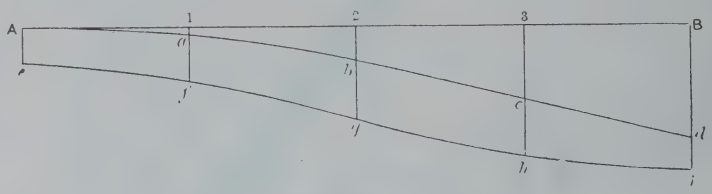
which to mark the convex face of the sash on the semicircular head rail after it is sawn out. These are to be applied to the convex and concave edges.

To prepare these patterns draw an indefinite line, as A B of Fig. 35. On it lay drop perpendiculars of indefinite length. Now make B *d i* of Fig. 35 equal to *a b* M of Fig. 34; make 3 *c h* of Fig. 35 equal to *d e o'* of Fig. 34; also make 2 *b g* of Fig. 35 equal to *g h n'* of Fig. 34; make 1 *a f* of Fig. 35 equal to *j k m'* of F g. 34, and

make A *e* of Fig. 35 equal to J *y* of Fig. 34. Through the points A, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and through *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i* of Fig. 35 draw two curves, which will be the mold required to be bent around the convex side of the head rail to mark the convex face of the sash, which is marked by the side *e i* of the mold, the side A *d* being kept fair with the straight side of the timber to act as a guide.

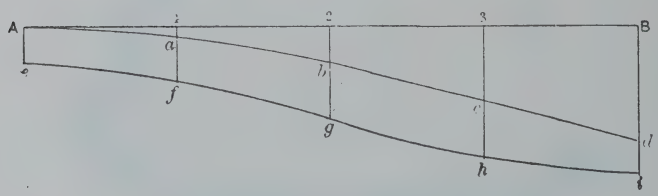
The other pattern is required to trace the same curve on the concave side of the sash head and is shown in Fig. 36. The stretch-out is laid out to the divisions of the curve X O of the elevation, Fig. 34, by the radial lines 1 7, 2 8, etc., and the points in the curves are found by setting off the ordinates in Fig. 36, equal to the corresponding ones in Fig. 34. The cote bar shown in Fig. 37 may be sawed out of a single piece of plank in the same manner as each half of the window head or it may be bent in one or more thicknesses of wood. The molds for the vertical curves of the cote bar are represented in Fig. 37 by the curves *a* K and *b* J for the concave side and H M and N L for the convex side. The method of obtaining the curves of these molds is the very same as that already explained in connection with the circular head rail, Fig. 34. Divide the curves B C and *n* O into equal parts, as 1″, 2″, 3″ and 2, 4, 6. From these points draw ordinates to the lines H *i* and E I, respectively, producing them indefinitely. Then make the ordinates of H *i* and E I equal to the corresponding ordinates in the elevation for points in the curves.

It will be observed upon inspection of Fig. 37 that the sections of the cote bars at S and S on the plan are splayed and that it falls level at O and C in the elevation. This being so, the manner of laying out the molds for the horizontal curves is exactly the same as that already explained in Fig. 31. The only difference in the two figures is that the curve of the plans is opposite, but the mode of procedure in laying out the soffit is the same in both cases. The radial bars in this sash head have different curves according to their position. The one marked Z in Fig. 34 is straight, being in the center of the convex surface and parallel to the axis of the cylinder of which the curved plan forms a part; that marked & is an arc of a circle of the same radius as the plan; the one marked Y, however, being parallel to neither the axis nor the base, takes a diagonal direction around the surface of the cylinder, and, therefore, is curved to form a portion of an ellipse. To lay out the face mold from which this curve may be marked on the plank for the radial bars proceed as follows: Referring to Fig. 34, draw the center line H I of the radial bars; draw also the tangent M N



(Fig. 35.)

Fig. 35—Development of Mold for Extrados or Upper Side of Head Rail.



(Fig. 36.)

Fig. 36.—Development of Mold for Intrados or Under Side of Head Rail.

parallel to J L; draw N *y* and *q u* perpendicular to M N. Divide N *q* into a number of equal parts as represented by *r s t*.

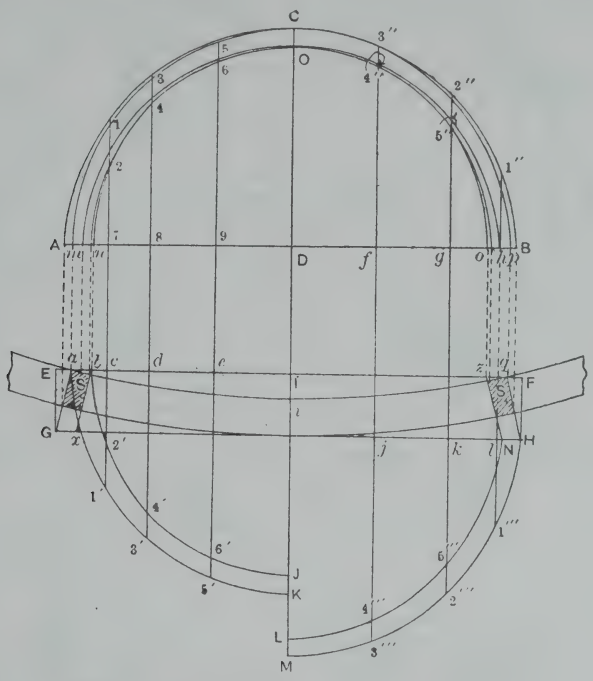


Fig. 37.—Development of Molds for Cote Bar.

From these points raise the perpendiculars *r v*, *s w* and *t x*, and from the points *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y* draw indefinitely perpendiculars to the line H I.

Now make *y y' t'* equal to N *e' j'* and *x x' s'* equal to *i' d' t* and so on, when the curves *p t'* and *u' y'* will be the face mold for the diagonal bar.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes, Wilmington, Delaware.)

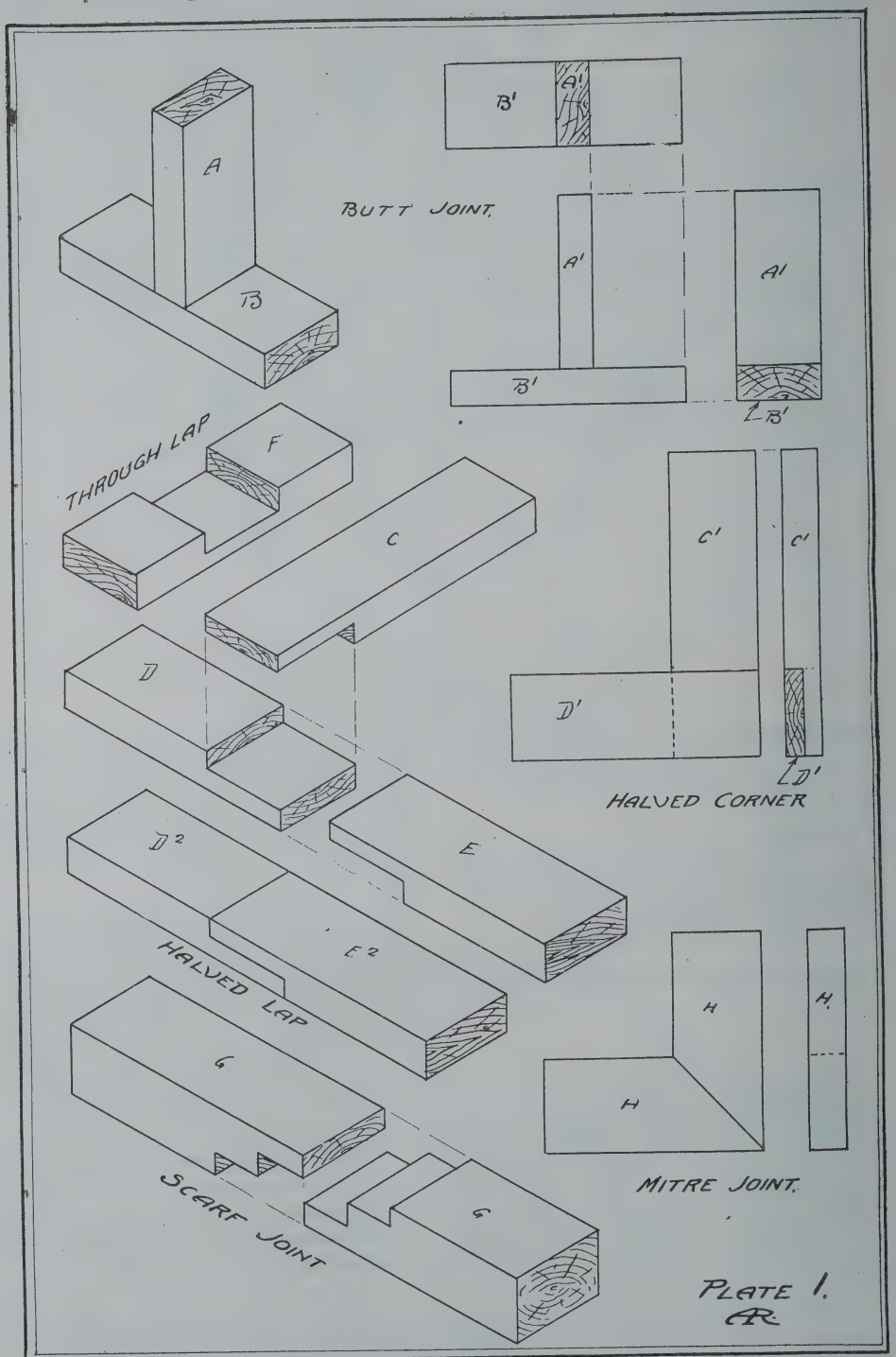
Lesson 1.

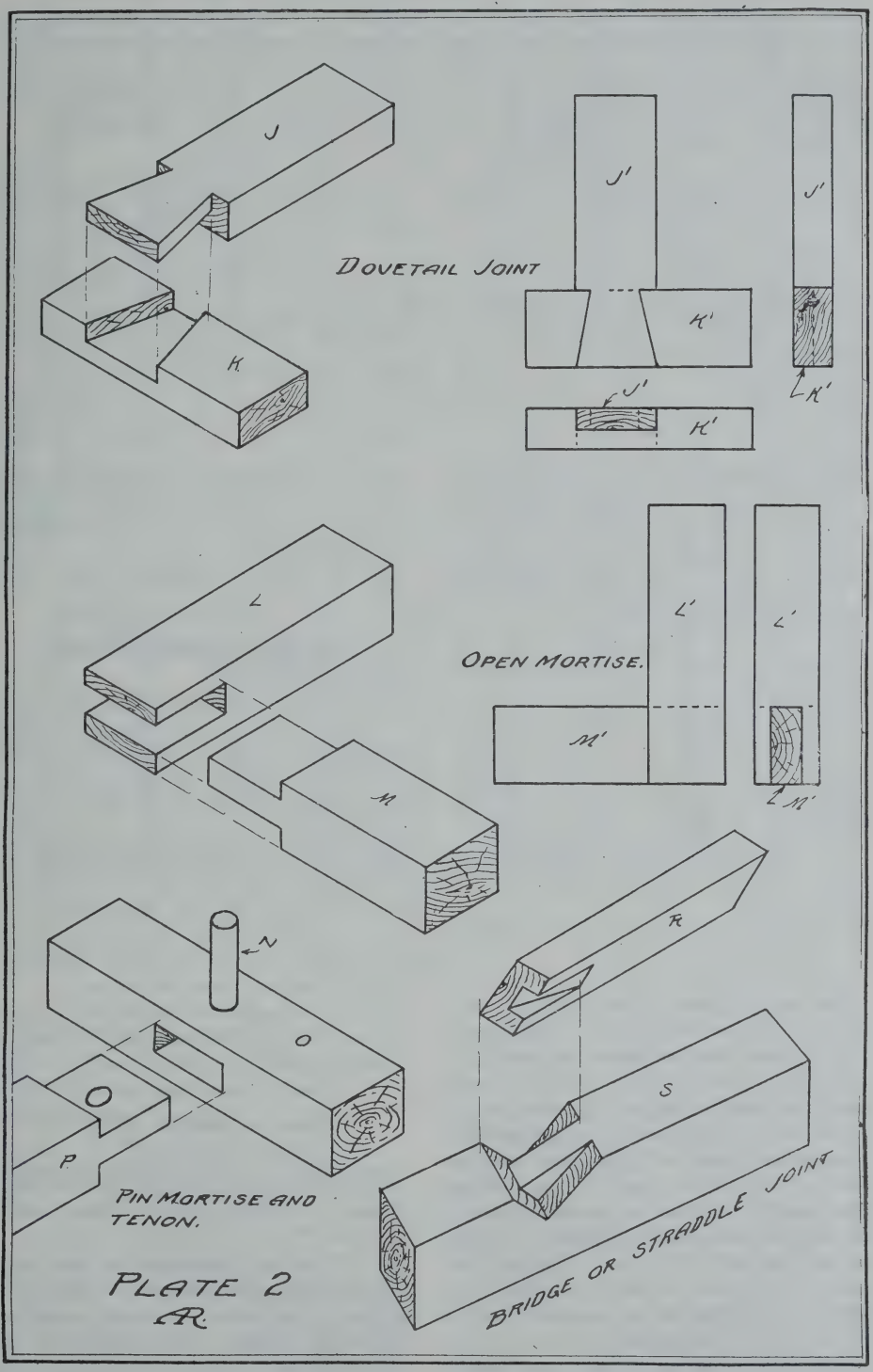
In these lessons I shall try to teach those working out the problems in their regular order how to read and draw the details of house carpentry as practiced by practical builders as I find done in my regular work as designing and supervising architect. This will mean that many things will not be shown as taught in the books which show t'e ideal conditions, what should be done rather than what is done. I do not wish to be understood that I decry the book methods. I wish they could be followed out in practice, but the cost in nearly every case eliminates the desired for that which costs less. Briefly, we will study the details of framing, windows, doors, stairs, etc. Then from photographs, plans and specifications of houses that have been built we will make all the drawings that may be used in the erection of the houses.

My experience of over twenty years' teaching and in conducting courses like this in trade journals enables me to say authoritively that any one completing this course, by completing this course I mean make every drawing printed, the best he knows how, will at least be able to read any blue print that may be used in building operations.

This course should, and I expect it to start a few workers as architects. It is an established fact recognized by all that no man gains promotion or is advanced unless he is worthy, at the same time I am convinced by a careful observation and study of the subject "That employers are constantly watching their men to find the one

best fitted for promotion and more pay, and that every man is promoted as rapidly as he is able to fill a more responsible position.'' Do you differ with me, then look




J
K
DOVETAIL JOINT
J'
K'
J'
K'
J'
K'
L
M
OPEN MORTISE.
L'
M'
L'
M'
N
O
O
P
PIN MORTISE AND TENON.
R
S
BRIDGE OR STRADDLE JOINT
PLATE 2
AR.

around you and you will find that of the men you knew say fifteen years ago every one who has been sober, steady and studious is today holding a more responsible and better paying position than the fellow who did not possess the desire for self-betterment.

Did you ever notice that the fellow who does the complaining about favoritism is the one who never does anything to make himself worthy of being the recipient of favors. This reminds me of an illustration I heard only yesterday; it is old but to the point. Two men named John and Bill Jones moved to a small village some few years ago. John was very successful and amassed a small fortune. Bill, in telling a friend, said: "Thar's John, him and me came to this town in rags." His friend interrupted then and there with the remark, "Yes and you still are in rags." Can your mind's eye picture these two men, John and Bill, and their mode of living. The nail that I want to drive home is—young man, which do you intend being, John or Bill.

Any series of lessons on carpentry will naturally begin with a consideration of the more important joints used. Referring now to Plate 1. The most simple of all joints is the butt. It consists of the piece A resting on the piece B. A is nailed to B by nailing through A into B. The working drawing of this joint is shown at A1—B1. The end lap or halved lap, it is called either, is shown at D2—E2 and consists of two pieces—D and E. Take these same pieces and place them as at D and C and you have the halved corner or corner lap. D1—C1 is a working drawing of the corner lap.

The pieces E and F placed together make the halved T or through lap. The pieces G—G brought together makes the scarf. H shows a much-used joint. It would be a costly and almost impossible proposition to build a house without using the mitre joint. Refer now to Plate 2. The dovetail joint is shown at J—K and J1—K1 is a working drawing of it. L and M is the open mortise, and L1—M1 is a working drawing of this joint. The pin mortise and tenon is shown at N—O—P. The pieces O—P placed together without the use of the pin N gives us the mortise and tenon.

S and R are the two pieces of the bridge or straddle. These joints will be used and referred to in later lessons when there the reason for using them will be explained. There are other joints not so much used in carpentry as the ones illustrated and they will be noticed as the work progresses.

—Problems—

Assume that the joints illustrated this month are made of 2x4-inch and 3x4-inch stuff. Make working drawings of each joint. I would advise that each drawing be inked in with dimensions complete as it should be made if you were an architect making the drawings to send to a distant city to have the several joints made.

This course is for no other purpose than to help you help yourself and I will be glad to answer any letter pertaining to this course, or give any help possible. The only requirement being that you enclose enough postage to cover the actual cost of remailing the answer to you.

(To be continued.)

Who Can Solve This Problem?

Editor The Carpenter:

A close friend of mine has asked me how to obtain the proper circle for bent crown molding for any round tower, and so I ask some brother, through The Carpenter, to explain the proper and correct rule. I have found the following to be a very close rule:

Take once the diameter and one-half the circumference, add together and subtract one-seventh and use the remainder as a radius, using 35 degrees as the spring for the molding. Would be glad for some brother to show a more simple way.

Yours fraternally,

W. G. HUDNALL, L. U. 403.

Lynchburg, Va.

Trussing Saddle Roof.

(By James Barry.)

The accompanying sketches are intended for small buildings such as barns, store houses, etc.

In order to prevent spreading and sagging iron rods, when used, are generally in the way. The method of simple construction shown in Fig. 1 does away with all iron rods, hangers, etc., and gives head room. Braces strongly nailed from heel of end

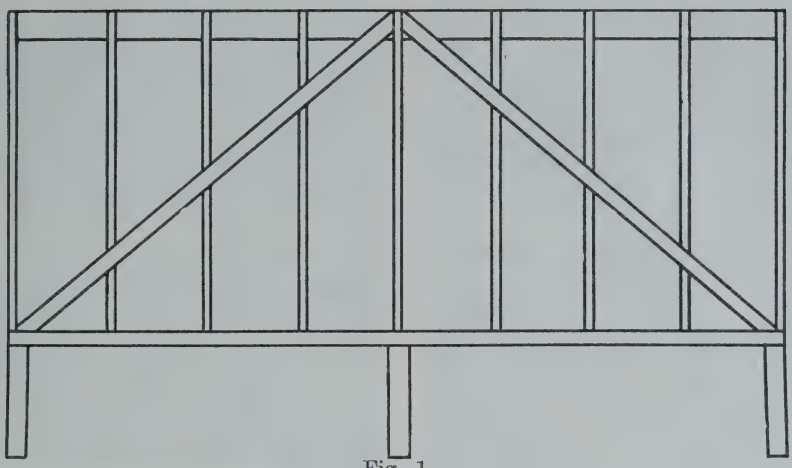


Fig. 1.

rafter (on the under side or, let in if on top, supply a lateral support) to meet at ridge pole.

Another way is to truss ridge pole as shown (Fig. 2). If ridge pole is kept

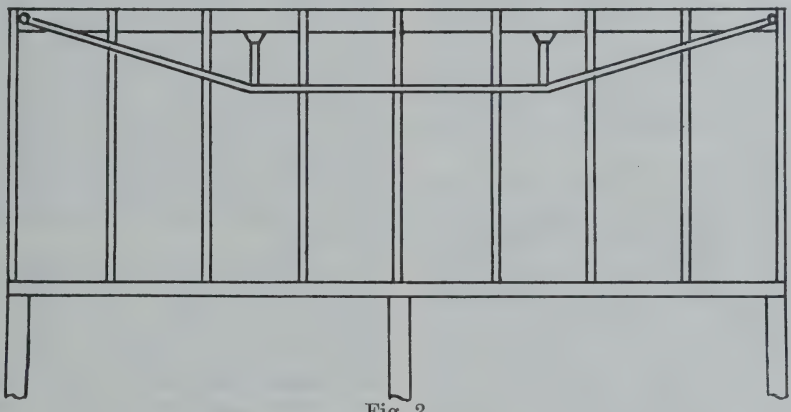


Fig. 2.

straight, or perhaps a little bit rounding the roof will not sag if well nailed before taking off the braces, which must be put on in order to keep plates straight while nailing rafters.

Jointing and Matching in Machine Woodworking.

(By J. Mason in Wood Craft.)

Jointing and matching are much more conspicuous in machine woodworking industries now than they were ten years ago. This is due in part to increased facilities for doing work but largely to changes that have come about in the work itself. Some of these have come through the clear lumber in wide stock becoming scarce and high in price making necessary the matching up of two or more pieces to secure a given width. They have not all come this way, however, though the majority may have been started from this point.

Much of the increased jointing and matching of the past few years' development has come through a realization that better construction is secured in this way. Take the building up of the Korelock door and we have a notable example of this and in the doing of lots of millwork, including veneering. There is the jointing and matching not only of a multitude of small strips to make the body, but there is also the gluing on of the face, which is really a form of jointing.

Just where and when the practice originated of making the tongue and groove

joint, the writer is not informed. So far as the present generation is concerned it is the oldest method of jointing we have. It was practiced in the early days by carpenters in jointing up flooring and ceiling with hand planes. First, the stock would be jointed off to a comparatively straight edge and then one edge tongued and the other grooved.

This tongue and groove, modified but slightly, was carried to our planing machines and it holds quite a conspicuous place today with possibly no strong character holding it except tradition because there have since developed many other joints differing radically from the old tongue and groove and displaying much better workmanship. In fact, the old tongue and groove as it is made in standard flooring in the South is not a thing to be proud of as a work of machine jointing and matching. There are some of the hardwood flooring people that do a really workmanlike job in making tongues and grooves and in the course of time probably the yellow pine people will, too, but right now the best jointing is found in the planing mills and cabinet shops where other forms are used.

There may still be found a light form of tongue and groove on glue jointers. That is, on different types of machines entirely from the old flooring machines. There are power-feed glue jointing machines that joint the edges of stuff passing over the cutters and, of course, will make any shape or form on the edge that the cutter may be designed for. Naturally the old tongue and groove being in use so long there is quite an extended use of it today in the finer manipulation of glue jointing for cabinet work.

Here and there we find people departing from it and taking up with the "V" tongues and grooves and oval tongues and quite a multitude of different shapes or edge formations to take the place of the tongue. A number of these peculiar shapes of jointing were developed in connection with veneer door making, the cores of the veneer door being built up with strips. The planing-mill men seem to have exercised their various traits of genius in devising different kinds of joints.

Some form of the "V" joint seems to be quite a favorite either single or in multiples, and again we come across the square tongue and groove made in small units and in multiples, and occasionally we find what is termed the lock joint. This latter, however, is more conspicuous in the making of stave columns than in sash and door joinery.

In tank building there have been some departures from the old tongue and groove method by making grooves all together in staves, inserting therein what is termed the slip tongue. In many cases people have gone back to the old square joint and where it is thought necessary to have some interlocking feature the dowel pin has been resorted to.

Probably the highest type of refinement in machine jointing has been accomplished in the automatic machines designed for making dovetailed joints and thus fastening together the edges of a series of strips or scraps of wood so neatly and firmly that they hold almost as good as if they were solid wood without glue and doing the work automatically. The accomplishment in this line goes to show what can be done in the way of fine manipulation in machines and machine work when one tries hard enough and follows out an idea with persistence and skill.

In addition to this rather elaborate perfection of mechanism we have today quite a number of offerings in the way of jointing machines aside from the older types of machines used for this purpose, the planing machine and the sticker. There are glue jointers with chain feed, roller feeds, glue-spreading attachments, and many other special features, and the need for matching up several pieces to get a given width is making quite a large requirement for these machines in a number of different lines of the woodworking industry.

It is rather startling to find right in the midst of all this, when we seemed to have reached the acme or the height of perfection in jointing machinery that it is not only possible but quite practical to make a glue joint with an ordinary rip-saw. Perhaps it is not fair to say an ordinary rip-saw, because the ordinary rip-saw as we know it is seldom kept in a fit condition

to make a good joint of any kind. But good iron-frame rip-saws are today being skillfully used to make joints.

The first awakening the writer had on this point was a few years ago in a parquetry flooring plant where small rip-saws were making joints or rather jointing the edges of parquetry flooring. In making the flooring the wider boards were first resawed and then run one edge over a top smoother or jointing machine to get a straight edge to start from. Then this straight edge was turned to the fence or gage of an iron frame rip-saw, the stock ripped into parquetry strips and the work done so neatly that the rip-saws made the joints. In other words, there was no further smoothing or straightening of joints required before the laying of the flooring.

There is some parquetry flooring made with the edges jointed on cutterhead machines, probably some prefer it that way, but quite a lot of it is made simply with the saw joints, and instances have been known where customers buying stock have specified the saw joints in preference to the others. It is a little difficult to understand at first why they should so specify and the only explanation secured was that a saw joint furnishes a smooth, but not slick joint, and that these joints on being pressed up together are filled in evenly with a slight fuzz left on the edge so that they really make a closer fit than the slick joints from the planer and look better in a finished floor. This may have been a matter more of individual preference or prejudice than anything else, but it was the explanation given.

Later the rip-saw was met up with again making joints, and this time glue joints in a column factory. The staves were held in position with dowel pins, but the edges were jointed simply on a rip-saw at the same time they were ripped to width. Investigation of this saw showed it to have teeth of the ordinary character for ripping lumber. In the case of the parquetry saw very small thick saws were used, having fine teeth, somewhat like the hand-saw so that each point made only a slight impression. It was expected to find the small fine-tooth saws again, but instead there was simply the ordinary rip-saw doing glue jointing. Of course, considerable pains was taken with swaging and filling the teeth and they were run on rather close set. After being fitted up and started their work was examined closely, and if scratches showed on one side or the other the saw was jointed off a little on that side until the cutting became smooth enough to joint up together and hold.

In this instance cypress was being used and probably this was part of the secret. Cypress is rather soft and may have enough sponginess about it to adjust itself under pressure to a certain amount of unevenness on a joint and thus make a glue joint out of one that probably would not answer as a glue joint in oak. Yet, for all that, it is enough to raise the question of whether or not we have been going out of our way to provide mechanism for jointing when all we needed was a little finer manipulation at the rip-saws.

Is it possible that if the time and energy we have spent in devising and operating special machines had been given to improving and to the care and operation of rip-saws we might have accomplished the same results on them?

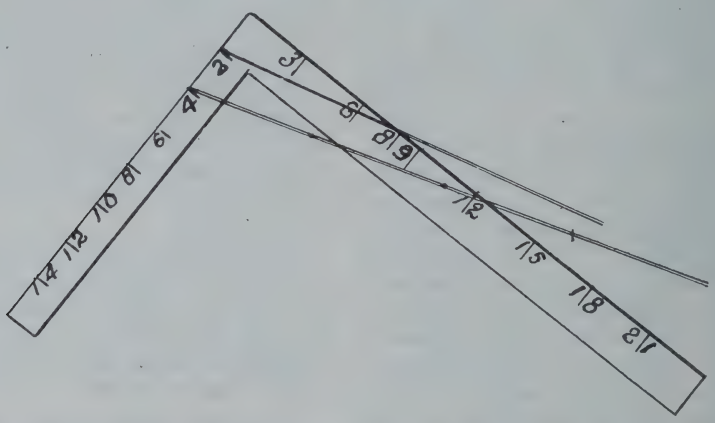
There is no getting around the fact that the rip-saw is the greatest woodworking machine going. Almost any old machine woodworker if he is told that he must have every machine taken from him but one and must do all kinds of work on that one machine would without hesitation hold on to his rip-saw because it is the one machine almost impossible to do without. It is a machine that can be converted into more different kinds of work and usefulness than any other one power tool about the woodworking institution. This much is known already, and now if we find that it might be made into a jointer, and with two or three rip-saws on the same machine, one running vertically and the other horizontally can make a tongue and groove joint if necessary and do the job as well as is done on the heavy planers maybe we will give more attention to the rip-saws and their care. For, notwithstanding their usefulness in the past, they have been the recipients of more abuse and less skilled care than any other machine in the shop.

The Carpenter

The Steel Square.

Editor The Carpenter:

Would some kind brother give his method of finding the length of a common rafter, without scaling or figuring for ten or fifteen minutes? This is the method I take on the sketch of the steel square: At the 2-inch mark place one end of the two-foot rule, then measure across to the 8-inch mark, which gives me 8 feet 5 inches for the length. The roof is a shed roof (pitch 4 inches to 12 inches), the length is 8 feet. By placing the rule on 10 and 10 gives me



14 feet 1¾ inches, that is a 10-foot rise and one-half the building which is 10 feet.

I remain, Yours truly,

P. F. KEEGAN, L. U. 447.

Ossining, N. Y.

Asbestos Lumber.

A material has been produced by combining mineral fiber asbestos and hydraulic cement that is usable in many ways as a substitute for wood. It is both fireproof and indestructible. Nails may be driven through it, by a quick sharp blow of the hammer, quite close to the edge, without danger of fracture. It is sufficiently elastic to allow of marked tension due to vibration, expansion and contraction of surrounding parts, wind pressure, etc., without cracking or breaking in any manner. The resistance of the asbestos building lumber to blows, flexion, tension, etc., is enormous and surprising. Large pieces of the lumber have sufficient elasticity to allow of being bent around curves without splitting, which in many instances is exceedingly desirable.

The use of the large sheets as a fire stop in the partitions, between the rooms of summer hotels, of office buildings, where space is of great value, is ofttimes exceedingly desirable, as by the use of small I-beams, or angle iron, or studding or even ordinary common board partitions between rooms, faced upon both sides with ¼-inch asbestos building lumber, a thin, strong fireproof separation is made, that is very saving of space. Partitions of light wood-en studding faced with asbestos building lumber upon both sides, are likewise of excellent construction as a fire stop, particularly when 85 per cent. magnesia blocks are placed between the studs, making the partition not only a non-conductor of sound, but rendering it almost impossible for any ordinary fire to pass beyond such a barrier.

Sidewalks and ceilings may be covered in various designs, either ornamented or plain. It may be fastened over the old plaster, and may be painted or decorated. In the form of corrugated sheathing it is used as roofing siding, awnings, trainsheds, rolling mills, etc., on structures of medium cost. It is applied in the same manner as corrugated iron, either laid directly upon the purlins in roofs and held in place by means of clips of hoop iron, which encircle the purlins and are placed in distances of about twelve inches apart, or they can be nailed to wood nailing strips that are bolted to the purlins.—Building Management.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1909, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen der Juli und obiger Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, wurden folgende Angelegenheiten durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. erledigt:

Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 82 Haverhill, Mass., Boston, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis., und L. U. 1438 Omaha, Neb., erhielten die Genehmigung des Board und finanzieller Beistand wurde in jedem Falle zugesichert.

Der L. U. 1244 Montreal, Can., wurde die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Die General-Offize wurde angewiesen den in Santa Clara County, Cal., ausgeschlossenen Mitgliedern finanzielle Unterstützung zugehen zu lassen.

12. Juli.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung. Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend. Der Board konstituirt sich sofort als Board of Trustees zur Beratung von Angelegenheiten das neue Hauptquartier-Gebäude und die Einweihungsfeierlichkeiten betreffend.

13. Juli.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen; die darin enthaltenen Empfehlungen sollen später in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Der Bericht des 1ten Vize-Präsidenten Arthur A. Quinn wird ebenfalls verlesen und angenommen.

Appellation Jos. Knolls, St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des St. Louis D. C. gegen Appellanten. Die Appellantion wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des G. P. indossirt.

Der L. U. 1325 Edmonton, Alberta, Can., wird die Summe von $2,000 zur Unterstützung ihrer, in eine Gewerksstreitigkeit verwickelten, Mitglieder bewilligt.

Appellation des Porchester, N. Y., D. C.'s gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des D. C. gegen L. U. 196 Greenwich, Conn. Da dieser Fall augenscheinlich auf eine Jurisdiktionsfrage zurückzuführen ist und der Präsident des Building Trades Department der A. F. of L. in einer ähnlichen Frage eine Entscheidung abgegeben hat, wird der G. P. ersucht obigen Präsidenten um Auskunft anzugehen und wird die Angelegenheit bis auf weiteres zurückgelegt.

Ein Schreiben Sam Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L. läuft ein in welchem er mitteilt im Besitze eines P. J. McGuires von der 1887er Konvention der A. F. of L. gemachten Geschenkes zu sein; einem Spazierstocke. Das Schreiben wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der L. U. 705 Loraine, O., der Board möge seine, am 8. April 1909 im Falle der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., gegen erstere L. U. getroffene Entscheidung in Wiedererwägung ziehen. Der Board beschließt Wiedererwägung so lange zu verweigern bis L. U. 705 den Bestimmungen der Board-Entscheidung nachgekommen ist und ersucht den G. P. darauf zu dringen, daß dies geschieht.

Von L. U. 316 San Jose, Cal., und von L. U. 1016 Rome, N. Y., laufen Berichte über den Stand der dortigen Gewerksbewegungen ein von welchen Notiz genommen wird.

Gesuch der L. U. 595 Lynn, Mass., um Geldbewilligung zur Deckung laufender Ausgaben. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der Mitglieder John Roland, Theo. Halterman, Fred Karmerun, R. Hagen und Jacob Sprunk gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York City D. C. gegen Appellanten. Diese Angelegenheit wurde in der April-Sitzung zurückgelegt und in Erledigung des Falles wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Dem San Jose, Cal., D. C. werden $700 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der New York City D. C. ersucht um Vergütung der dem Distrikt in der Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeit, Metal-Begleitungen betreffend, entstandenen Ausgaben. Wird an den G. P. behufs weiterer Untersuch verwiesen.

Ein Bericht des Omaha, Neb., D. C.'s über den Stand der von L. U. 1438, Shoparbeiter, unternommene Gewerksbewegung wird erörtert und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation des Birmingham, Ala., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 296 Ensley, Ala., gegen den D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Der Bericht der vom G. P. ernannten Vertreter die im Juni d. J. in New York an einer Konferenz der Baugewerke Teil nahmen um über Jurisdiktionsfragen zu entscheiden, wird in jeder Einzelheit erwogen und mit dem Vorschlage, im Vertrage mit den Structural Iron Workers nach dem Worte „Millwrights," im 4. Paragraphen, die Worte „V. B. der Z. und B. von A.," einzuschalten, angenommen.

Der L. U. 1908 Piqua, O., werden $50 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Ein Gesuch des Building Trades Councils von Springfield, Jll., um Bewilligung eines Betrages zur Bestreitung des Gehaltes dessen Geschäfts-Agenten wird abgewiesen.

L. U. 1400 Santa Monica, Cal., und der Baltimore, Md., D. C. ersuchen um Bewilligung einer Summe für Organisationszwecke. Gesuche werden nicht gewährt.

Die Central New York Conference, mit Sitz in Syracuse, N. Y., die Lokal-Unionen 453, 26, 747, 754, 1019, 614, 1243, 1896 und den Syracuse D. C. representirend, ersucht um Entsendung eines Organisatoren. Gesuch wird an den G. P. verwiesen dem derartige Angelegenheiten unterstellt sind.

15. Juli.

Gesuch des Ohio Valley D. C.'s um weitere Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke und Entsendung eines Organisatoren. Ersteres Gesuch wird abgewiesen und letzteres dem G. P. überwiesen.

Da ein Organisator gegenwärtig im Distrikte tätig ist, wird das Gesuch des Omaha Tri-City D. C.'s um Entsendung eines solchen, abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1295 Hornell, N. Y., um Erlaubnis die Lokal-Unionen um finanzielle Hülfe angehen zu dürfen. Wird abgewiesen; indessen wird der L. U. die Summe von $100 für Agitation unter den Fabrikarbeitern dieser Stadt bewilligt.

Dem Providence, R. J., D. C. werden $435 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 343 Winnipeg, Can., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung. Wird vorläufig abgelehnt und das Boardmitglied des Distrikts instruirt auf seiner Heimreise sich mit den Lokalverhältnissen der Stadt vertraut zu machen und über seinen Befund an die General-Office zu berichten.

Der Baltimore, Md., D. C. der Pittsburg, Pa., D. C., der Chicago, Jll., D. C. und L. U. 644 Pekin, Jll., senden Ausweis über erhaltene Unterstützunggelder ein. Der G. S. wird beauftragt von letztere L. U. nähere Erklärung über Verausgabung des ihr zugegangenen Betrags einzufordern.

Der G. S. unterbreitet die vom Exekutiv-Council des B. T. D. der A. F. of L. verlangte Auskunft bezüglich der zwischen den Lokal-Unionen in Porchester, N. J., und Greenwich, Conn., herrschenden Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten. Der Board empfiehlt dem G. P. die Entsendung eines deputirten nach beiden Orten behufs Schlichtung der Streitigkeiten und wird die Angelegenheit zur Wiederaufnahme in der Oktober-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 457 New York City gegen die Auslegung des G. S. der Sekt. 106 der Distrikts-Nebengesetze. Da dies eine Gesetzesfrage ist, wird die Appellation an den G. P. verwiesen um darüber gemäß Sekt. 31 der Gen. Konstitution zu entscheiden.

Appellation der L. U. 1 Chicago, Jll., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Sterbegeldforderung Sven Olsens zurückweisend. Der Board schließt sich der, seiner Entscheidung beigefügten Begründung, des G. S. an, und da ferner die Forderung nicht während der in der Gen. Konst. festgesetzten Frist geltend gemacht wurde, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 410 Selma, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe die Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Levert Hatchers abwies. Die Entscheidung der G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 106 Des Moines, Ja., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes C. S. Shadford, die Sterbegeldforderung abweisend. Der Board findet die Gründe der Abweisung stichhaltig und hält die Entscheidung aufrecht.

16. Juli.

Dem Rock Island, Jll., etc., Tri-City D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $72 zur Unterstützung noch ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen und Situationsbericht entgegengenommen.

Appellation der L. U. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., gegen die Abweisung seitens der G. S. der Sterbegeldforderung im Falle Wm. Bishop. Der Appellation ist ein Schreiben des Advokaten der Hinterbliebenen beigefügt. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird umgestoßen und die Auszahlung der Forderung angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 590 Rutland, Vt., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle C. G. Noyes, Frauensterbegeld betreffend. Da die Bücher der L. U. nachweisen, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit des Todes seiner Gattin sechs Monatsbeiträge schuldete, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Der Rest dieser Tages-Sitzung wird mit Erwägung eines von Geo. B. Gerau von Los Angeles, Cal., unterbreiteten Versicherungsplanes als Ersatz für die jetzigen Bestimmungen über Sterbe und Unfall-Benefit der V. B. zugebracht und ein einschlägiches Schreiben Sam. Gompers wird ebenfalls erörtert.

17. Juli.

Von dem Hudson County, N. J., D. C. läuft Rechnungsbericht über erhaltene Unterstützungsgelder ein, welcher den Akten einverleibt wird.

Dem Omaha, Neb., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $75 zur Bestreitung ihrer Ausgaben in einer Gewerksstreitigkeit bewilligt.

Appellation des Pawtucket, R. J., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Providence, R. J., D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen und der G. P. ersucht erwähnte D. C.'s zu instruiren die Strafgelder zu kollektiren oder die Mitglieder die dieselben schulden zu suspendiren.

19. Juli.

Die Frage der Deponirung der Gelder der Gen.-Office in der vorteilhaftesten und

sicherſten Weiſe, wird eingehend erörtert und Schreiben von zwanzig verſchiedenen Banken des Landes, die auf die Deponirung Bezug nehmen, werden verleſen.

Der Board beſchließt $50,000 von der Fletcher National Bank in Indianapolis, welche für deponirte Gelder nur zwei Prozent Zinſen und keine Sicherheit gewährt, zurückzuziehen und dieſen Betrag in der Weſtern National Bank in San Francisco, Cal., zu deponiren, welche Bank drei Prozent Zinſen gewährt und in welcher Depoſiten durch die American Surety Co. geſichert ſind. Aus denſelben Gründen beſchließt der Board weitere $50,000 von der American National Bank in Indianapolis zurückzuziehen und $25,000 davon in der American National Bank in Naſhville, Tenn., bei 3½ prozentiger Verzinſung und Verſicherung, und $25,000 in der Citizens National Bank in Chattanooga, Tenn., bei 4 prozentiger Verzinſung und Sicherheit, zu deponiren.

Appellation des Niagara County, N. Y., D. C. gegen die Entſcheidung des G. P. in einer zwiſchen Appellanten und dem Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. herrſchenden Streitfrage, Arbeitskartengebühr betreffend. Wird abgewieſen.

Ein Situationsbericht des Boſton, Maſſ., D. C. wird verleſen, erörtert und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 627 Jackſonville, Fla., gegen die Entſcheidung des G. P. in der letzterer die Frauenſterbegeld-Forderung P. J. Keefes abwies. Der Board findet, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit des Todes ſeiner Gattin nicht gutſtehend war und weiſt die Appellation auf Grund Sekt. 105 des Gen. Konſt. ab.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1176 Fargo, N. D., des Dedham, Maſſ., D. C. und der L. U. 300 Auſtin, Tex., werden genehmigt, finanzieller Beiſtand ſoll nach Bedarf gewährt werden.

Dem Oakland, Cal., D. C. werden $100 für Organiſationszwecke bewilligt.

20. Juli.

Dem Naſhville, Tenn., D. C. werden $150 für Organiſationszwecke, dem San Joſe, Cal., D. C. $400 und der L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., werden $300 zur Unterſtützung ausſtehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der G. S. erſtattet Bericht über eingeforderte Koſten-Voranſchläge über Druckarbeiten gemäß ihm in der April-Sitzung erteilten Inſtruktion. Der G. S. wird angewieſen Muſterabzüge dieſer Arbeitern zu verlangen und dieſe den Board-Mitgliedern zuzuſenden, damit dieſelben ebenfalls Voranſchläge einholen können.

Der G. S. unterbreitet Dokumente bezüglich einer zwiſchen ihm und L. U. 361 Duluth, Minn., herrſchenden Streitfrage, Mitgliederzahl der L. U. und ſchuldige Kopfſteuer betreffend. Der G. P. wird erſucht das Boardmitglied des betreffenden Diſtrikts nach Duluth zu ſenden und eine Reviſion der Bücher der L. U. vornehmen zu laſſen.

In einem ähnlichen, L. U. 165 Pittsburg, Pa., betreffenden Falle trifft der Board dieſelbe Verfügung und beſchließt im Anſchluß hieran, daß in allen ähnlichen Fällen die Gen.-Offize jeden Reviſoren mit allen nötigen Dokumenten und Ausweiſen verſehen ſoll ehe ſich derſelbe zur Reviſion nach dem gegebenen Orte begibt.

21. Juli.

Appellation der L. U. 292 Shawnee, Okla., gegen die Entſcheidung des G. S. in der er die Unfallbenefit-Forderung Edgar Hammonds abwies. Die Entſcheidung des G. S. wird indoſſirt und die Appellation abgewieſen.

Die Reviſion der Finanzen der General-Offize wird begonnen.

22. Juli.

Da dies der Tag der Einweihung des neuen Hauptquartier-Gebäudes iſt, vertagt ſich der Board um an den Feierlichkeiten Teil zu nehmen.

23. Juli.

Die Reviſion der Finanzbücher und Ausweiſe der General-Offize wird fortgeſetzt.

Komites der Mitgliedſchaft in Muskegon, Ill., von Tri City, Rock Island, etc., und von Rockford, Ill., erſcheinen vor dem Board und ſchildern die in dieſen Städten herrſchenden Zuſtände und die Ausſichten für die Abſchließung eines Vertrages mit den Arbeitgebern. Dieſen Komites werden geeignete Rathſchläge erteilt.

Der L. U. 116 Bay City, Mich., wird die Summe von $150 für Organiſationszwecke und dem Rock Island, Ill., Tri-City D. C. $60 zu Unterſtützung ausſtehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Weitere Komites erſcheinen, um die Gewerkslage in ihren betreffenden Lokalitäten zu ſchildern, von New York City, und von Chicago, Ill., welch letzteres beſonders auf die Zuſtände in den Fabriken und Mühlen aufmerkſam macht.

24. und 26. Juli.

Die Reviſion der Finanzbücher wird fortgeſetzt und nimmt die Sitzungen dieſer beiden Tage in Anſpruch.

27. Juli.

Dem San Joſe, Cal., D. C. werden weitere $400, und der L. U. 1325 Edmonton, Alberta, Can., die weitere Summe von $1,000 zur Unterſtützung ausſtehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 1660 Jackſon, Tenn., gegen die Geſetzesauslegung des G. P. die Sektionen 91 und 131 der Gen. Konſt. betreffend. Der Board ſchließt ſich der Auslegung des G. P. an und weiſt die Appellation ab.

Der von Herrn Gerau in Los Angeles, Cal., unterbreitete Verſicherungsplan wird abermals erwogen und beſchloſſen die Frage zur Oktober-Sitzung zurückzulegen; ebenſo die Ausarbeitung von Lehrlings-Regeln und

die Angelegenheit des Label Department der A. F. of L. betreffend.

Von Rome, N. Y., läuft Bericht ein über den Stand des dortigen Ausstandes welcher zu den Akten gelegt wird.

Der L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill., wird die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt und die Frage der Entsendung eines Organisatoren nach jenem Orte an den G. P. verwiesen.

28. Juli.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der Gen.-Offize wird fortgesetzt und beendet, nur das Verzeichnis des Material-Vorrats konnte nicht revidirt werden da dasselbe bei den Umzuge verlegt wurde. Der Bericht des Rechnungs-Experten stimmt mit den Finanzbüchern überein und werden letztere als richtig befunden.

Nach Verlesen des Protokolls tritt Vertagung bis zum 4. Oktober d. J. ein.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekretär.

Frank Duffy, G. S.

Zur Einwanderungsfrage.

In den Reihen der organisierten Arbeiter Amerikas begeht man den großen Fehler, dieser Frage nicht die ihr zukommende Beachtung zu schenken, wie man überhaupt sehr viele Fragen von der größten Wichtigkeit für das arbeitende Volk mit einer tadelnswerthen Oberflächlichkeit abthut, oder gar vollständig übergeht.

Man begnügt sich damit, zu behaupten, daß die Einwanderung dem Lande im Allgemeinen schädlich sei, daß sie eingeschränkt, oder gar vollständig unterdrückt werden sollte, man kchlägt allerlei Pallliativmittel vor, um den schädlichen Wirkungen derselben zu entgehen, aber man gibt sich nicht die Mühe, der Frage ernstlich in's Auge zu sehen, resp. derselben gegenüber definitiv Stellung zu nehmen.

Die Einwanderung nimmt mittlerweile stetig, und in beängstigender Weise zu; die großen Städten, besonders an der atlantischen Küste, sowie in den industriellen Centren des Kohlen und Eisengebietes, füllen sich mit den ost- und süd europäischen Elementen, die in ihrer beispiellosen Bedürfnißloßsichkeit eine wirkliche Gefahr für den bisherigen „Standard of Life" des amerikanischen Volkes bilden, aber unsere Arbeiterorganisationen sehen dieser Gefahr hilflos zu.

Das radikale Element in der Arbeiterbewegung fügt sich dem Beschluße des Stuttgardter Kongreßes und tritt für unbeschränkte Zulassung aller Einwanderer ein, inclusive der Mongolen and Malayen.

Das conservative Element thut das Gegentheil, und verlangt categorischen Ausschluß aller, nicht mit irdischen Gütern gesegneten Ankömmlingen. Beides ist verkehrt; es ist ebenso wenig abzuleugnen, daß die Million jährlichen Zuwachses unserer Bevölkerung von unserer organisierten Arbeiterschaft nicht assimiliert werden kann, als es feststeht, daß mächtige, großkapitalistische Interessen eine nennenswerthen Beschränkung der Einwanderung mit aller Macht entgegen treten werden.

Was ist nun da zu thun?

Sehen wir uns die Sache aus der Nähe an, so finden wir, daß das Hauptübel nicht so sehr in der Einwanderung selbst, als an der Ansammlung derselben in wenigen bestimmten Plätzen besteht. Ganze Industrien, die vom Großkapital controlliert werden, liegen zum Theil vollständig, oder doch bis zu einem großen Prozentsatze, in den Händen des lohndrückenden, eingewanderten Elementes; ich erwähne nur den Bergbau, die Eisenindustrie, das Schlachtgewerbe in den Städten des Westens, die Ziegelfabrikation; in diesen Industrien sinkt der Lohn von Jahr zu Jahr stetig. Aber auch andere Gewerbe, ja selbst im Baugewerbe, macht sich allmählich diese Konkurrenz fühlbar; unsere Organisatoren wissen davon Manches zu berichten; besonders betroffen werden davon jene Fabrikationszweige, die weniger Handfertigkeit als einige Handgriffe erfordern. Der maschienenmäßige Betrieb, der technische Fortschritt auf den meisten Gebieten und ganz besonders die in allen Fabrikationszweigen sich einbürgernde Arbeitstheilung ermöglicht die Beschäftigung von unerfahrenen Händen, die jetzt die Stelle von gelernten Handwerkern einnehmen; das allein genügt schon, um eine niedrigere Lohnrate zu erklären, das Ueberangebot von willigen Arbeitskräften, die mit kluger Voraussicht vom Großkapital hergeleitete Reservearmee von Proletariern thut das Weitere.

Dann muß man auch bedenken, daß der niedrigste Lohn, der in Amerika solch' ungelernten „Händen" bezahlt wird, von Jenen immerhin als sehr hoch, im Verhältnisse zu ihrem Heimathslande, betrachtet wird; ganz besonders aber trifft das zu auf jene Elemente, die direkt vom Lande kommen.

Und dem aktiven Ackerbaustande gehören 85 Prozen der aktuellen Einwanderung an; diese Konstatierung genügt schon, um die gebotene Remedur anzuzeigen. Vor mir liegt eine Anzahl großer amerikanischer Zeitungen, die meisten aus dem fernen Westen, aber auch einige New Yorker englische Blätter; in allen werden zahlreiche Arbeiter nach den Ackerbaustaaten verlangt, viele dieser Anzeigen stammen direkt vom Powderly'schen Arbeitervertheilungsbüreau, viele andere aber kommen von den großen Eisenbahncompanien des Westens.

Während nun die Powderly'sche Offize den arbeitswilligen Einwanderern die Reisekosten nach dem Westen vorzustrecken verspricht, sieht man hinter dem Sammtpfötchen der Eisenbahngesellschaften bereits die habgierige, ein Geschäft witternde Klaue hervorschauen. Besagte Gesellschaften verlangen von der Regierung, den von ihnen eingestellten Arbeitern die Reisekosten zu bezahlen, eigentlich eine höchst unverschämte Zumuthung, besonders wenn man weiß, wie früher gelegentlich solcher künstlich hervor gerufener Booms tausende von Arbeiter veranlaßt wurden, ihre letzten Cents an besagte Geschellschaften zu verschleudern, um, einmal am Platze angelangt, auszufinden, daß entweder gar keine Arbeit vorhanden, oder schon mehr als genügend Arbeiter am Platze waren.

Betreffs der Stellen, die Powderly arbeitswilligen Einwanderern verspricht, glaube ich gerne, daß diese Offerten bona fide sind, da es eine offenbare, von Niemanden bestrittenen Thatsache ist, daß es auf dem Lande an brauchbaren Kräften mangelt.

Es ist auch möglich, daß die angebotenen Löhne von $2.00 bis $2.50 per Tag, oder von $25—30 per Monat bezahlt werden, und daß immerhin viele der Angezogenen im fernen Westen dauernde Arbeitsgelegenheit finden, aber für die Meisten bildet doch die beendigte Ernte auch das Ende ihrer beschäftigung. Was sollen dann die Hülfslosen mit der Sprache des Landes unbekannten Menschen anfangen? Erst vor ganz kurzer Zeit brachen die Kontraktoren der Oregon Short Line R. R. den von ihnen mit etlichen hundert Italienern geschlossenen Kontrakt, indem sie deren Tagelohn von $1.50 auf $1.25 reduzierten; und als die Betrogenen remonstrierten rückten sofort einige Compagnien Miliz in ihr Lager; so oder ähnlich wird es sicher allen Emigranten gehen, die schutz und mittellos den westlichen Ausbeutern in die Hände fallen.

Also muß das Heil auf einem andern Wege liegen. Unter dem stillen Einverständnis der schweizerischen Regierung vollzieht sich ein bedeutender Exodus schweizerischer Familien nach dem südlichen Brasilien, besonders nach der stark von deutschen besiedelten Provinz San Paolo; immense, fruchtbare Länderstrecken, mit halbbogischem Klima, warten dort der bebauenden Hand, und mit Hülfe der brasilianischen Regierung bevölkert sich jene Gegend, langsam zwar, aber doch merklich, mit besagter Einwanderung. Diese schweizer Einwanderer sind nun mehr Garten und Weinbau-Arbeiter, als Ackerbauer, aber auch sie müssen, und werden sich den dortigen Verhältnissen anpassen, und nebst der höheren Kultur auch Ackerbau betreiben, sei es auch nur, um den eigenen Bedarf zu decken. Vor einigen Jahren regte sich die amerikanische Sensationspresse darüber auf, daß ein Einverständnis mit der deutschen Regierung eine starke deutsche Auswanderung nach eben jener Provinz San Paolo geleitet werde; man sah bereits im Voraus die deutsche Regierung ihre Hand nach jener deutsch-brasilianischen Provinz ausstrecken, und die amerikanischen Jingos rührten ganz gewaltig die Monroe-Docktrintrommel. Trotz aller Ableugnung seitens der deutschen ganz und halb offiziösen Zeitungen bleibt aber das Factum bestehen, daß die deutsche, sowohl wie die brasilianische Regierung eine deutsche Einwanderung mit allen Mitteln zu fördern suchen; besonders viel geschieht von seiten der brasilianischen Regierung. Folgendes wurde mir in Bern von einem Auswanderungsagenten mitgetheilt, und durch Briefe von in Brasilien angelangten Schweizern bestätigt: Vor allen Dingen ein freundlicher Empfang bei Ankunft in Rio de Janeiro, keinerlei Inquisition wie in Ellis Island; wenn krank befunden, werden die Einwanderer nach einem Hospital gebracht, und wenn genesen, ihrem Bestimmungsort zugeführt, und zwar auf Kosten der Regierung. Dort angelangt, wird ihnen eine bestimmte Anzahl Acker Land zugewiesen, je nach der Größe der Familie, der Qualität des Bodens, oder der zu bauen-

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 60.)

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Les greves generales en Europe.

De ce côté ci de l'Atlantique, la classe ouvrière mêne et entend la lutte contre la classe capitaliste d'une autre manière qu'en Amerique; il faut même admettre, que l'idée d'une lutte a bien du mal d'entrer dans la tête de la classe ouvrière aux Etats Unis; pourvu que le capital cêde de temps en temps aux demandes ouvrières, ou comme les patrons l'appellent, aux exigences des ouvriers, ces derniers seront toujours facile à satisfaire. Si les vivres et autres besoins de la vie augmentent de 25 à 50 pour cent, les travailleurs seront toujours heureux de voir élever leur salaire de 10 pour cent.; et si grace à l'introduction d'une nouvelle machine les ouvriers deviennent capable de doubler la valeur et le montant de leur production, ils s'estimeront très heureux de voir raccourcir leurs heures de travail d'une ou de deux heures par semaine. Après cela quand ces bénéfices ont été arrachés à coup de grève et de boycotte, quand des lockouts de longue durée ont été décrétés par les patrons, des boycottes ont été interdits par des injunctions et les meneurs enfermés par les mêmes juges qui ont prononcés ces injunctions, quand, disons nous, toutes ces jolies choses seront terminés, après avoir contribué pour beaucoup à la décision patronale, les ouvriers déclarent la paix; ils sont content de vivre dans le meilleur des mondes.

J'ai dis à la tête de cet article, que la classe ouvrière en Europe est d'un avis tout à fait différent sur cette matière.

Dans toute l'Europe, depuis l'Angleterre jusqu'en Russie, depuis la Suède et la Norvège jusqu'en Italie, aussi bien qu'en France qu'en Allemagne ou en Belgique et la Hollande, partout, en un mot, où les travailleurs sont organisés, ils le sont au point de vue de classe. Les petits avantages qu'ils obtiennent à moyen de grève ou du boycotte ne sont considerés par eux que comme de très légères accomptes sur ce qui leurs est dû; ce n'est pas un petit morceau du gâteau qu'ils ont produit, qui pourrait les satisfaire, c'est bien le gâteau tout entier; aussi pour obtenir toute la valuer de leur production, pour se rendre en possession des moyens de produire, des matières premières et surtout des dons que la nature n à fait cadeau à personne en particulier, tel que le sol et le sous-sol les mines de charbon aussi bien que les forêts immense que jadis ont couverts la terre ou emplis ses entrailles; pour obtenir tout cela les travailleurs en Europe se servent de tous les moyens.

Tout en se servant, comme en Amerique des grèves et des boycottes, ils ne négligent pas l'arme que leur donne le bulletin de vote. En reconnaissant tout le pouvoir immense qui émane de la presse ils se sont pourvue de la presse à eux, d'une presse qui défend leurs intérêts, à l'exclusion des intérêts capitalistes; qui reproduit les projets de loi présentés par leurs défenseurs dans les législatures divers de l'Europe. Dans d'autres pays, tel que la Suisse, les travailleurs savent se servir d'une manière intelligente du droit de l'initiative et du referendum; ils forcent chaque candidat pour une fonction législative à signer sa démission en blanc, avant même d'etre elu; on appele cela un mandat impératif, et cela empêche les élus de se transformer en traitre après l'élection. Nos camarades en Europe s'éfforcent également d'instruire, par la circulation de pamphlets et de brochures, les ouvriers en géneral; et les jeunes gens, appelés à faire le service militaire en particulier.

Comme l'on peut voir, leurs moyens de propagande et de défense contre la classe capitaliste sont multiples et variés, ce qui n'empêche pas qu'il existe un grand nombre parmi eux qui trouvent la marche vers l'émancipation du proletariat plutôt lente. Ce sont les hommes impétueux, d'un caractère sanguin et peu patient. Rien n'est plus juste et mieux fondé que ce qu'ils demandent à la société moderne, mais en quoi

je suis en disaccord avec eux, c'est avec le moyen dont ils veulent se servir pour obtenir satisfaction de leurs justes revendications; encore n'oserais-je prétendre que le moyen préconisé par eux qui est la grève générale, ne serai pas bon; non, loin de là, s'il était possible seulement! Voyons un peu ce que l'on attend d'une grève générale.

En supposant l'étendu d'une grève pareille sur un état seulement, tel que la France ou l'Allemagne, qui sont des pays assez bien organisés; on s'attendrai donc que chaque ouvrier, voire même chaque enfant menuisier travaillant dans une fabrique, cesserait à un jour et heure précisée à l'avance, de travailler. Les chemins de fer pas plus que les tramways électriques ne transporteront plus personnes parcequ'il n'y aurai personne pour sortir les locomotives ou les wagons de leurs remise. Après avoir mangé le restant de pain rassis de la veille on cessera de manger; la même chose arrivera avec la viande et les denrées, c'est à dire les gens riches, les patrons et toute la classe capitaliste n'en souffriraient pas au même degrée que la classe ouvrière, vue qu'il est facile pour quiconque a de l'argent, de s'approvisionner pour une semaine ou un mois, quitte à faire son pain soi-même et de manger de la viande fumée ou de conserve. Même la question du transport cesse d'être un problême pour la classe des gens qui possede automobiles et bateaux moteurs.

Quellques uns de ces impatients disent, que cette grève générale ne devrait pas s'étendre sur la distributions des nécessités de la vie journalière; eh bien, discutons alors la question sur le côté restant sur la production à profit, production qui peut attendre.

Nous avons, et ce depuis bientôt deux ans, aux Etats Unis d'Amerique, un exemple qui nous démontre avec facilité combien de temps la classe capitaliste saurait attendre avant de souffrir d'une grève générale. Avec notre système actuel de production nos mines, nos hauts fourneaux, toutes nos fabriques de n'importe quel genre de fabrication pourront être interompu pour un certain laps de temps, d'une semaine aussi bien que d'un mois.

Reste à savoir combien de temps l'ouvrier peut rester sans travailler; la limite dans cette circonstance est bien vite encourue, c'est son estomac qui en dicte la durée; jusqu'à un certain point aussi son portemonaie; mais l'un et l'autre ne promet pas une durée bien longue. Dans ce genre de grève aussi bien que dans l'autre, la première victime de la grève générale sera forcément et malheureusement l'ouvrier lui même. Mais il y a un sousentendu dans ce projet. Supposons pour un moment, qu'une grève générale, ou même partièlle jusquà certain point, mais qui jetterai dans la rue un nombre de travailleurs respectable, pourrai en imposer à la classe capitaliste. Supposons que ce nombre imaginère de grèvistes resterai loin de son travaille pendant plus d'une semaine; on se plait à croire, qu'ils ne crèveront pas volontièrement de faim dans les rues, en face de boutiques remplis de vivres. On commencera donc par dévaliser, après démolition de ces boutiques, ces dépots de vivres; qu'arriverai-t'il alors? D'abord la police, puis la milice, et ensuite l'armée, y compris la cavalerie et l'artillerie, entrera en fonction, et ce ne sera plus une grève, ce sera la révolution qui sera eclatée. C'est là la grande erreur que commettent les propagandeurs de la grève générale; c'est de croire qu'une révolution puisse être faite, organisée par un plus ou moins grand nombre de militants ou d'impatients. Non mes amis, si la révolution sociale ne sort pas d'elle même des circonstences qui sont créés par des conditions sociales du jour, on pourra provoquer une révolte, mais pas une revolution. Tant que la classe proletarienne ne sera pas assez d'accord et assez éclairée pour se servir intelligentement des moyens pacifiques, elle sera encore bien plus éloignée de pouvoir se servir avec succés des moyens violentes. C'est assez bien d'habituer l'ouvrier au mécontentement, mais encore faut il lui apprendre de diriger la société future, et de ne pas tirer les châtaignes du feu pour les autres, tel que la classe proletarienne l'a fait quatre fois durant le siècle dernier en France.

Je regrette donc infiniment de ne pas pouvoir partager l'avis de ces camarades en Europe qui, sans le vouloir font le jeu de la classe capitaliste, en poussant le proletariat organisé à s'exposer à une bonne saignée préparée avec soin par les gouverne-

(Voir la Suite a la page 60)

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DURING AUGUST, 1909

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11328	Mrs. Mary E. Smith....	8	50.00
11329	Mrs. Jennie W. Brais...	11	25.00
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11331	Mrs. Anna Dechene	70	50.00
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11333	Mrs. Tine Pedersen	91	50.00
11334	Mrs. Bettie Shorter	92	50.00
11335	J. H. Gorman	207	200.00
11336	August Kolms	209	200.00
11337	Herbert E. Kemp.....	313	200.00
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11339	Mrs. Mabel Hale	448	50.00
11340	Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis ..	457	50.00
11341	Wm. C. Ayers	481	100.00
11342	Guy E. Stowell	532	200.00
11343	George Devine	564	200.00
11344	James Doran	724	50.00
11345	Carl A. Carlson	755	100.00
11346	Louis E. Kirst	980	200.00
11347	R. Bendickson	1717	200.00
11348	Mrs. Sophie Olsen.....	1747	50.00
11349	August Backer	1784	200.00
11350	Joseph Cesal	1786	200.00
11351	Mrs. Mildred Price.....	1738	50.00
11352	C. P. Reddick (dis.)....	345	400.00
11353	Geo. E. Perkins	1410	50.00
11354	John Siewert (dis.).....	1	400.00
11355	Geo. P. De Gear	22	200.00
11356	Patrick Brady	26	50.00
11357	Mrs. Hulda O. Bengtson.	97	50.00
11358	Robert H. Beacham	122	200.00
11359	Mrs. Alice M. Johnson..	131	50.00
11360	Mrs. Mary E. Griffith...	183	50.00
11361	John Ditschie	242	200.00
11362	August Jannisch	242	50.00
11363	Frank H. Frost	262	200.00
11364	Mrs. Ella N. Flesher....	276	50.00
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11378	Claudius Gonod	707	200.00
11379	Mrs. Jennie Jordan	1013	50.00
11380	Millard S. Carl.....	1491	200.00
11381	Joseph Commette	1245	50.00
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11407	James Kennedy	1	200.00
11408	Mrs. Millie O'Toole.....	1	50.00
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11411	Mrs. Bessie Cottrell....	33	50.00
11412	Harry Gray	67	200.00
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11414	Mrs. L. V. Thomas.....	198	50.00
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11416	Alois Weidner	355	50.00
11417	Herman Mahn (balance)	483	61.25
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11485	Geo. M. B. Hile.....	160	145.00
	Total		$21,072.25

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.—Dehon.

Five-Hour Day Coming—Henry Abrahams.

First slaves. Then serfs. Then freemen. Such has been the evolution of the wage earner. Not so very many years ago he labored from sunrise to sunset. Children worked in all the mills and factories. The outlook for the worker was far from bright.

With the introduction of machinery and the development of the factory system the relations of employer and employe underwent a radical change. The distance between them grew. Wages were small, the hours long, and the worker was a social outcast.

Then he organized for an increased wage. He had not got far enough to demand a living wage. Persecuted, imprisoned, he persisted. The right to organize conceded, he began to agitate for a shorter workday. The hours were reduced to ten, then nine, and now in many industries to eight, with a Saturday half holiday. Physically and mentally the worker has improved. He has a better home, is better clad and better fed.

We shall always need food, clothes and shelter, but with improved machinery these things can be produced with less exertion and in less time. We believe the father should be the bread winner, the wife at home caring for the little ones, the children at school.

Hence I believe the worker, with whom I have associated for over a quarter of a century, will see his desires satisfied for pictures on his wall, books on his shelves and leisure to enjoy them. I believe that we shall finally reach

A five-hour day for
Five days a week, with
Five dollars the minimum wage.

To those who think it cannot be brought about I say: Look back to the days when we were taught that a king ruled by divine right, and consider the changes that have taken place since then.—Boston Globe.

The creed of capitalism is to take all it can get and give no more than it has to. The creed of American workmen is to give all they can make and take as little as capitalists choose to part with.—Saturday Critic.

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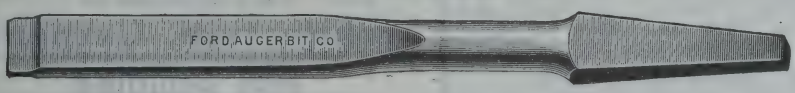

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(Fortsetzung von Seite 51.)

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(Suite de la page 53)

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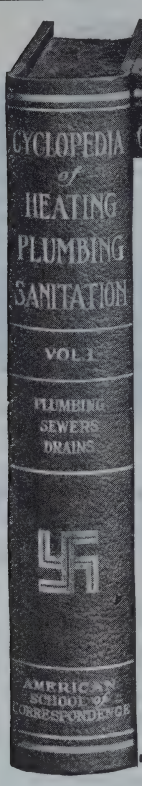

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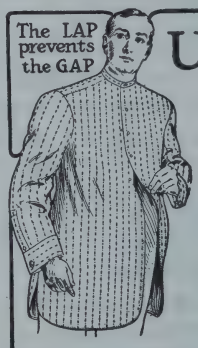

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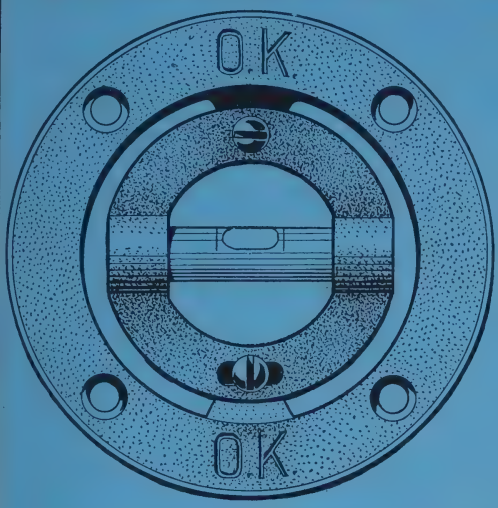

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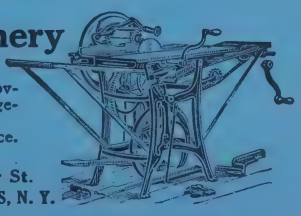

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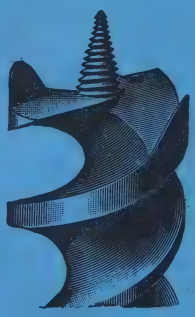

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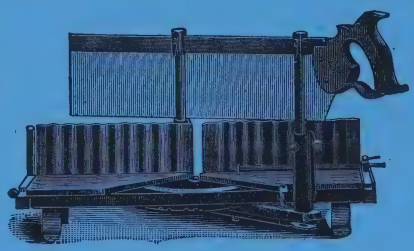

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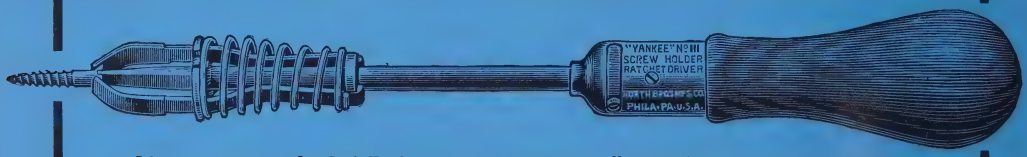

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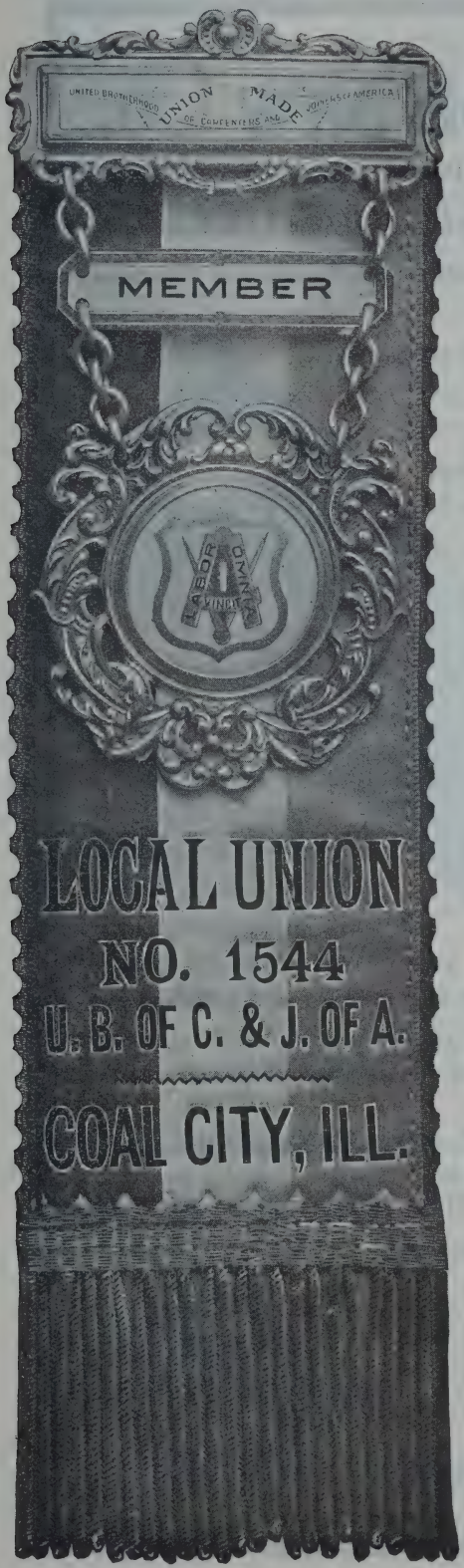

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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LOYAL HEARTS

By MADELINE S. BRIDGES

I.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

II.

Give love, and love to your life will flow
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

III.

Give truth, and your gifts will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet!

IV.

Give pity and sorrow to those who mourn;
You will gather, in flowers again,
The scattered seed from your thoughts outborne,
Though the sowing seemed but vain.

V.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do,
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

The Carpenter

ACHIEVEMENT,

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

I will not blame environment
For lack in me of larger good.

WHEN we see just before us the attainment of long cherished ambitions, life seems really worth while. Our fondest hopes are actual realization, and if perfect happiness in this world is ever possible, it ought to be ours when success unstintingly rewards honest endeavor. Taken either as reality or fiction, the following sketch will not inaptly illustrate or define the word Achievement.

Once upon a time a young mechanic with his wife and three little girls lived in a non-union town. Providence had bestowed upon them a comfortable cottage home of their own, which at times it seemed to them they could not possibly have managed to exist without, yet, which required the greatest care and economy to keep free of a mortgage.

Burdened by a generous legacy of pride, and handicapped by poverty and business inexperience, we may be sure, to even hold their own, kept them busy enough to make life interesting. Then ambition, too, stepped in to play its cruel, compelling part. "By that sin fell the angels," but ambition is such a sweet, besetting sin that we hug it close, and no matter what sacrifice it requires of us who would care to live without its ever-consuming incentive to effective purpose?

The barest existence seemed scarcely possible at times, yet, with this family, education for the children was just as essential as the breath of life. Regardless of every privation, when the oldest child was six years old she entered school, and two years later, though tuition for one seemed impossible to compass, the second child reached the six-year stage and was promptly sent to school with her sister. The additional expense was met by hook or by crook and still the little home was free of a mortgage. Two more years flew by and the third child was ready to start to school. She must go, and she did, as promptly and surely as the others had done.

It really seemed one too many this time, but what simply must be done, ambition finds some way to accomplish.

The goal was afar. The mark was set high indeed, but inexorable ambition aimed above it. The young family had one purpose and never for a moment in striving toward it did the strain relax. Waking or sleeping, the impulse forward never weakened.

Then unionism came to the town and it took.

The crafts were organized and as time went on general labor conditions improved.

The children attended private schools during their primary work and tuition expenses were increasing, but after a time that trouble was eliminated by a change to the public school system now so universal.

From Number Three's entrance in school, for twelve years of vicissitude, with poverty and sickness to contribute their share of discouragement, each member of the family, with Spartan endurance, did their best and never once suggested surrender. To give up never occurred to them. And who shall say that Providence does not help those who help themselves?

The road up hill was never too steep for such climbers. No Slough of Despond was ever so deep and desperate but the poor victims pulling for shore crawled out on the side nearest the direction of their cherished aims.

And the three girls who in turn started to school without regard to circumstances, stayed in the race to the finish. The struggle at last was over, and when each elegant, refined, intellectual young lady had placed her diploma in the mother's hands, and the father had been graciously allowed to carry the bouquet of the sweet girl graduate—when the happy occasion of such a time arrives how about it?

What of the weather-beaten father and mother and their long, fierce combat with fate?

For more than twenty years together

they battled with adversity; every inch of the way their very best efforts were required of them, and now when they have practically won every trick in the wonderful game of life, let us suppose they are not too tired to enjoy the fruition of their hopes.

However it was done they can never explain the miracle themselves, but the satisfaction of seeing their daughters properly equipped for the future's work is reward sufficient.

Achievement! how much it means to the young, and how dear and desirable to all of us through life. But are we ever satisfied? It is too true that with achievement insatiable ambition craves new worlds to conquer.

THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(By Frank Duffy.)

OWING to the new ideas, new methods, new material and the many changes introduced in the construction, erection, alteration and repair of buildings for a number of years past, a state of affairs was brought into existence among the building tradesmen that caused them much annoyance, uneasiness, and unpleasantness and that looked at one time as if it would completely engulf them in trouble that could not be fathomed and which seemed to be beyond the control or authority of any one to settle satisfactorily. This state of affairs was nothing more nor less than what is now popularly and commonly known as "jurisdiction lines," the overlapping of one man's work on another, or, in plainer language still, the question of where one man's work ends and another begins. These "disputes" were brought to the attention of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and to the annual conventions of that body. Sharp, severe, animated and impassioned fights took place between the contending parties, and although fatherly advice was given and good counsel administered, and although committees were appointed to investigate the complaints made, and to recommend what course should be followed, and although arbitrators, umpires and referees were selected, to whom were submitted the points at issue for adjustment, and although decisions were rendered time after time and year after year, still the disputes remained unsettled and seemed to grow more aggravating and annoying than before. No architect, no contractor, no owner could settle them—it was none of their business. No man outside those who worked on a building could adjust them. That was tried and was found wanting. It was then that the men of the building trades cried in no uncertain tones to the American Federation of Labor, "give us control of our own affairs under your supervision and we will settle these 'jurisdictional disputes' ourselves in quick time. We are the ones who suffered in the past, we walked the streets on strike while our children went hungry, in sympathy with the iron worker against the lather; in sympathy with the steam fitter against the plumber; in sympathy with the cement worker against the laborer; in sympathy with the electrician, the iron worker, the plumber, the lather, the carpenter, against the elevator constructor, and so on. We walked the streets and did not know why, while there was plenty of work to do. Now give us a chance to settle our own affairs in our own way."

At the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1907, this petition was granted unanimously, but reluctantly as it was believed by some to be a subterfuge on the part of the building trades to get away from under the influence of the American Federation of Labor, and eventually, when they got strong and powerful enough, to secede altogether. Time has proven otherwise. The Building Trades Department is part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor; its headquarters are in Washington, D. C., with the American Federation of Labor; its officers are in

touch with the officers of the American Federation of Labor; its business is under the supervision of the American Federation of Labor. I can safely say that no trade or calling is more loyal, true and faithful to the American Federation of Labor, its principles and its teachings than are the organizations of the building trades.

The Building Trades Department is yet in its infancy; it has many imperfections to overcome, but as it grows older and more stable, these imperfections will be righted. Remember, we must creep before we walk, and walk before we run. A little patience coupled with hard work on our part will go a long way to make it a success. If the Building Trades Department is conducted as originally intended and along the lines laid down at Norfolk, I have no fear for its advancement and ultimate success, but if allowed to depart from these lines, then I see nothing but failure staring it in the face. Its first business convention was held in Denver, Colo., last November, and as I was a delegate to that convention and took an active part in all its business, I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that it was a decided success. We fought hard every question that came up, we contested every point, we put every delegate on his merit. There was no such thing as straddling a question; a clear-cut decision was demanded and it was given. We decided that "sympathetic strikes" on "jurisdictional disputes" must cease, must not be tolerated and must not be considered at all. These were hard pills to swallow, but drastic measures had to be resorted to in order to bring about harmony, good will and a better understanding among the men of the building trades. We fought for the protection of the man earning his daily bread, we fought for the protection of his home, we fought to keep him at work steadily so that when pay day arrived he could go home to his wife and little ones with a full week's wages in his pocket. We fought for the protection of the owner, the contractor and the architect. We fought for ourselves and our friends. We intended to improve our conditions, and we find today that our efforts were not in vain. There are not so many disputes, controversies and squabbles now among the men of the building trades as there were a year ago. A year hence, there will be less and in the course of time we hope to eliminate them altogether. But if the Building Trades Department is not encouraged and supported as it ought to be then it will die a natural death. If the organizations represented therein are not equally considered and dealt with, then dissatisfaction, discord and dissension will creep in and eventually put it out of business altogether. It was organized at our request, for our good. We should therefore obey its mandates and orders as long as they are in line with its principles and its laws as laid down in its constitution.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE PUBLIC.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IT is refined oil to crude petroleum that if some one bundled public opinion into a keg and handed it to John D. Rockefeller he would at once carefully deposit it in a soft spot, label it "Dangerous," and beat it for the nearest cover. A burnt child always dreads the fire, and John is not alone in his dread of being burned again. There are others. Also there are some few people in this little world who haven't been singed yet. But they will be—sometime.

Public opinion is a mighty factor in the shaping of the world's events, and none realize this more than the average capitalist. Every man is a gambler, though, to more or less extent, and for years some capitalists have been flirting on the thin edge of public ill favor. In fact, in some places the edge was so very thin that certain profits have been accidentally shaved.

In the Senate we find Capital's tools—

Aldrich and his clique—playing tag with the tariff schedules, taking off a little here and adding a whole lot more there. But crude petroleum was one thing that even the brazen Aldrich felt too dangerous a thing to flaunt in the consumers' faces, and accordingly, despite the all-powerful Standard Oil, this product of many lands was placed on the free list. The people don't know everything, but they've learned something about Standard Oil, and they won't go into raptures over any move on the part of their hired men in the Senate to fatten the said corporation's swollen coffers.

Some day, of course, the public will open both eyes, and tnen certain Washington society lions (and cubs) will be out looking for other grafts to which to turn their hands. In the meantime they are making hay while the money shines, albeit they dare not try and shove Standard Oil down the voters' throats. Could anything less powerful than public opinion have influenced Boss Aldrich to thus turn down the friends of his pocketbook?

Harry Thaw would have been a free man long ere this were it not for what the public might have to say upon the subject. "Keep him in Matteawan along with the other freaks!" was the unanimous cry, and since then that's where he has been until recently, despite his dollars.

Some months ago Walter Blythe while drunk murdered his wife in a place called Agincourt, a suburb of Toronto, Ontario, and was sentenced to be hanged. For some reason or another the hand of the law reprieved the doomed wretch for several weeks. Then, after having raised hope in his cowardly heart, it decided that he must die. Whereupon public opinion—whether rightly or wrongly I will not attempt to say—stepped in and stopped the impending execution some twenty-four hours before the hour set. In all probability Blythe will never hang now, and simply because public opinion decreed that it was an injustice to hang him after giving him reason for believing that his sentence was to be commuted to life imprisonment. Leaving aside the question of justice or injustice in this individual case, it serves to show the power the public can exercise.

For years the unfair employers of this country—and many others—have utilized public opinion as a weapon with which to hold down labor, and in a measure they have been successful.

In former years unfair capitalists incited riots by means of paid thugs. Now they attempt to sway public opinion by referring to workingmen as "criminals, beats," etc., as witness the remarks made by President Kirby, who recently assumed the leadership of the Manufacturers' Association, an organization that seemingly has for its object the creating of a few million more paupers for the public to feed, or bury, as the case may be.

"We cannot compromise with criminals," said he, according to the New York press accounts. "We must take the beast by the horns and force him into submission!" Are these self-styled, fair-minded capitalists representative of those who have been shouting to the very skies that organized labor was responsible for all the trouble between the employer and employed? If so I feel sorry for the fair-mindedness of American capital. And what of that long-drawn out howl we have frequently heard for arbitration?

Meanwhile labor—organized labor—is devoting its attention to the wooing of public favor, and what is more, it is succeeding. One can see evidences of that fact on almost every side, and many of our daily papers—influenced perhaps to some extent by the spectacle of the recent hardships bravely endured by the working classes during the recent panic—are utilizing space in their editorial columns to bring employer and employed in closer touch.

Gradually, but nevertheless surely, the unnatural prejudice against organized labor which exists in the minds of that portion of the public which does not understand the true facts of the situation, is being swept away, and men like Kirby and his radical, agitating yelpings are helping the good cause along.

To the trades journal—the pioneer of the organized labor movement—must be given the credit for the bulk of enlightenment which has been dispersed. To many of the enterprising and fair-minded daily papers who by reproducing articles from

The Carpenter and other leading trade journals have given a wider circulation to the workingman's side of the story, labor should also be grateful.

But it is upon labor leaders and followers that the actual responsibility of earning and retaining public favor rests. The press can set forth what should be and is being done, but that is practically all. It is actions after all that count. Every strike that is won by peaceful methods is a giant stride toward the coveted goal of public favor and is worth a hundred victories of another kind.

Step by step organized labor is overcoming the prejudice created by crafty Capital, and if ever a movement was headed in the right direction it is organized labor.

The road to success in anything worth while is generally hard and rough, but the success which entails the most effort is most appreciated when it is eventually gained.

Attempting to stem the tide of poverty with temporary charities is as futile as trying to sweep back the sea with a whisk broom. There is but one solution: increased incomes and better conditions of labor. It remains for the public to facilitate the work which labor has undertaken.

SIX-HOUR DAY MAY COME.

(By James Duncan in the Boston Globe.)

NO effort has yet been made to crystallize thought on the "ideal of a short workday." Evolution will, from time to time, make conditions which will dictate to the thoughtful and progressive mind what should constitute a national workday.

The onward trend from the condition of the worker toiling in drudgery to the more intelligent method whereby he or she may utilize his or her brain value coequal with his or her brawn value, indicates that working men and women, whether in factory, mill or commission house, who are now enjoying a shorter workday than was the custom thirty years ago, are greater producers than formerly, and are doing it in a more satisfactory and intelligent way.

About the time that the ten-hour workday became prevalent, the workers, especially in the hardest kinds of employment, hoped to live to see the introduction of eight hours' work as a maximum of toil in the twenty-four-hour day, and in many instances, the change has not only taken place, but has proved its utility.

When those yet working ten and twelve hours per day have their hours of labor reduced to the eight-hour maximum, the change will carry with it new wishes, greater desires and higher aspirations. Intelligent workmanship begets intelligent thought and vice versa. So the increased leisure time will be as intelligently applied for social and economic betterment, as will be apparent in the improved workday output of the toiler.

With this new condition will come a better citizenship, a desire for a brighter home life, and in time, circumstances may make it necessary, in order to measure up to the improved civil and mental stature, to reduce the standard or recognized working day below the maximum eight hours, and it will not be surprising if the not remote future fixes the workday at six hours, but I question if for many centuries the workday will be made shorter than six hours.

The recognized business hours of a number of professions are already placed at about five or six hours per day, and while in several of those professions men and women do certain kinds of work connected therewith, outside of their regular workday, the labor, mental or otherwise, is not of a regulation nature, is almost voluntary, at least to the extent of being undertaken or not undertaken in any one day, and may be termed more a labor of love than the customary task or workday allotment of labor.

There should only be such reduction of the actual working hours below eight per day as to give all willing to work opportunity to supply the needs of the public, economically but wisely practiced, and such a reduction can only amount to public or general good, when accompanied by the intelligent betterment already referred to and which should be in proportional ratio—that is to say, the workday, should only be shortened in proportion to the cultivated tastes of the public for the proper application of the so-called leisure time, because if the ratio failed, morality would suffer and the necessary progress to continue anything like ideal life would be destroyed.

We need, therefore, the cultivation of the higher aspirations of human activity, coequal with the improved ability to produce, and when the two ideas are so interwoven to make the one dependent on the other, an ideal short workday will be established and the process will evolve with the desires of the people thus uplifted and thus materially and morally bettered.

This can only come about by evolution in which the tastes of the working people will gravitate from the mere muscular to the mental and muscular, and during which the desire for a beautified home life, for art in its better aspect, a general love of nature and of pure and dignified thought, will force themselves so much on the attention of the people that it will be found necessary to give the higher concepts of life more and more attention, while the laborious duties of life will be less practiced by some, part of the burden borne by others now perforce idle or forming the idle-rich, but in any event, better divided, and in which all will have greater opportunities, both scientifically to produce and intelligently to consume.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCOPE.

(By our European Correspondent.)

(Translated from the French in our June and July, 1909, issues.)

I.

There is nothing so instructive as a journey. Traversing the Atlantic last April, I find myself this last month here in Europe learning things and obtaining information by personal experience, that was impossible to acquire by means of newspapers or other literature. After stopping a few days each in Belgium, in Holland and in several cities in Germany, I am this moment here in Switzerland. On my visits to the different countries I considered it my first duty to call upon and meet the men of our own craft most competent to furnish me with information as to the status of their organization and the progress of the movement, and it is with great satisfaction I here state that having been equipped with a mandate issued by our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, introducing me in my special capacity as correspondent for our journal, The Carpenter, the information I sought has been cheerfully imparted to me in every instance, and I was courteously received wherever I went.

It was particularly encouraging to learn that the organizations which I had the opportunity and pleasure of making a subject of my investigations, were progressing and developing marvelously.

In the cities I visited, as well as in most others of these countries, the men of our craft have a local organization, the different "locals" of all cities and towns all over the country forming a "centralization," or national, organization, which also is affiliated with a "federation" composed of various trades similar to the A. F. of L. in America.

The system of organization adopted by the men of our craft in the cities and countries referred to varies in some particulars from the system in vogue in America. They have no mixed locals or local unions composed of men engaged in the different branches of the trade; each branch or specialty is organized into a separate group, as outside carpenters, cabinet makers, woodcarvers and upholsterers, and generally you will find but one local union for each specialty in any one city. These Local Unions meet once a month for the transaction of routine business, as the receiving of dues,

etc., and the regulation of affairs pertaining to the particular branch, while every three months all Local Unions of the woodworking trade of any locality assemble in a joint general meeting where questions of interest to the woodworking trade in general are discussed and acted upon, such as increase in wages or shorter hours that may be desired by any branch. Also strikes or lockouts that any of the branches may be involved in, the steps to be taken for the extension of the organization, and especially the attitude to be assumed by the organization in municipal and legislative elections, are matters coming within the province and are decided upon by these general meetings.

So far, I have not found one single city where the organized workers are not represented by men of their own choice, be it in Parliament or in the municipal government of the respective city or both. The constitutions of these countries providing that matters, as the protection of life and limb of the workers against accidents by machinery, the prompt payment of wages, and above all, the establishment of a minimum rate of wages commensurate with the cost of living in each city, and other matters too numerous to mention here, are to be regulated by law. The working people of Europe do not allow the capitalist class to have the only say in these matters. They claim that the most benevolently inclined philanthropist or the most honest politician (supposing such exists) has not the proper understanding for their wants and woes nor their aspirations. They send men of their own class into legislatures, and through them laying their grievances before the public; they defend their interests on the political field inch by inch, not expecting any concessions from men not belonging to their own class, and who owe their election to the employing class. They are also more respected by the authorities, even by the "bourgoisie."

No police official in Europe would even dare to utter the words used by that famous inspector of police in New York, the celebrated August Schmittberger, when approached by the committee of the unemployed asking for permission to hold a public demonstration, basing their request on the rights guaranteed the people by the constitution of the United States: "The policeman's club is more powerful than the constitution."

In Switzerland, for instance, every public office from that of the custodian of a city hall up to the judge of the supreme court is an elective office, every police chief, every school teacher, every chief of any municipality owes his position to the people who elect them. Government by commission, and much less so, government by injunction, are things unknown in Switzerland. The people of that country would never elect a judge who has rendered any decision whereby the organized workers are deprived of the right to strike or the right to boycott an unfair concern, as the workingmen of the United States of America have done in electing to the highest public office W. H. Taft, the father of injunctions. Nor would a man of the Schmittberger type and record be tolerated in office. He would invariably and in short order be relegated to private life and stand no show whatever for re-election.

One of the questions of vital import here that is also agitating the minds of the working people in the United States is the immigration question. Here in Switzerland as well as in France the native workers have to suffer from, and the labor organizations have to combat, immigrant competition—Polish, Hungarian and especially Italian. The methods used by the workers in these countries and the policy pursued by them in their efforts to overcome or at least mitigate this evil are well worth emulation by their brothers in America. Instead of abusing the immigrant, instead of demanding the enactment of laws restricting immigration, the organized workers insist upon the recognition and protection by their government of the minimum wage rate stipulated by the unions. This means of safeguarding native labor against foreign competition is very simple and effective. There is no employer or enterprising concern in any country that has any liking for the immigrant as such; where he is employed in preference to native workers, it is simply on account of the cheapness of his labor. Let the brothers in the United States compel the employer or the company to pay the minimum rate of wages as stipulated by the trade union, and they will strike a death

blow to the importation of the hundreds and thousands of Jews, Poles and Italians while the American worker will have the advantage accruing to him from the superiority of his workmanship and the knowledge of the language of the country.

I propose to again take up this subject of vital importance to our organization (in which I am retaining my membership) as soon as I have gone a little deeper into my studies and gleaned further information.

A matter that was taken up in all its phases and treated very conscientiously by the general union of the wood working industry and which demonstrated the usefulness, nay, the necessity, of organization on an international scope, was the boycotting of the Butterick patterns.

As every one in the U. S. knows, the Butterick company of New York with whom the manufacture and sale of patterns for women's garments is a specialty, is waging war against Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City. Now, as these patterns are principally purchased and used by the working and the middle class, the boycott placed on its goods in America was keenly felt by the Butterick company, who is also the publishers of a half dozen monthly magazines in different languages, destined to propagate and stimulate the sale of their patterns.

Well, the workingmen of the woodworking craft in the city of Zurich decided to make common cause with the American printers and there is not the slightest doubt but the recalcitrant company will soon become aware that solidarity is no vain term with our brothers in Switzerland.

Speaking of solidarity and the advantages derived from closer affiliation of the workers of the different countries, let me relate the following episode: In the latter part of last year one of the most prominent interior decoration firms in the city of Zurich locked out the 110 woodworkers in its employ, the men of other branches quitting in sympathy with those locked out. The firm, being unable to obtain scabs to take the union men's places applied to one of those agencies dealing in human flesh, Scheu Bros., in the city of Berlin, Germany, who furnished them with about sixty men gathered up in neighboring countries such as Belgium and Holland, a few of them hailing from Berlin. Upon their arrival in the city these men were approached by the union men in an effort to win them over by moral suasion and keep them from taking the strikers' places. Failing in this peaceable, and even in more drastic measures, they were at least successful in obtaining the scabs' names, the names of the localities they hailed from and a good personal description, and when the other day the secretary of the general union of the woodworking craft in Zurich received word from the secretary of one of the large cities in the northern part of Germany that a strike had broken out in one of their suburbs and notifying him that Scheu Bros., in Berlin, the same scab agency, had received an order to supply the strike firm with men, he was in a position to immediately furnish the latter secretary with the names and descriptions of the men who had taken the places of our brothers in Zurich last fall and all other measures are taken to rid the craft of this element, so injurious to the men and so useless to the employers.

Having been able to enter into direct intercourse with the national and some of the local secretaries of the organizations of the woodworking industry in other European countries, I propose, in a later issue, to give an account of my researches which undoubtedly will be of interest to the readers of The Carpenter.

II.

In my previous correspondence I have related certain incidents bearing me out in my contention that organization of international scope, a closer affiliation of the workers of all countries, is a pressing need and of immense advantage, especially to the workers in America. I am now in a position to further substantiate this contention by reproducing an article appearing in a recent issue of the official journal of the Suisse woodworkers' organization, reading as follows:

International Strike-Breakers.

The traitors who during the strike in the Aschbacher factory in Zurich took our men's places have, by their dastardly action, earned for themselves international significance. Their importation by the Berlin scab agency and their appearance

on the ground in the midst of battle with fatal results, puts the relations between the wood workers of Germany and those of Switzerland, who always were closely linked together by bonds of solidarity, in a bad light. Hence, with a view to clarify the situation and to remove all suspicion as to indifference or neglect on the part of our comrades in Germany, we herewith quote a statement by International Secretary Leipart, from the last issue of the "Bulletin international des ouvriers sur bois" (International Woodworkers' Bulletin). Leipart says:

Anent the shipping of two consignments of strike-breakers from Berlin to Zurich last February, I desire to say a few words in explanation of the disgraceful occurrence. There has always been a great afflux of woodworkers from Germany to Switzerland, but at no time have they shown any lack of solidarity or lack of interest in unionism, nor have they ever been charged with such offense by their Swiss craftsmen. On the contrary, in most of the Local Unions in Switzerland, the members of German nationality, are to be found in the front ranks and the foremost in the movement. The more regrettable, of course, is the recent occurrence in the city of Zurich.

The men employed in the Aschbacher factory in that city are now out on strike a number of weeks. In the course of the strike the firm applied to the yellow (scab) organization of cabinetmakers in Berlin, asking them to supply them with men. This organization, which was formed in the earlier part of 1907, during the great lockout in Berlin, under the sponsorship and protection of the employers, has ever since supplied strike firms with strike-breakers.

The part they were playing in behalf of the firm of Aschbacher, in Zurich, having become known to the German Woodworkers' Local Union in Berlin in time, they spared neither time nor money to prevent the departure for Zurich of the scab hirelings.

Failing in this, several of their members, acting as emissaries for their organization, also secured engagement by the scab agency and accompanied the consignment, consisting of about fifty men, on their trip to Zurich.

When the train reached Nuremburg the depot was crowded with members of our local organization, shouting loudly: "Comrades, leave the train, a strike is on in Zurich." This caused a lively stir in the car occupied by the scabs; some of them tried to get off, but the agent and his assistant carefully guarded both doors, refusing to let anyone out. Nevertheless, with the assistance of the local members waiting outside, several made their escape through the windows. In the meantime the agent had drawn his revolver and, hurrying up and down the platform, he threatened anyone who attempted to leave or enter the train. At this juncture the police appeared on the scene, who, however, conducted themselves fairly and correctly, declaring that anybody that wanted to leave the train on his own volition was not to be hindered. Thereupon thirty-one men joined our members outside, while about twenty remained on the train; nor could these latter be induced to leave when other intermediate stations were reached and similar attempts were made by our members in waiting.

About a week later a second consignment left Berlin, this time via Frankfort, where scenes similar to those at Nuremberg transpired. On this trip, also, emissaries of the Woodworkers' Federation were enlisted among the scabs and a large number of members of the Frankfort Local Union awaited the train at the depot. The scabs being armed with rubber tubes, a serious clash was inevitable. The two agents accompanying the consignment took charge of the gates, permitting no one to enter. An official of the criminal department of the Frankfort police, trying to interrogate the scabs, being taken for a representative of the Woodworkers' Federation, was roughly handled, the scabs even spitting in his face. Despite all this, some of the latter were won over by the Local Union men.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the German Woodworkers' Federation, sparing neither energy nor expenses, which are considerable, tried their utmost to keep these hirelings from going to Zurich and take the strikers' places. On the other hand, it seems as if our Swiss brothers themselves were not sufficiently prepared to meet the situation, for we learn through the Swiss Woodworkers' Journal that the remainder of the first consignment entered Aschbacher's factory without any molestation. While about one hundred members of the local organization in Zurich awaited the train at the Central depot, the strike-breakers were landed at a sub-station located in close proximity to the factory, where for some incomprehensible reason no pickets were stationed. Only at the last moment the union men rushed from the Central depot to the Stadelhof station, but too late. The Swiss Woodworkers' Journal itself draws from this occurrence the conclusion that the reception of the consignment was lacking in preparation and organization, for otherwise the necessity of placing pickets at the sub-station, sufficiently strong and early enough, would not have been overlooked.

At the arrival of the second consign-

ment the brothers in Zurich were on hand and at their posts, but unfortunately in the city of Bale (a large city on the road to Zurich.—Ed.) the brothers were not, at least not in time to approach the scabs, for which the scheduled change of cars at that city offered a good opportunity.

Of the two consignments about half, or a total of forty men, reached and entered the factory, and during the following few days and at various instances there were clashes between the union men on strike who had gathered about the factory and the police; yet it was impossible for the former to get near or to influence the scabs who were lodged within and closely watched.

The comrades in Germany most deeply regret that German woodworkers should have so degraded themselves as to become enlisted and used as strike-breakers against their fellow craftsmen in another country battling for better conditions. The fact that their enlistment could be effected in the city of Berlin, Germany's chief center, with its army of experienced and advanced trades unionists, can only find explanation in the prevalence in that city of an unprecedented, prolonged and extensive idleness among its workers. The severe industrial depression, affecting all branches of industry, causes the idle men in smaller and unorganized, or poorly organized cities or towns, to flock to the larger cities, which are then overrun with an element that for the time being is beyond the influence and control of the organization. Furthermore, considering the effect of the scandalous part played by the yellow (scab) union in the affair, the explanation for the sad occurrence is so ample and plain as to dispel all danger of the cordial relations existing between the woodworkers of Switzerland and those of Germany being disturbed by a bunch of international strike-breakers.

As will be seen by the foregoing, and as stated in my previous correspondence, "solidarity" is not a vain term with the workers in Europe. As to the result of the victory achieved by the employers over the woodworkers, the subjoined newspaper item giving an account of a meeting recently held by the Employers' Association in Zurich, will give us an idea:

The Result of a Strike.

It is a common experience that in any strike resulting in the defeat of the men the employers also sustain a loss that seriously affects them in their most sensitive spot, their bank account.

The firm of Aschbacher, in Zurich, whose employes recently were out on strike for a number of weeks, as well as the national organization of the woodworking employers, to which Mr. Aschbacher presented a peppered bill for expenses incurred during the strike, may now have learned an object lesson on the above lines. The funds of the association are exhausted and money is urgently needed.

To extricate the association from its financial straits and embarrassment, its executive committee is circulating subscription lists, the proceeds to be destined to cover the expenses caused by the Aschbacher strike of ten weeks' duration. In an accompanying appeal to the members for liberal donations, and invoking their sense of solidarity, special reference is made to the success of the association.

This reminds one of the event related in Roman history, where, after a battle won by the Romans the commander of the army exclaimed: "One more such victory and we are lost!"

In my previous correspondence I related some instances demonstrating how the organized workers of Europe may be useful and of great assistance to their brothers in America. In this article I have shown, by examples, how the spirit of solidarity asserts itself and is practiced on the European continent.

The scope of the labor movement is determined and imposed upon us by the very struggle for existence, the battle we are fighting. Necessity forces us to follow inch by inch in the traces of the capitalist class and many times even to imitate their methods in the defense of our interests. To confine ourselves to that particular part of the globe we happen to live on, would be folly, for just as the capitalist class extends its influence and reaches over the ocean, attracting and importing cheap labor to compete with us, so must we, on our part, obtain control over and get into the organization all persons capable of disputing us our bread and butter. Gradually, the chances of existence for the workers in all countries will become equalized. In the United States, unless labor organizations are strong and alert enough to prevent it, the wages, and with it the standard of living will be lowered; while in the various European countries, thanks to the extensive and efficient organization of the workers, wages and standard of living will rise and keep on rising until an equal level is reached. The

development of the forces making for this equalization will essentially depend on the ability of the workers on one side to resist and prevent the lowering of their standard, and on the ability of the workers to defend their interests on the other side in question. It must also be observed that just as all commodities have a tendency to make for a uniform price in each market, so will the price of labor, the wages, follow the same course.

It is obviously of great import and interest to us that we become conscious of the existence of those elements with which we are, or will be brought in competition sooner or later, for then we will be in a position to take precautionary measures and devise ways and means to offset the efforts of the employing interests, who under the pretext of inability to compete with foreign markets, are bent on bringing our wages and standard of living down to a lower level.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

THE CLOSED SHOP.

(Organized Labor.)

The other day in public meeting three trade unionists bitterly denounced trade unions.

One of the speakers was a preacher, another a lawyer and the third a physician.

They said trade unions were trusts which violated the precious liberty of a man to do what work he pleased.

It was rather astonishing to hear such sentiments expressed by men who have won for themselves the closed shop.

The clergyman wears the uniform of his union. A small executive board passed upon the candidates for his trade, and one is not allowed to preach until he has received a certain education, undergone a long apprenticeship and acquired a series of certificates and diplomas.

The lawyer belongs to a union which is so strong that it has forced the legislatures to pass laws prescribing its rules and regulations. It has the power to expel members, and from among its own number it chooses even the judges that try its cases.

The physician also has a closed shop, rigidly restricted and legalized.

The clergyman combats the heretic; the lawyer, the shyster; the physician, the quack, as fiercely as union men combat the scab.

It is rather amusing, therefore, to hear some of these well-fed professionals in their bottle-closed shops hypocritically protesting against the millions of wage earners who try to win the closed shop for themselves. For the wage-worker the closed shop is as often a matter of life or death. Most of the accidents in mines result from the carelessness and inefficiency of non-unionists.

But despite this indisputable fact some of these professionals denounce trade unions and demand the closed shop for themselves.

No one doubts that on the whole unions of professional men have been of value to the world. No one seriously objects to their unionism. But one does object when they demand rights for themselves which they wish to deny to others.

The trade union dignifies labor. While struggling for a decent existence, for proper food, clothing and shelter, for leisure, peace of mind and security in life, the trade unionists do not seek to injure the scab. They desire only that the scab shall not come in and reduce them to starvation.

In trying to eliminate interfraternal warfare, in trying to establish a brotherhood in which men shall not drag each other down, but lift each other up, they are working for the scabs as well as for themselves.

Trade unions are the greatest force in the modern world for uplifting the mass of mankind, for making factories and home sanitary, for making possible stronger and healthier children, and for assuring in the future nobler generations of intelligent and capable workers.

But, like a few highly skilled trade unionists, these professional closed-shoppers draw themselves away from their fellows and claim for themselves rights and privileges which they would like to see denied to millions of other human beings.

God Rules

By JOHN B. POWELL

Of hearts that beat with passionate zeal,
For a noble cause, the common weal,
Of man and woman and growing child,
Yoked by oppression and oft reviled,
By the kings of gold and graft and greed,
Who coldly deny the right to plead,
For a fairer wage, a freer voice,
In the field of thought and labor's choice,
To break the thrall of the galling ban,
And speak for the rights of toiling man,
To advance his cause, his worth expand,
Labor rose up in the western land.

They asked the fair for that worthy cause,
And triumph o'er unwritten laws,
That favored the rich and smote the poor,
And closed the laborer's cheerful door,
That muzzled the forms of labor's press,
And threatened its pens with vile duress;
Restrained the choice of purchase and price,
And wagemen's bonds and friendly advice,
And harder made the struggle and strife,
For peace in all industrial life,
While breaking the peaceful calumet,
Yet giving to wealth the bayonet.

Is this the land and home of the free,
Where the song is sung of liberty;
Where the boon of freedom was dearly bought,
At the price of blood and ruin wrought?
Where humans to toil were long enslaved
As chattels of masters all depraved,
By the low desire for selfish gold,
For which they helpless helots sold.
But, oh, brave men, keep on in the fight,
God rules for all and rules for the right.
"Labor Omnia Vincit" be thy shield,
And brazon it over fair labor's field.

EDITORIAL

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1909

Dedication of U. B. Headquarters.

When the clock sounded the eighth morning hour Thursday, July 22, the day set for the formal dedication of the new headquarters building, corner E. Michigan and Hudson streets, in the city of Indianapolis, the corridors and general officers' rooms were crowded with representatives of labor organizations and delegates of U. B. Local Unions, having come from all parts of the country for participation in the dedication exercises. As the morning hours advanced a heavy rain threatened to interfere with the program and mar the ceremonies to be enacted at the front of the building, but Old Sol had a soft spot for the carpenters that day, for after the noon hour had passed he came out again in his full glory and during the exercises spent his rays lavishly on the speakers on the stage and those of the audience not protected by the huge shade tree ornamenting the lawn.

General President Wm. D. Huber opened the exercises, introducing the Capital City quartet, who sang "America." The Rev. W. G. Clinton gave an invocation. The first speaker was John W. Holtzman, former mayor of Indianapolis, representing the city, Mayor Bookwalter being prevented by illness to attend the occasion. Mr. Holtzman congratulated the Brotherhood of Carpenters on their great achievement, saying that the building represented something more than a place where the organization could find its home—it was emblematic of that fraternal spirit that meant so much to an advancing civilization.

"I am proud," he added, "to welcome to the city of Indianapolis the representatives of this organization because it is composed of members of high standing and actuated by lofty ideals. As long as you adhere to the high standards set you will be bound to grow as you have grown in the past."

Following Mr. Holtzman, President Huber introduced Frank Duffy, our General Secretary. He said that he and Brother Huber had agreed not to do any talking on the occasion—they had done enough during the construction period. "Here is the building," he said, "it speaks for itself; make the best of it you can."

Brother W. J. Shields of Boston, the Fifth General Vice-President of the U. B., was the next speaker who, giving a short history of the work and progress of organized labor from the days of the pioneers in the thirties of the past century up to this day, said in part:

"We dedicate this building to the emancipation of child life from the greedy overlords of our factories. We dedicate it to the task of bringing them into the pure, free air of out of doors, and from there to schoolrooms and college halls. We dedi-

cate this building to a continuance of the fight for an emancipated womanhood, that she may be taken from the factory and put where God meant her to be—in the home. There we must surround her with healthful conditions, and this land will be peopled with a nation of giants.

"I am sometimes asked where our work will lead us; where we are going to stop. I don't know when we will stop, but it will not be until that time comes when every man who wants to get a job can get it.

"I am not a believer in the Osler theory of chloroform for the man at sixty. We must work instead for the time that when a man reaches that age he can retire from active work and live on the accrued savings of his wages. This is what this building is for, and when we dedicate a structure of this character, I am convinced that we have not only the entire working class behind us, but that we have with us the best wings of society. We dedicate this building to the emancipation of the working classes from the control of heartless employers, and from the control of heartless conditions, to the time and condition when they will be privileged with higher libertes."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, delivered the dedicatory address, speaking as follows:

"We are here today—the 22d of July, 1909—to dedicate to the cause of organized labor, this beautiful building, erected in response to the will of more than 200,000 carpenters, members of the second largest branch of the American Federation of Labor—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. A building in which its officers will conduct their official business; a shrine which shall stand as a monument to the power and glory of the Brotherhood; a temple, while not erected as was Solomon's, 'so that there was neither hammer, nor ax, nor tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building,' yet was erected in its entirety by members of organized labor, each of which worked but eight hours per day, thus complying with that shibboleth of the trades union adopted as a war cry in their struggle for a shorter workday:

"'Eight hours for work,
Eight hours for sleep,
Eight hours for what we will.'

"Trades unionists, it is but fitting that the carpenters should erect such a building. They were selected by the Federation in 1889 to lead in the first battle of a building trade for the inauguration of a shorter workday, and from that first engagement has followed the many successes achieved by the other branches of labor.

"With what pride must the officers of the Brotherhood behold this splendid monument to their courage, fortitude, zeal and intelligence; this reflected glory of their membership; this ever-existing tribute to an ever-growing power; this power of an organized body to wrest from an implacable force conditions that inspired the erection of a temple that shall stand and be known as a Mecca where all who love their union, their liberty and their happiness will ever be welcome, yea, centuries after we have joined that silent majority within that bourn from which no traveler has ever returned.

"It might not be amiss to point with pride to a few of the achievements of this organized labor which is praised on the one hand by those who know what it is doing to arouse the minds of the wage workers to a realization of what can be accomplished by united action, and, on the other hand, is denounced and derided by those who fear that each new success of the trade union may mean their undoing, and for that reason, and that reason alone, are with relentless hatred endeavoring to destroy the unions and discourage their members.

"Organized labor through its efforts secured the formation by the Federal government of a labor bureau in 1887. It has secured the enactment of laws establishing bureaus of labor in thirty-two states. Today there is a general sentiment prevailing that the heads of these bureaus should be labor men, or those recognized as friendly to its interests. It is true that labor has not been able to have a representative man appointed as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, but it will not rest content until a department of labor shall be formed, with a rep-

resentative labor man as secretary, who shall be a member of the cabinet and assist in directing the affairs of the government.

"I draw your attention to the gain made along the lines of establishing labor bureaus to look after the interests of labor, because they are doing some good. They can be made of greater benefit to organized labor in the future when officered by men who understand the needs of the wage workers.

"Let me now call your attention to some of the more tangible things that organized labor has done, is doing, and will continue to do as long as the necessity for organization exists.

"Organized labor has placed a Child Labor Law on nearly every statute book of every state of this Union. One state and two territories have not a child labor law of some character—Hawaii, Nevada and New Mexico—the three states in which there are the least number of organized workers.

"Organized labor has compelled the enactment of Compulsory Education Laws and placed free text books in the hands of the pupils; but, my friends, notwithstanding that fact, there are today thousands of our little children of tender years wearing their lives away in mines, mills and factories. In the states where labor unions are weak, there you find that the greed and avarice of owners of mines, mills and factories know no bounds. There the only hope for the salvation and protection of their youth is that organized labor may soon be in a position to go to their rescue.

"In this city, a few years ago, a man with hatred in his heart formed an organization with the avowed purpose of destroying the wage workers' only defense against the heartless and pitiless employer—his union. This man sprang upon the horizon, heralded with glad acclaim by the representatives of every union-hating corporation. His false and malicious denunciations of organized labor were published broadcast in the press of the country. Branches of the organization were formed in every city where a man could be found who had the slightest antipathy toward organized labor, with the expectation that they would be able to destroy its strength and power and prevent its members from securing improved conditions. Attempt after attempt was made to make good their vain boast, but the efforts of these destroyers fell by the wayside. The force of their attacks was not sufficient to turn, let alone stem, the tide and the growth of unionism among the workers. After several years of impotent effort on the part of this organization to destroy the unions, we find that the unions still live, and this union hater, this organizer of discord, this lost soul who raged over this land screaming out his hate, is forgotten. Why? He is forgotten because every organized body whose sole reason for existence is for the purpose of destroying those organizations whose efforts are for the uplift of humanity and which have brought happiness and contentment to countless thousands, will not, must not, and can not long survive in this Christian land of ours.

"Every law that has for its purpose the protection of life and limb has been enacted through the persistent effort of organized labor.

"Organized labor has secured the enactment of laws for the protection of the lives, the health and the comfort of millions of workers in mines, mills and workshops. It has compelled the great railroads of the country to use safety appliances, notwithstanding their strenuous opposition to the enactment of legislation of that character. It has secured the enactment of factory laws and the appointment of factory inspectors in nearly every state. It is now endeavoring to secure the enactment of employers' liability laws in which the burden shall be borne by the industry rather than by the families of the victims who are claimed by the thousands by the industries of this country. Great and powerful influences are at work today to prevent the enactment of this legislation notwithstanding the fact that railroads are killing, maiming and injuring thousands of their employes each year, over ninety thousand in 1907 by their own reports to the officers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That such a reasonable and beneficial law will be enacted in the near future is my prediction, and that in spite

of the combined influence of all the corporate interests.

"Organized labor has done much for mankind, but above and beyond everything else is what the trade union movement has accomplished by its own efforts in reducing the workday to eight hours per day and thus making it possible for the wage workers to secure advantages, educational and otherwise, not possible under the longer working day.

"Organized labor is doing still more. It stands as a bulwark in opposition to the efforts of organized capital to secure the enactment of laws denying wage workers the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution—free press and free speech. Notwithstanding the decisions that have been and are being rendered by judges which hamper and injure trade unions, the organized workers have united politically and industrially for their defense and are today engaged in a legal battle to have the courts of our country ratify that Declaration of Independence read in Congress July 4, 1776, which declares that 'all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"We know the forces that are opposed to the workers. They are the same forces that were opposed yesterday and the day before, but as good eventually destroys evil, so shall the efforts of the wage workers be successful to retain the conditions which they have and in establishing still better. Yes, success must be the outcome of the present heroic struggle to throw off the yoke which the great interests of the country are endeavoring to rivet on organized labor—government by injunction.

"Organized labor has circled the world. It has representatives among all the peoples of the earth. It has centered the attention of the governments of the nations upon existing evils to the extent that nearly every government worthy of the name is today discussing the principles which they champion.

"I desire at this time to express to President Huber, Secretary-Treasurer Duffy and the members of the Executive Board of the Carpenters and Joiners my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by being permitted to add a few words to the sum total of this ceremony and assist in this most unique and remarkable protest against the enemies of progress, as amplified in the dedication of this carpenters' building, in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to the cause of humanity—organized labor."

The exercises closed by the Capital City Quartet singing "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds."

Brother Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D. C., the First Vice-President of the U. B., occupied a seat on the stage alongside of Brother Shields, and President Huber noticing Brother Brennock of Chicago, probably the most venerable member of our organization, in the front row of the gathering, he called upon him to also take a seat on the stage, which he did. (Brother Brennock, a member of the U. B. since its establishment in 1881, despite his advanced age of 82 years, is still representing his L. U. No. 1 in the Chicago D. C.)

Among the 250 delegates representing U. B. Local Unions at the dedicatory exercises were four former general vice-presidents of our organization, viz.: Gabriel Edmonston, Washington, D. C.; D. P. Roland, Cincinnati, O.; H. W. Kliver, Gary, Ind., and W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.

The following are some of the communications received from trade union officials who were unable to respond to the invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies:

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.

Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Hall, Indianapolis.

Please accept the hearty congratulations of the State Building Trades Council of California, its affiliated unions and members on the great event of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America dedicating to the Brotherhood and organized labor generally the magnificent headquarters of the Brotherhood, now completed.

P. H. M'CARTHY.

New York, July 22, 1909.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America, in session, tender congratulations to the Brotherhood in the occupancy of its new general headquarters.

May your success in the future as in the past, which have reflected credit upon its leaders and the American labor movement, continue.

T. A. RICKERT, General President.
B. A. LARGER, General Secretary.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1909.

Mr. W. D. Huber, President U. B. of C. & J., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—I have your favor of the 10th extending me an invitation to attend the dedication of your new building July 22. Permit me to express assurances of my appreciation of your kind invitation.

However, I am compelled to deny myself this pleasure because of several important engagements in another part of the country on the date set. I sincerely trust your dedication will be successful in every particular, and take this opportunity of extending my congratulations to the U. B. of C. & J. for the success it has had in establishing a permanent home.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JAS. O'CONNELL,
President International Association of Machinists.

Quincy, Mass., July 14, 1909.

William D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor of July 10 inviting me to be present at the dedication, etc., of Carpenters' Building in Indianapolis, July 22, has been received.

Your tempting invitation teases me just as if, were I unusually hungry, some other kindred spirit like yourself, would begin to talk about something good to eat, consequently the more is the pity that it is impossible for me to be with you on the 22d.

I have not seen the Carpenters' Building even during construction, but I have heard about it and apart from the attention which your Executive Board has given its erection, and which, of course, means that everything has been well attended to, the idea of a great organization owning its own building as a home appeals to the best that is in a man's citizenship. In private life to own a home is the ambition of the worker, consequently a home for an association of workers is of more than individual interest.

Carpentry has had much to do with the civilization of the world. Time and space will not permit of details, but the fact that the Great Nazarene selected carpentry as a trade profession stands out in bold relief, either when considered from the religious, moral or trade view points, and the history of Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia forms a conspicuous cornerstone in the birth of our beloved Republic.

Let us hope then that the home of the Brotherhood of Carpenters dedicated July 22, 1909, will have associated with its existence some equally prominent phase of the great onward movement for the betterment of humanity. Who knows but that history hereafter may show that radiating from the dedication of your Indianapolis building will be found one of the strongest spokes in the industrial wheel which in time may usher in the international republic of labor.

I have had the closest kind of relationship with the present as well as with the past executive officers of the Brotherhood since its formation, and when I was powwowing with P. J. McGuire on Callowhill st., Philadelphia in the early 80's, to have prophesied that your Brotherhood would have grown to its present dimensions and have dedicated such a building for headquarters would have been considered the veriest dream. Glad am I that fate has decreed that through sturdy workers like you, with your able and alert side partner, Frank Duffy, such a prominent landmark of the progress of your Brotherhood has been this day dedicated.

Assuring you and your colleagues of my hearty congratulations on the accomplishments of your Brotherhood, and on the successful "house warming" of your new home, I remain,

Fraternally,

JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President A. F. of L.

Bloomington, Ill., July 13, 1909.

William D. Huber:

Dear Friend—I have your more than kind invitation to attend the exercises of the opening of your temple in Indianapolis and to break bread with you at the banquet. I can't express to you my appreciation of your kindness in sending to me the invitation and there is just one thing that prevents. Our convention opens in Buffalo practically on July 26 and I have to be there a day or two in advance of that time and you will see from that how impossible it would be for me to be present in Indianapolis on the 22d. Please extend my kind regards to all who are present and my congratulations to the Brotherhood for the work it has accomplished, not only in Indianapolis, but throughout the North American continent.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. LENNON,
Gen. Secretary Journeymen Tailors' Union.

New York, N. Y., July 14, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor dated July 10 is received.

I regret very much that I shall not be able to enjoy the pleasure of being present at the dedication of the building erected by your brotherhood. However, I take this occasion to

congratulate the officers and members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. upon the successful completion of their building.

With personal good wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN MITCHELL,
2d Vice-President A. F. of L.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your letter of July 10 was duly received, but owing to my absence on the road reply to it has been delayed. I should very much like to accept your kind invitation to attend the dedication of your new building, but unfortunately I have made too many engagements in advance and I shall be unable to do so. I leave here tomorrow for Baltimore to try and straighten out the trouble on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and that is likely to keep me very busy for at least a week.

I am proud to know that your building is completed as it will not only be a credit to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, but a monument to the sagacity, energy and good work of the present regime of officers after all have passed away.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers is following in your footsteps, in that it has a very desirable lot purchased here and will soon have the contract let for the erection of its own building. This indicates the permanent character of our organizations, and beyond all things shows that we mean business not only for the present, but for all the years to come.

Thanking you for the invitation, and very much regretting my inability to be present, I am, Yours fraternally,

H. B. PERHAM,
Eighth Vice-President A. F. of L.

Cincinnati, July 14, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of July 10, inviting President Valentine to attend the dedication of your new building, which will take place on July 22. President Valentine is on the Pacific Coast and we do not expect him to return until the middle of August. It will therefore be impossible for him to accept your very kind invitation. Yours fraternally,

M. J. KEOUGH,
Acting President International Molders' Union of North America.

The closing feature of the dedication festivities was a banquet in the evening at the German House, at which about 275 persons were seated. Frank D. Stalnaker, president of the Merchants' Association, officiated as toastmaster. President Huber being the first to respond, spoke of the accomplishment of the largest body of skilled workmen in this country in erecting the first building exclusively devoted to the uses of headquarters. "Some people," he said, "assert that we are not a permanent organization; the dedication of our building today shows that we are here to stay for all time to come." Elliott R. Hooton spoke affectionately on unionism. Brother Shields, speaking on the economic value of unionism, said: "I estimate that every one of the 200,000 organized carpenters are getting $1 more a day than he would receive if there was no organization." This, he showed, amounted to $1,200,000 a week, or $60,000,000 annually that is put into general circulation by reason of the organization of this one union.

"And," he said, "the carpenters are only one of the many unions. If a panic was staved off in this country by the $50,000,000 put into circulation by the Spanish-American war, as it has been insisted by economists, how much better and greater as a prosperity producer is this wide distribution of money into all channels of our national life." He insisted that instead of being a menace to industry, unionism was a safety gauge that prevented strife and uncertainties.

Brother Gabriel Edmonston, rising to address the audience, received an enthusiastic ovation. He told of the organization of the Brotherhood in Chicago in 1881 and of his election as a dark horse, compromise candidate on whom two factions united. He traced the interesting, meager beginnings of the organization which started with only twelve unions and two thousand members, and lost some of them, temporarily.

John W. Holtzman, former mayor, as in the afternoon, not only told stories, but he laid special emphasis on those things that mean future growth for the organization. He insisted that if the carpenters and joiners were true to themselves and to the country and maintained the same

high standards that have characterized them in the past, the organization must continue to grow.

Secretary Frank Morrison was, as at the dedicatory services in the afternoon, the chief speaker at the banquet. He talked at some length on the work and growth of the American Federation of Labor. "Where men are unorganized there is the greatest strife, for there is the direst distress," was one of his declarations which summarized the spirit of his talk. He was especially strong and emphatic in his remarks touching on the importation of foreigners into this country by the big corporations. He told of how even these men often were goaded into revolt, though they had no bounds of trade unionism.

"We are criticised," he said, "by capital when we go in to organize these men. They say we are trying to create strife. Let me ask: Who brought these foreigners here? If these foreigners are good enough for the owners to bring into the United States they are good enough for us to try to organize and to educate."

Secretary Morrison attacked the United States Steel Corporation, with its swollen trust organization and its great dividends of wealth, such as Croesus never dreamt of, trying to establish the open shop in the tin plate mills at this time. He indicated that that corporation was one of those responsible for the great immigration evil, and that in its present moves in Pittsburg it was trying to establish a systematic plan of cutting down wages by putting open shops against closed shops, and in slack times shutting down the union ones and forcing them to the wage scale of the non-union ones.

He sharply criticised the methods now being pursued under the guise of a distribution bureau for immigrants. He said the people in foreign lands were being encouraged to come by the representation that they would be distributed free of charge to different sections of the country where labor was wanted.

The net result was that they were deceived and that the supply of foreign labor, for the foreign labor employers, was increased. He made no criticism whatever of the foreigner. It was all directed toward those corporations which are responsible for much of the immigration for purposes that do not contribute to the real welfare of the country.

In closing his address, Secretary Morrison warned the unionists not to be led, this fall or next year, into giving approval to any proposed immigration or employers' liability bills until they received word from the A. F. of L. He said that the interests affected, seeing that something was going to be done, were trying to formulate bills that would mean nothing. The A. F. of L. would try to bring about the passage of effective measures, he said.

Again congratulating the Brotherhood of Carpenters on their building, he expressed the hope that the labor union people of the country would at some future date be invited to Washington to the dedication of a building in the capital city erected by labor and dedicated to the cause of labor.

Both the afternoon exercises and the banquet were a thorough success. July 22, 1909, will indeed be a red-letter day in the history of our U. B.

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Inspired and encouraged by our general officers, the consolidation idea is gaining adherents among our membership, especially in middle-sized cities. There is no doubt but that in any locality where topographical conditions permit it, the consolidation of the various Local Unions existing therein into one sole Local Union, is a move in the right direction and cannot fail to bring good results. This joining of forces assures a more concerted and harmonious acton and greatly facilitates the work of agitation and organization. It is obviously much easier to obtain one brother to fill any given office than to secure two or three, or even more, for the same office where that many Local Unions exist in one and the same locality. It requires but the payment of one salary for the same office instead of two or three, as the case may be.

In these days, where capital is well organized and the union smashers rampant, we have more than ever particular reason to use economy, and should use it wherever possible. We must preserve and reserve

our funds to fight the common enemy with. It matters not how many Local Unions we can count in our organization; it is the individual members who furnish the ammunition of war; the Local Union is merely the agency in this respect. We can well afford to lose a number of our Local Unions when it has a tendency to strengthen our position locally and generally, and enhance the fighting ability of our organization as a whole. We hope the consolidation sentiment will spread to all localities; let the good work go on.

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Frank R. Foster, one of organized labor's truest champions and ablest advocates, died suddenly Sunday evening, June 26, at the McLean Hospital at Waverly, Mass., where he had been a patient since February 1. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 13 of Boston, and a speaker of rare eloquence. For more than a quarter of a century he devoted his zeal and energy to the advancement of labor's cause and the uplifting of downtrodden humanity. He was a prominent figure in most of the conventions of the A. F. of L. and widely known among all crafts. We sincerely mourn the loss of this able exponent of the principles of unionism and extend to his bereaved family and the International Typographical Union our heartfelt sympathy.

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In our July issue we recorded the victory scored by the United Hatters of America in reaching an agreement with sixteen of the largest factories in Connecticut whereby they are to operate union factories, to use the union label and to resign from the Manufacturers' Association. We stated at the same time that all was as yet not serene, as some of the manufacturers still remained obdurate, refusing to make any concessions. The manufacturers here referred to were those of Newark and Orange, N. J.

Now, it appears that while the Essex county grand jury was in session for the last term reports were afloat and reached the grand jury to the effect that some seventeen of the hatters on strike desired to return to work under the manufacturers' terms, but were afraid to do so, and that if a vote was taken a large number of striking hatters would return to work.

The grand jury concluded to investigate the situation and appointed a committee to take the matter in hand. This committee called for a vote of the union hatters on this important issue. They went to the bosses and secured a list of names of men, and mailed ballots to them requesting them to vote as to whether they would return to work in the hat factories without the label or not. Out of about 1,900 union hatters in Orange about 200 received this committee's ballot, the others were mailed to citizens indiscriminately, to vote on this most vital issue of the hatters. Even colored coachmen received ballots.

The voter was to mail his or her vote to a certain postoffice box on or before Wednesday, July 14, 1909, and a committee was to receive and count the votes.

The union hatters on their part, on July 12, held indignation meetings in Newark and Orange and challenged the grand jury committee to name the seventeen members who wanted to return to work. The union men and women present at these meetings demanding that a secret vote be taken on the question whether they would return to work or not, and by the result show the public that they were determined to stay out and fight to the last ditch for the union label and the closed shop, a resolution was adopted ordering such vote to be taken. It was also decided that the Newark Star and Evening News were to furnish each a judge and the grand jury committee two judges to supervise the balloting. July 15 was set as the day for the balloting, and the result was as follows: Newark—For the label and stay out, 1,981; against, 6. Orange—For the label, 1,404 and 3 against. Thus, on the very day they had been locked out six months, 3,385 members voted against resuming work and only 9 in favor. This is even a greater victory for the hatters than that achieved in Connecticut; it will silence the union smashers who undoubtedly were behind those reports that their membership was becoming weak-kneed and tired of fighting. It is also a victory for the label movement in general. By their loyalty to union principle, under the most trying circumstances, the hatters

in Newark and Orange have earned for themselves the admiration of all organized labor.

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There seems to be as yet no apparent improvement in either the carpenter or shipbuilding trades in England. General Secretary Alexander Stark of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, in his report for the month of June, describes the situation as follows: "Numbers of men are still going about in search of work in this, the best season of the year, and at a time when, under ordinary circumstances, most of our members should be employed. Times are indeed very hard on those of our members who are willing to work, but unfortunately cannot get work, and, worst of all, the prospects for improvement are indeed very remote. It is to be hoped that Mr. Winston Churchill's 'Labor Exchange Bill,' which has now passed its second reading, may soon become a realized fact, and thereby be a means of at least giving some assistance to the great army of unemployed workers."

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The persistent efforts of the British trades unions to have a standard wage and hour clause embodied in all contracts for government work have at last borne fruit and met with the desired result. Contractors will no longer be allowed to subcontract such work unless they can furnish sufficient guarantee that the sub-contractor will execute the work in conformity with this clause, for which the general contractor is held responsible. In the future the government will publish the names of the firms bidding on contracts in the "Board of Trade Labor Gazette," thus giving the trade union officials an opportunity to watch developments and enter protest against the awarding of any contract or sub-contract to firms who are not observing the standard wage and hour clause and who are unfair to the unions.

The Calf-Path.

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.
Since then three hundred years have fled,
And I infer the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.
The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made.
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path;
But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf.
And through this winding wood-way stalked
Because he wabbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one,
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare.
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis;
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed this zigzag calf about
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;
For thus such reverence is lent,
A well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach.
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done,
They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
They keep the path a sacred groove,
Along which all their lives they move;
But how the wise old wood-gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf.
Ah, many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

—Sam Walter Foss.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber, for Quarter ending June 30, 1909.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.—Greeting:

At the end of our fiscal year, June 30, 1909, we find our organization in excellent shape, considering what we have passed through in the last two years. Members who dropped out of the organization on account of being out of employment for months, and other reasons, are now coming back again, placing themselves in good standing. Our membership has steadily increased in the last three months and the prospects for the future are bright indeed. From almost all sections of the country comes the word that there is plenty of work. We have had several demands on the General Office to furnish anywhere from twenty-five to fifty men in different cities, they not having the men to supply the demand. This looks to me as a good omen for the future. With the assistance from the rank and file we have done much to restore not only our membership, but confidence in the stability of our organization. Considerable assistance has been given to many localities making demands for shorter hours or better pay. Most of the difficulties arising from such demands have been adjusted, and in most instances the efforts of our members involved in these movements have been crowned with success. In some few towns and cities, and but few, the demands of our Local Unions have as yet not been acceded to and are still pending.

We have been making renewed efforts this spring to organize the mills and met with greater success than we expected, con-

sidering what we have had to contend with. The mill question is still a question for us to solve, but we are doing our best in every direction to bring about the desired results. In fact, we have entered into more agreements this spring with mills than ever before in the history of the Brotherhood in the same length of time, and we propose to further extend the influence of the U. B. over the mills and to advance the condition of the men employed therein. Still there are many mills yet to be organized, which we are bound to accomplish sooner or later by putting forth the proper efforts. By persistent effort we cannot fail to reach our ambition in that particular line.

We have but few controversies relative to jurisdictional claims with other organizations, and these I trust will be adjusted to the best interest of all concerned.

In a controversy in Denver between the Building Trades Council of that city and our Local Union 55, misleading circulars were sent out by the officials of the B. T. C. asking for contributions from the building trade organizations and our different locals for the purpose, as they claimed, of fighting the Employers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, I can assure you that no such controversy exists. These circulars were sent out in an attempt to raise funds with which to fight the Brotherhood of Carpenters. We have an agreement with the Employers' Association of Denver which is perfectly satisfactory to the rank and file in that city. Our members saw fit to withdraw from the local Building Trades Council when that body seated the Amalgamated Carpenters, believing that an injustice had been done their Local Union. We have a Joint District Council in Denver representing 1,800 U. B. Carpenters and thirty-four Amalgamated men. According to the laws of the department the delegates were to be elected to represent the carpenters' D. C., and that body not electing any of the Amalgamated men as representatives to the B. T. C., the department rendered a decision that the A. S. must be seated. It was this action that caused our men to withdraw from the B. T. C., and they are still out. In my judgment our men were absolutely right in the position they took on this question—they were standing on the laws governing the election of delegates. However, I am in hopes that the matter will be adjusted and our rights recognized.

At your last session the following matters were referred to me and I now desire to report on them as follows:

In the matter of protest of Local Union No. 105 versus the Cleveland D. C., regarding said body's claim to one-half the initiation fee, I rendered a decision under date of May 11, which has so far proven satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In regard to your recommendation that an organizer be placed in Jersey City, I would report that Brother Quinn is taking care of that section of the jurisdiction.

Relative to the case of Brothers Apicella and Fierenzo of Local Union No. 1565, I would report that they have been reinstated in their Local Union as per your orders.

The matter of an organizer to visit Columbia, S. C., has also been given my attention and Brother Wilson has spent considerable time in that city.

The $100.00 appropriated by the Board to the Cleveland, Ohio, D. C. has been forwarded to that body, and I have asked the D. C. to render an itemized statement to this office showing how the money was expended.

Local Union No. 1756 of Cleveland, Ohio, has been suspended by me, in accordance with your instructions, for insubordination and refusing to abide by the laws of the district.

First Vice-President Brother Quinn was delegated by me to visit Paterson, N. J., and look after the interests of that district in accordance with the Board's request.

In order to organize the carpenters of this country in towns where there are not a sufficient number to form a local, I desire to recommend to your honorable body that you draft a law to be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership whereby we may be able to take those men in at the regular constitutional initiation fee and dues to be sent direct to the General Office. This office to issue a special card stating that such members shall be

classed as "jurisdictional members," that particular member or members, when he goes into an organized town, or where there is a Local Union, should be compelled to deposit said card prior to going to work and become a member of that union. Jurisdictional members should be subject to all laws set forth in the constitution and should be entitled to all benefits allowed by the same. I call your attention to this matter in a rough outline, but leave it to you to draft the law as you see fit, believing that it is for the best interests of this organization. The men referred to when coming into a town where a Local Union is organized should come in as union and not as non-union men, as is now the case. My opinion is that thousands of men now on the outside can be organized in this way. However, I leave it to your judgment and discretion to do what you believe is right in the premises. It is a matter that should be well thought out and acted on accordingly.

We have issued thirty-five charters during the past quarter, and during that time our membership has increased between 8,000 to 10,000.

Our headquarters building is now completed and has been accepted by the building committee. We have a building which the Brotherhood can well feel proud of. It is the first of its kind ever built in America by an international organization. It is comfortably arranged and a credit to the U. B., and every member may feel proud that he has some interest in the Carpenters' Building as the national headquarters of our organization.

I trust the same efforts will be put forth in the future, both by the national officers and the rank and file, to still make our organization greater and grander than it is at present.

As the years go by, and especially during the last year, we have lent our best efforts in solidifying the different Local Unions, especially in the larger cities, consolidating them into one or two, as the case may be. This plan has met with great success and is deserving of commendation. There is much yet to be done along that line; it would be a benefit to our organization in many cities to consolidate, not only saving the expense of maintaining several Local Unions, but also bringing harmony and better feeling among the membership at large in those particular localities. May the good work go on and may all be encouraged by the magnificent progress of our U. B. in the last year, considering all we have had to contend with as an organization.

With best wishes for the future success of our organization, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER, General President.

Proceedings of Third Quarterly Session, 1909, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by correspondence between the G. S. and the G. E. B. in the interim between the April and July meetings:

May 12.

Haverhill, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 82 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New York City. Communication in regard to a suit for damages instituted by one Morris Drazen against the G. P. The G. E. B. recommends defending this suit.

May 17.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 43¾ to 47¾ cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Montreal, Can. Request from L. U. No. 1244 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request being sanctioned by the D. C., the Board appropriates $200.00.

May 18.

Green Bay, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1146 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to establish a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

June 22.

Santa Clara County, Cal. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members locked out on account of refusing to accept a reduction of wages. The Board instructs that financial aid be rendered.

Omaha, Neb. Request from L. U. No. 1438 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for better conditions. This matter was laid over on April 28 awaiting additional information, which has now been received. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be con-

sidered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

July 12.

Indianapolis, Ind. The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date with Chairman Schardt presiding and Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole, Foley and Connelly present.

The G. E. B. immediately after convening adjourned to meet as the Board of Trustees to consider matters pertaining to the new headquarters and to the dedication of the same.

July 13.

All members present.

The quarterly report of the G. P. was read and filed. The recommendations contained therein will be considered later in the session.

The report of the First Vice-President was read and filed.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of Jos. Knoll from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the St. Louis D. C. vs. Jos. Knoll. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can. Request from L. U. No. 1325 for additional financial assistance in support of members involved in a trade dispute. The Board appropriates $2,000.00 for the support of the members affected.

Portchester, N. Y. Appeal of the D. C. of Portchester from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Portchester D. C. vs. L. U. No. 196, Greenwich, Conn. This matter is postponed and the G. P. is requested to communicate with the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. in regard to a decision rendered in this case by General President Kirby, as this seems to be largely a question of jurisdiction between the Building Trades Councils of the cities mentioned.

Communication from Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., in regard to a cane now in his possession that was presented to the late P. J. McGuire by the delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention, December 17, 1887, was read and filed.

Lorain, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 705 that the G. E. B. reconsider its decision in the case of L. U. No. 1616, Selma, Ala., vs. L. U. No. 705, Lorain, Ohio, acted upon April 8, 1909. The G. E. B. will not consider the request until L. U. No. 705 has complied with the above-mentioned decision. The G. P. is requested to see that the decision of the G. E. B., rendered April 8, 1909, is complied with.

San Jose, Cal. Communication from L. U. No. 316 in regard to the present status of a trade movement was read as information and filed.

Rome, N. Y. Communication from L. U. No. 1016 in regard to trade conditions in that city was read and filed.

Lynn, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 595 for financial assistance to aid in paying current expenses of the local. The request is denied and the communication is filed.

New York City. Appeal of John Roland, Theo. Halterman, Fred Karmerun, R. Hagen and Jacob Sprunk from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. of New York City vs. John Roland and others. This matter was laid over from the April meeting of the Board. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

San Jose, Cal. Request from the D. C. of Santa Clara County for an additional appropriation in support of members involved in a trade dispute. The Board appropriated $700.00 for their relief.

July 14.

All members present.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for expenses incurred in connection with the metallic trim controversy. The matter is referred to the G. P. and he is requested to obtain additional information for the Board.

Omaha, Neb. Communication from the D. C. relative to the present condition of a trade movement on the part of Millmen's Local No. 1438 was read and filed.

Birmingham, Ala. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 296, Ensley, Ala., vs. the Birmingham D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

The report of the committee appointed by the G. P., who met with representatives of other building crafts during the week of June 14 to 19, in New York City, to consider jurisdiction lines as per request of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L., was taken up in detail and approved except that the title of "U. B. of C. and J. of A." be inserted after the word "Millwrights" in the fourth paragraph in the agreement with the Structural Iron Workers.

Piqua, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 1908 for financial assistance was read. The Board appropriates $50.00 for organizing purposes.

Springfield, Ill. Request from the Building Trades Council for an appropriation to assist in supporting a Business Agent. The request is denied and the communication filed.

Santa Monica, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 1400 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Baltimore, Md. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Syracuse, N. Y. Request from the Central New York Conference Board representing Local Unions Nos. 453, 26, 747, 754, 1019, 614, 1243, 1896 and the Syracuse D. C. that they be granted the services of an organizer. The matter is referred to the G. P., inasmuch as the appointment of all organizers comes under his jurisdiction.

July 15.

All members present.

Request from the Ohio Valley D. C. for additional financial assistance for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. Request for financial aid denied. Matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Omaha, Neb. Request from the Tri City D. C. of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs

for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied inasmuch as the records of this office show that an organizer is at present working in that district.

Hornell, N. Y. Request for permission of L. U. No. 1295 to circulate an appeal for financial assistance. The request is denied. The Board appropriated $100.00 to L. U. No. 1295 for organizing work among the millmen of that city.

Providence, R. I. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $435.00.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. Request from L. U. No. 343 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage. Sanction is withheld and the G. P. is requested to instruct the members of the Board from Canada to visit Winnipeg on his return home, make an investigation of conditions and report to this office.

Baltimore, Md. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the G. E. B. for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Pekin, Ill. Partial accounting from L. U. No. 644 for $100.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes was received. The accounting shows that the money was used for other purposes than that for which appropriated and the G. S. will request L. U. No. 644 to render an explanation.

Chicago, Ill. Accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for the purpose of organizing the mills and factories was examined and filed.

Portchester, N. Y. The G. S. furnished the Board with the information asked for in regard to the action of the Executive Council of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. in the Portchester vs. Greenwich, Conn., controversy over jurisdictional lines. The Board recommends that the G. P. send a deputy to that district to endeavor to adjust the question in dispute. The Board will defer any further action in the matter until the October session.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 457 from a ruling of the G. S. in regard to the interpretation of Section 106 of the D. C. by-laws. This being a question of law, the matter is referred to the G. P. for his decision as per Section 31 General Constitution.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 1 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Sven Olson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The L. U. in their appeal to the Board admit that the claim has no legal status inasmuch as it was not filed within the time specified in the Constitution. The appeal is dismissed.

Selma, Ala. Appeal of L. U. No. 410 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the wife of Levert Hatcher. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Des Moines, Ia. Appeal of L. U. No. 106 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late C. S. Shadford. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

July 16.

All members present.

Rock Island, Ill. Report from the Tri-City D. C. in regard to the present condition of a trade movement and an accounting of money appropriated by the Board in support of the members involved. An additional $72.00 is appropriated for their relief.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Appeal of Frank B. Town, Attorney, representing the estate of Wm. Bishop, deceased, late a member of L. U. No. 203, from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of said Bishop. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, the appeal is sustained and the claim ordered paid.

Rutland, Vt. Appeal of L. U. No. 590 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of C. G. Noyes. The appeal is sustained on the ground that the due book and abstract of ledger shows that at no time did the member owe a sum equal to six months' dues, as claimed by the G. S. in his decision. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Springfield, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 1113 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of Jonathan E. Kendall. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

The Board devoted the balance of the day listening to an insurance proposition presented by Mr. Geo. B. Gerau, of Los Angeles, which is intended to supplant the present death and disability benefits now paid by labor organizations. A letter was received from Brother P. H. McCarthy, of San Francisco, requesting the Board to give the proposed plan of Mr. Gerau consideration. Communication was also read from Samuel Gompers bearing on the same question.

July 17.

All members present.

Hudson County, N. J. An accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

Omaha, Neb. Report from the D. C. as to present condition of a trade dispute received and a request for an additional appropriation in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $75.00.

Pawtucket, R. I. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Providence D. C. vs. Pawtucket D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. The G. P. will instruct the Local Unions to collect the fines in question or suspend the members fined.

July 19.

All members present.

Communication from the American Bonding Co. of Baltimore in regard to the bond for the G. S. was read and filed.

The banking of the funds of the U. B. was taken up at this time. Communications were received from the following banks: Fidelity Trust Co., J. F. Wild & Co., State Bank; Union National Bank and the German American Trust Co. of Indianapolis. Fourth National Bank, First National Bank and American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn. Western National Bank, San Francisco, Cal. National Bank of Commerce, Northern National Bank and the Ohio Savings Bank of Toledo, Ohio. First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. Third National Bank and Mechanics' National Bank of St. Louis, Mo. Citizens' National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn. Merchants' National Bank and First National Bank of Lafayette, Ind. The Toluca Bank of Toluca, Ill. The Board decided to withdraw $50,000.00 from the Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis, now drawing 2 per cent. interest and no surety bond, and deposit same in the Western National Bank of San Francisco at 3 per cent. interest and a surety bond from the American Surety Co.

Fifty thousand dollars will be withdrawn from the American National Bank of Indianapolis, now drawing 2 per cent. interest and no surety bond. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be deposited in the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., at 3½ per cent. interest and a surety bond of the American Surety Co. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be deposited in the Citizens' National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., at 4 per cent. interest and a surety bond of the American Surety Co.

North Tonawanda, N. Y. Appeal of the Niagara County D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in a controversy between the Niagara D. C. and the D. C. of Buffalo and vicinity in regard to charging for working cards. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Boston, Mass. Report from the D. C. as to present trade conditions in that city was read and filed.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appeal of L. U. No. 627 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of P. J. Keefe. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. The due book and abstract of ledger shows that the member was not in good standing at the time of his wife's death. The contention of the L. U. that the General Office should be responsible for the mistakes of the officers of a L. U. is not well founded. The L. U. is referred to Section 105, Constitution.

Fargo, N. D. Request from L. U. No. 1176 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33 1-3 to 35 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Oakland, Cal. Request from the D. C. of Alameda County for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Dedham, Mass. Request from the D. C. of Norfolk County for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 43¾ to 47¾ cents per hour. Sanction granted.

Austin, Tex. Request from L. U. No. 300 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect September 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

July 20.

All members present.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $150.00.

Communications from the Guaranty and Surety Co. of Scranton, Pa., in regard to a blanket insurance policy covering all fiduciary officers of Local Unions was read and filed.

The G. S. submitted information relative to the printing of supplies allotted at the April meeting of the Board and the same was placed on file. The G. S. is requested to secure bids on the supplies mentioned and to furnish the members of the Board with samples of same that they may also procure bids.

San Jose, Cal. Additional information received from the D. C. of Santa Clara County relative to present conditions of trade movement and the Board appropriates $400.00 for the relief of members involved.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. No. 286 for financial assistance on account of members involved in a strike. The Board appropriates $300.00 for their relief.

Duluth, Minn. The G. S. placed before the Board communications and documents relative to a controversy with L. U. No. 361 in regard to membership and per capita tax. The G. P. is requested to have the books of L. U. No. 361 audited by the member of the Board from that district.

Pittsburg, Pa. The G. S. placed before the Board communications and documents relative to a controversy with L. U. No. 165 in regard to membership and per capita tax. The G. P. is requested to send a deputy to Pittsburg to audit the books of L. U. No. 165 and that the deputy be supplied with all necessary papers from this office. And the Board rules that whenever the books of a L. U. are audited by the General Office the deputy be supplied with all necessary documents from this office prior to the audit being made.

July 21.

All members present.

Shawnee, Okla. Appeal of L. U. No. 292 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Edgar Hammond. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the

grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office are taken up.

July 22.

All members present.

Owing to the dedication of the new headquarters the Board adjourned for the day.

July 23.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Committee from Muskegon appeared before the Board in regard to present conditions in that city and the formulating of a new trade agreement.

Committee from the Tri-City D. C. of Moline, Davenport and Rock Island appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in those cities.

Committee from Rockford, Ill., appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in that city.

Bay City, Mich. Communication from L. U. No. 116 asking for an appropriation for organizing purposes was read. A committee from the local appeared before the Board in connection with the above request. The Board appropriates $150.00.

New York City. A representative of the D. C. appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in that city.

Rock Island, Ill. Report from the D. C. as to present conditions of a trade movement and a request for an appropriation in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $60.00.

Chicago, Ill. Committee from the D. C. appeared before the Board in regard to the conditions in the mills of that city.

July 24.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office continued.

July 26.

All members present.

The examination of the books and accounts continued.

July 27.

All members present.

San Jose, Cal. Report was received from the D. C. of Santa Clara County as to the present condition of a lockout and a request for additional financial aid in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $400.00.

Jackson, Tenn. Appeal of L. U. No. 1660 from a ruling of the G. P. as to the meaning of section 23 local by-laws and sections 91 and 131 General Constitution. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Accounting received from L. U. No. 1325 of money previously appropriated in support of members on strike and a request for additional aid. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

The question of the insurance plan as submitted by Mr. Gerau was taken up at this time and the Board decided to defer action until the October session.

The question of drafting apprentice laws was taken up and deferred until the October session, as well as the matter pertaining to the Union Label Department of the A. F. of L.

Rome, N. Y. Communication from L. U. No. 1016 containing information as to the present conditions in that city was read and filed.

Request from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for a donation to assist their members now locked out. The request is denied.

Rockford, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 792 for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. The Board appropriates $200.00. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

July 28.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued and completed, with the exception of the stock book, which is reported by the G. S. as having been misplaced. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on October 4, 1909.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Expulsions.

Orval Blay, a member of L. U. 1102, Carmel, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

J. I. White, of L. U. No. 779, Waycross, Ga., has been expelled for appropriating money belonging to the Local Union to his own use.

Rejection of Candidate.

Karaman Alandre has applied for admission to Local Union No. 97, New Britain, Conn., three times in succession and has been rejected each time.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Indianapolis, Ind.	West Plains, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga.	Dallas, Tex.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Sharon, Mass.
Port Bolivar, Tex.	Henrietta, Tax.
Asherton, Tex.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Phoenix, Ariz.	Total, 11 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Anadarko, Okla.	Louisville, Ky.
Ashland, Ky.	Lynn, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Marion, O.
Austin, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Miami, Fla.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Mulberry, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.	New Haven, Conn.
Demopolis, Ala.	New Orleans, La.
Denver, Colo.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	New York City.
Duluth, Minn.	Norfolk, Va.
Edmonton, Alberta, Can.	Oakland, Cal.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Owensboro, Ky.
El Reno, Okla.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ely, Nev.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pottsville, Pa.
Gary, Ind.	Pueblo, Colo.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Hartford, Conn.	Rockford, Ill.
Helena, Mont.	Salineville, O.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sayre, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Kansas City, Mo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Tacoma, Wash.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Lawton, Okla.	White Plains, N. Y.

High Dues and High Wages.

Some of the union men who are paying 75 cents or $1.00 a month dues should compare their condition with the printers. The printers pay $2.80 to $3.50 per month dues, according to position; besides an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent. on all money earned; the union has a large membership, plenty of money on hand; pays benefits; maintains a home for aged and broken-down members; pays strike benefits promptly—in short, the Typographical union treats its members royally.

And you never hear a complaint from the members about their dues.

Remember, Mr. Building Tradesman, that your union must have money to pay all of these things, and the only way to get that money is from high dues. Paste this in your hat and quit kicking if your union wants to "raise" you a little.

The wage rate fixed by labor organizations seldom declares that the employer cannot pay a higher rate if he wants to do so. It does declare that he cannot pay a lower wage rate than the minimum fixed by the trade agreement, and to this extent the inferior workman is protected, but in affording him that protection, the superior workman protects himself, for, if he did not, all workmen, superior and inferior alike, would be working for the minimum wage until wage competition forced the inferior workman below the minimum and took the superior workman along with him proportionately.

A labor union is an association of men who mutually agree to organize for the protection and benefit of its membership. It was never intended to be used as a machine to persecute a part or fraction of the group. It sometimes takes several years to learn this fact, but it is learned nevertheless. It is just as well for members to be on the level with themselves. Men who cannot be square with their associates in a mutual voluntary association or union are not liable to be any too square with employers. In the meantime a good white streak in a union man becomes larger when he spends his union-made wages for union-made goods.—Building Trades.

You can not dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—Carlyle.

Old Songs Are Best.

Old songs are best, whose tender play
Of lilt and cadence, sad or gay,
  Brings back with sudden loss and pain
  Old thought, old fields, old summer rain,
So near, and yet so far away.

Once more the quickened pulses sway
To subtle things that would not stay,
  And murmur like a lost refrain
    Old songs are best.

The lure of moonlit nights in May,
The light that on far hill-tops lay,
  Strange dreams that thronged an eager brain,
  Lost faces in a ghostly train,
Wake with forgotten tunes, and say
    Old songs are best.

—National Magazine.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

Back about the time of holding the last U. B. convention there were notices circulated containing the information that the George E. Keith Co. of Brockton, Mass., manufacturers of the Walkover shoes, was unfair to the building trades of said city. This matter was presented not only to the U. B. convention, but to other conventions of building crafts, also to the executive committee of the A. F. of L., with the result that the matter was considered of sufficient importance to center a delegation of national representatives of the trades affected in Brockton, the purpose being to investigate and devise means of settling the contention if possible. This move was considered advisable before giving recognition to the request of refusing to patronize the Walkover shoe. The wisdom of this act has been proven by the results attained in the several conferences held and in the final settlement agreed to. The case after the first hearing of the national representatives with the Keith Company was handed into the care of Judge Reed as representing the said company and the undersigned as representing the interests of the B. T. C. Several conferences were held between Judge Reed, the members of the Keith Company and myself, and at each of these meetings the apparent disposition was to find grounds on which we might agree. There were positions assumed by both sides that had to be mellowed down considerably before they were acceptable. But the spirit of give and take accomplished the task, and at the final meeting we reached a basis of mutual satisfaction. I say this as the following agreement was unanimously approved by both the George E. Keith Company and the B. T. C. of Brockton, Mass.:

1. The establishment of the eight-hour day, with all the building trade help steadily employed on the plant, the eight-hour day to operate on the basis of the wage now paid for the nine-hour day.

2. The Keith Company further agrees to place all of its building work in the hands of employers fair to the B. T. C., and it is further agreed that in the employment of building craftsmen other than those now in the employ of the said company, that they shall give preference to union men of the crafts having jurisdiction over the work to be performed.

3. The Keith Company desires it to be understood that they, in meeting this basis of settlement, will not compel the force of building craftsmen at present employed to join their craft organization, their position being that they, in conceding craft conditions, are doing their part. The question of the responsibility of organizing the men now employed is to rest with trades affected.

4. It is further understood that any person or firm that has been deemed unfair by the B. T. C. on account of their action with the said Keith Company shall be deemed fair and all start on a new basis free from prejudice by either party.

This agreement was signed for the George E. Keith Co. by Myron Keith, vice-president, and for the Building Trades Council and constituent unions by W. J. Shields, and went into effect July 12, 1909.

The signing of this agreement places the George E. Keith Co. fair with the labor people of the country. They employ approximately 12,000 shoe workers, all members of organized labor's force. All other mechanics employed are enjoying conditions made for them by organized labor, and it is safe to predict that in the immediate future the entire working force will all be within the ranks. The building work of the company from this on will be given to fair employers. This most satis-

factory condition is the outcome of patience and careful handling of a matter of difference as represented by the two sides, and in the settlement we will do well not to lose sight of the duty we owe to the situation, and that is, when we are in need of new shoes, give to the product of the fair employer a trial and the mutual satisfaction derived therefrom will perpetuate the relationship to the advantage and profit of all concerned.

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H. R. Kline.

When writing my last report for the journal I was in Anderson, Ind. Since then I visited Piqua, Ohio, where the members of L. U. 1908 were out on strike. I paid close attention to this matter, spending quite some time in an effort to effect a settlement between the contractors and our men, but owing to lack of thorough organization among the carpenters of that city, the result was not what it was desired and should have been. Still, the walkout will serve as an object lesson to both parties in the conflict, which undoubtedly will have an influence on future movements for better conditions. I next visited Alliance, Ohio, finding the craft in a rather disorganized condition and the non-union element predominating. This was certainly not conducive to any advancement of our U. B. in Alliance. After holding an open meeting and advising our members on the course to be pursued under existing circumstances, I left them determined to put forth their best efforts for the advancement of their interests and organization. Richmond, Ind., was my next stop. Here also I held and addressed an open meeting with a large attendance; every one of the sixteen non-union carpenters in the hall signed applications for membership. Our members in Richmond are awake to the situation, realizing the necessity of building up their Local Union. Indications point to success of their efforts in this direction.

Receiving orders from the G. P. to visit Toledo, Ohio, I proceeded to that city on May 1, and upon my arrival arranged for a conference with the members of the D. C. In this conference the inauguration of a campaign to extend all over the district and vicinity, and the necessary steps to make it effective, were decided upon. One of the results of this decision was the consolidation of all Toledo Local Unions into one, under the charter of L. U. 25. On June 25 we had General Secretary Frank Duffy with us, delivering an address before a large audience in Memorial Hall, which will long be remembered by our Toledo membership.

It would be a gross neglect on my part would I fail to make mention of the valuable support and assistance rendered us in this campaign by the officers and members of the Central Labor Union of Toledo. From the consolidation, which affected four Local Unions, viz., 25, 168, 372 and 557, and from the now united local membership, with its large aggressive element that will ever be found on the firing line, we may expect further results highly beneficial to the carpenters in Toledo.

As I am forwarding this report to the G. O., I am preparing to leave Toledo, taking with me pleasant memories of the assistance given me by my brother unionists during my stay among them.

Brick Temple 6,400 Years Old.

The oldest temple in the world, so far discovered, has been unearthed by excavators at Bisya, in central Babylonia. The walls of the tower were first uncovered and the summit cleared. The first inscription on the surface was on a brick stamped with the name Dungi, which goes back to 2750 B. C. A little lower appeared a crumpled piece of gold with the name Param Sim, who lived in 3750 B. C. Just below were large square bricks peculiar to the reign of Sargon, 3,800 B. C., and who was probably the first Semitic king of Babylonia.

A large platform was discovered two and a half yards below the surface, which was constructed of peculiar convex bricks such as were used in building 4,500 B. C.—Carpentry and Building.

Power and liberty are like heat and moisture; where they are well mixed everything prospers; where they are single, they are destructive.—Saville.

CORRESPONDENCE

Approve Stand Taken by Organizer.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inasmuch as some persons running a village paper in Oklahoma City have taken it upon themselves to abuse members of Local Union 216, U. B. of C. and J. of A. in general and General Organizer Bradford in particular, for the stand taken by the carpenters here in a matter affecting the building trades, the undersigned recording secretary of L. U. 216 has been instructed to write a letter for publication in The Carpenter.

We desire to say that L. U. 216 unanimously voted their approval of the stand taken by Organizer Bradford in our difference here. We believe the accusations made against Bradford to come from those who were unable to force the carpenters to bear the burden of a fight entered into unjustly and illegally.

We desire to call the attention of the carpenters, in the state of Oklahoma especially, to this matter.

Fraternally yours,
W. E. WILLIAMS, R. S. L. U. 216.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Want A. F. of L. Convention and Sanatarium in Hot Springs, Ark.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please find inclosed a resolution which Local Union 891, Hot Springs, Ark., desires to have published in our journal,, The Carpenter. It is the intention of organized labor of this city to keep the project constantly before the rank and file, as we believe it to be one of the best moves that could be brought before them for consideration. We will be asking for more space later on.

Yours fraternally,
P. I. HENSLY, R. S. L. U. 891.
Hot Springs, Ark.

At a meeting of the Central Co-operative Union of Hot Springs, Ark., and vicinity, held May 22, 1909, it was decided to make an effort to have the convention of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor held in Hot Springs and have the delegates of all international unions work to secure the conventions of their respective organizations; also to try to secure the convention of the A. F. of L. for 1910 or 1911 for Hot Springs, to the end that we might interest the different national unions and the A. F. of L. in the project of building a national sanitarium for the care and treatment of sick and disabled members of organized labor who might seek health at this resort.

We are fully convinced that this sanitarium will eventually be an accomplished fact and that the securing of these conventions, thereby bringing the representatives of organized labor to our city, acquainting them with the merit of this proposition and enlisting their support and assistance, will shorten the time of its accomplishment.

GEO. P. MONTGOMERY,
Pres. Central Co-op. Union.
P. I. HENSLY, Rec. Sec.

Praise for the Journal.

Editor The Carpenter:

I must congratulate you on the June issue of The Carpenter; it is by far the best I have ever seen, and I do think that any article relative to certain ways or methods of doing work will always be found interesting and instructive by a large number of the membership of our U. B.

Hoping the good work will be continued, I am, Fraternally yours,
JACOB WORMALD, L. U. 698.
Newport, Ky.

National Women's Trade Union League National Conference.

Editor The Carpenter:

The National Women's Trade Union League has issued a call for a conference to be held in Chicago, beginning September 27.

The Interstate Conferences of 1907 and 1908, held simultaneously in Boston, New York and Chicago, were so successful and brought about such good, practical results that we hope to make this national convention meeting in Chicago an even greater landmark in the cause of the organized working women.

As we are expecting delegates from women's trade unions in Great Britain, France and Germany, we are eager to have representatives from every organized trade with women workers in the United States. We, therefore, wish to call your attention to the fact that our constitution provides for the affiliation of central labor bodies and local trade unions with women members in any city where there is not already a local Women's Trade Union League.

By affiliating and sending a woman delegate, such organizations will have a real live voting interest in the purpose of this convention and will share in that help and encouragement which the consideration of mutual plans and purposes carries with it.

Yours fraternally,

MARGARET DREIER ROBINS,
President,

ALICE HENRY, Chairman,
Publicity Committee.

A Protest Against the Persecution of F. D. Warren.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 1391, Kansas City, Mo., recently adopted the following resolution, which kindly print in the Journal:

"Whereas, We, the members of Local Union No. 1391, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, having watched with deep concern the case of the Federal Government against F. D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, for publishing a reward for the capture and return to his native State of a fugitive Republican politician under indictment for murder; and,

"Whereas, We recognize that the case was not prosecuted on account of outraged justice or for the purpose of shielding helpless innocence, but solely for the purpose of harassing, subduing and ultimately annihilating the Appeal to Reason, a paper that dares to stand up for the rights of the workingman against a corrupt and venal Federal court, and dares to expose graft, rascality and hypocrisy in high places; and,

"Whereas, We believe that should the attempt to throttle the Socialist press of this country be successful the labor press, being the next most radical, would find the heavy hand of the Federal Government at its throat; then indeed would free thought, free speech and a free press be a thing of the past, and the liberties of the people ultimately destroyed; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest against this prosecution and its aim and call upon all locals and District Councils of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and earnestly invite organized labor throughout this country to enter emphatic protest against this prosecutions; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on file in our meeting room; that one copy be mailed to F. D. Warren at Girard, Kas., and that one copy be mailed to our official organ, The Carpenter, for publication, and that one copy be sent to the President of the United States at Washington, D. C."

G. H. WALLACE, President.
F. L. FITZPATRICK,
Recording Secretary.

Before It Is Too Late.

If you've a tender message or a loving word to say,
Don't wait till you forget it, but whisper it today.
We live but in the present, the future is unknown—
Tomorrow is a mystery, today is all our own,
The tender words unspoken, the letter never sent,
The long-forgotten messages, the wealth of love unspent—
For these some hearts are breaking, for these some loved ones wait—
So show them that you care for them before it is too late.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—For the first time we find ourselves obliged to ask the editor of the journal to place the name of this locality on the list of places to be avoided. Work is very dull here and traveling brothers are advised to remain away until further notice.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—All carpenters are requested to stay away from this city for the remainder of this year, as there is a fight on between the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., including the carpenters and the master builders. Work is shutting down here and large numbers of building mechanics are idle.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.—Traveling brothers are advised to stay away from this city until further notice. There has been a heavy influx of carpenters to this vicinity all summer and at the present time we have more men than jobs, and as the season is well advanced, most all jobs completed and building operations practically at a standstill, we deem it our duty to notify the brothers of conditions as they exist here at this time. Should any brother come here in search of work he would surely be disappointed.

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Memphis, Tenn.—Local union 345 of this city, on July 9, raffled off a Vanadium saw and a fore plane, using a method which may be a novelty for the brothers and readers of The Carpenter, and therefore is herewith illustrated:

The tallest man in the hall (our R. S.) being 6 feet 6 (78 in.) in height, received.....	78 points
The shortest man, 5 feet 4 (64 in.) in height, received.....	64 "
The heaviest man weighing 230 pounds, received	230 "
	372 "
This divided by (2)	2/372/186
	36
	12

John Arterburn holding raffle ticket 186, won the Vanadium saw.

The age of the oldest man in the hall being 76 years, received	76 points
The youngest man, 19 years of age, received	19 "
The date of the month being July 9, this counted.....	9 "
	104 "
This multiplied by (2)	104
	2
	208 points

J. L. White holding raffle ticket 208, won the fore plane.

❖ ❖ ❖

Strike On and Lockout Threatening in New York City.

New York City.—The Joint District Council of this city would hereby call the attention of all carpenters to the fact that a strike is on here in the carpenter trade which threatens to develop into a general lockout of our members. This trouble is due to the determination of the organized employers to enforce open shop conditions. At present there are several big buildings where our men had to walk out in resentment of this determination, and it has come to our notice that the employers have agents in other localities to eventually supply them with strike breakers and defeat the organization. We, therefore, would ask all District Councils and Local Unions to inform their members of these facts so they cannnot be misled into coming to New York City during this trouble, and also to keep a vigilant watch for any attempt to recruit non-union carpenters in their local-

ity. The advertising columns of the newspapers should also be watched, as these are being used as agencies to obtain carpenters for shipment here.

Further information can be got by communicating with the secretary of the above Joint District Council,

D. F. FEATHERSTON.
142-144 E. 59th St., New York City.

Successful Trade Movements.

Lansford, Pa.—On June 26, and after a five weeks' fight for the maintenance of the union shop, we brought the last contractor to time. The most stubborn one of the contractors and the one we had to fight the hardest, sent for our committee to settle up on that date, but at the time set for a meeting the contractors' agent sent word that about twenty more scabs were on the way and would arrive by next Monday, and they would renew the fight for the open shop. We gave him all the fight he wanted, and on Tuesday, the 29th, the contractor came before us personally, asking to sign our agreement and admitting that he was beat. Now we have all seven contractors in line and we have gained everything we asked for; we had no desertion in our ranks and emerged from the fight with colors flying. Being located in the center of a coal region, we had the support of the United Mine Workers; it is to them to a great extent we owe our victory. Our new schedule of hours providing for shorter hours on Saturday is now in operation. Our minimum rate of wages is now 33 1-3 cents.

❖ ❖ ❖

Appleton, Wis.—Our demand for an advance in wages from 25 cents per hour to 27½ cents was granted by the contractors without much trouble on June 1. We hope to do better soon. Trade is picking up somewhat and prospects have become brighter for the future.

It is a peculiarity of the revolutionary movement of the modern working class that it does not only advance from victory to victory, but that it advances from defeat to defeat, rising stronger and wiser after each defeat and turning it into a victory.—Marx.

False on the Face of It.

That a nation which is always preparing for war thereby prevents war and insures peace is simply not true; the converse is true. The officers in a military establishment are always tingling for war, for war means promotion and what tney call glory; and the masters high over them are anxious for war, too; for war to them means promotion to greater power and larger wealth.

It is not warlike nations nor brawling men who have peace. A nation can insure peace to itself and promote it among other nations by being peaceful and doing justice. There is no other way. There is no hope in guns or bayonets, in jails or policemen's clubs or scaffolds or electric chairs; there is no hope in violence; nor can anything come out of it but more and more violence and hatred.—Brand Whitlock.

A method of lowering the temperature of the rooms in an apartment house in very hot weather is to wet the roof of the building with water early in the day by means of a garden hose attached to the stand pipe or connected with the bathroom in the flat on the top floor. After a good drenching the sun does the rest, for, when the water evaporates, the roof cools off.—Carpentry and Building.

To the Knocker.

Why go knocking, knocking, knocking, all the time and everywhere?
Don't you know that men will doubt you if your words are never fair?
Why insist that Smith has never done a thing to merit praise?
Why point out the faults of Adams or Vantorkley's foolish ways?
Why not dwell sometimes on subjects of a cheerful, hopeful kind?
Why keep hunting for the troubles those who search may always find?
Why go knocking, knocking, knocking, when you often, if you would,
Might discover fair excuses to be saying something good?
Don't you know that other people, soon or late, must think that you,
If you see no good in others, lack the manly virtues, too?
Why refer to others always in a sneering, snappish way?
Why not be discreetly silent if there's nothing good to say?

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Making Hardwood Doors.

(Carpentry and Building.)

Some rather interesting particulars concerning the utilization of hardwoods are found in a series of articles running through current issues of the Hardwood Record. Among the uses to which hardwoods are put at the present day is the making of so-called hardwood doors, in which the core or center of the door is of some light, soft wood, while the outside is a veneering of hardwood. Concerning the making of such doors a recent issue of the journal in question says:

For many years the solid hardwoods were used in making doors, but gradually they were replaced by the cheaper and more easily handled softwoods, such as pine. This transformation was slow but sure until, with the exception of those cases in which hardwood doors were necessary because of some special characteristic, the pine door had almost entirely supplanted its more expensive rival. Later, however, an imperative demand arose for hardwood doors. This was due to the fact that the one thing needed to dignify the appearance of an otherwise architecturally perfect house was a set of doors which harmonized with the decorations. Such harmony could not be obtained with an ordinary pine door, and so the manufacturer was confronted with a serious problem. He knew, as does every lumberman, that a solid piece of hardwood is heavy and unwieldy, and that doors made from such pieces have the unpardonable property of warping, twisting and opening at the joints.

As is usually the case, however, this problem had a solution, and the manufacturer found it when he developed the idea of veneered doors. By making the core, or center of the door, of pine or some such light wood, and by veneering the hardwoods onto this, the beauty and other advantages of hardwood doors were retained, while most of the disagreeable features pertaining to them were done away with. It is true that at the present time the greater number of doors turned out annually are of softwood, but the marked advance of hardwoods in popularity during the last few years indicates that it is only a matter of a short time until all of the better class houses, offices and other buildings will be fitted out with hardwood doors almost exclusively. To the hardwood lumberman this is naturally a source of satisfaction.

In the manufacture of doors, thorough kiln drying is of the utmost importance. With outer doors especially the tendency to warp and shrink is very great indeed, and unless the core as well as veneer is entirely freed from moisture at the very start, this tendency cannot be overcome. Thus upon receiving a consignment of lumber the first step is to get it into the dry kiln as soon as possible, unless is has not been previously air dried, in which case the process is thoroughly completed in the yard of the factory before it is taken to the kiln. It remains in the kiln as long as possible, and when taken out to allow room for another lot goes directly to the factory for immediate use.

The work done by the cut-off and ripping saws during the preliminary steps in the transformation of the rough boards into the correct sizes for doors is, of course, very simple, as compared with some of the more intricate work which follows, but even here the utmost care is exercised. All of the latest machinery is used, so that a few men can do an enormous amount of work in a comparatively short time.

As stated before, the core of the door is almost invariably made of pine, though sometimes other woods are used, chestnut being especially applicable because of its lightness and non-warping properties. This core is made of narrow strips of wood with pieces of hardwood at the edges. These pieces are all fitted with tongue and groove

or are perhaps dovetailed, and are glued together and subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, thus insuring a perfect joint. Of course, this applies chiefly to the stiles and rails for the thin panels, which are usually made of one solid piece of softwood which is covered on both sides with a beautiful piece of hardwood veneer.

The veneers themselves are made from all varieties of hardwoods, the principal ones being birch, plain and quarter-sawed red and white oak, brown ash and mahogany. With the best doors these veneers are ¼ in. thick, which is far above the average for furniture veneers. This is particularly necessary in outside doors. The best veneers of birch and some other woods are rotary cut in this operation, bringing out the beautiful figure and grain of the wood most effectively.

Millwork plays a rather important part in the making of doors, for with the outer ones especially molding around the panels and glass are quite common. The egg-and-dart molding is perhaps seen more often than any other one kind, although there are several other varieties on the market. The dentil-stool, which to the uninitiated is the wooden projection just below the glass in a front door, is also made in various designs. In striking contrast to this work, which is done by machinery entirely is the hand carving with which some doors are decorated. As in the case with so many pieces of furniture, this hand carving tends to "tone up" the entire article and make it a work of art.

After the veneer is thoroughly dried on the core, the edges are smoothed and the whole carefully sandpapered so that the entire door is ready to be fitted together. This assembling of the different parts in the case of doors is simplicity itself, as compared with the same operation in the manufacture of desks, for instance, for in the latter case this work is done by many different laborers, while with doors other than those which employ glass in their construction, the entire operation is frequently accomplished by machinery.

Thus in the making of an ordinary five or six panel door the outer stile is laid down in a horizontal position on a special machine, which is in reality a press. This stile has holes into which the pegs of the cross rails fit. One man begins at each end of the uncompleted door and covering one end of the top or bottom rail, as the case may be, with glue, fits it in its proper place and hammers it down with a wooden sledge. Next comes a panel whose tongue fits into the groove running up the side of the rail. The next rail is then hammered in place, thus firmly securing the panel between, and so on until the men meet at the center and fasten the last rail. The projecting ends and pegs of the rails are then given a coat of glue and the other outer stile fitted on them. Upon reversing a lever the machine compresses the entire door to such an extent as to make tight-fitting and strong joints. The whole operation is completed in a couple of minutes and the next door started immediately. Two interesting facts in connection with this phase of the operation are that the bottom rail of a door is always made much wider than the top rail, and that glue is not used in fastening the panels to the rails except, perhaps, in the case of a single panel door. This is usually not necessary, for the panels are entirely surrounded by stiles and rails which in their turn are firmly fastened to each other.

The varnishing or shellacking of doors is also comparatively simple, although great care is taken in finishing up outer ones especially. This varnishing is of course done in a separate room in order to lessen fire risks, and from this room the doors pass directly to the storage or shipping department, as the case may be.

A new idea in regard to doors is now being worked upon by a manufacturing concern of Chicago. Their idea for "the door of the future," as they call it, is to conform to that ever increasing demand for sanitary types. They make a perfectly flush door by veneering hardwoods on a softwood core and decorating the whole by means of inlaid work. Thus any degree of elaboration may be obtained, and the result is often very pretty, indeed, for by these means the natural beauty of the wood itself is very forcibly emphasized.

Intelligence and toil are co-laborers in the field of achievement.

Neither accomplishes much without the other.—John K. Le Baron.

Correct Method of Trussing Long Joists.

(By James Barry.)

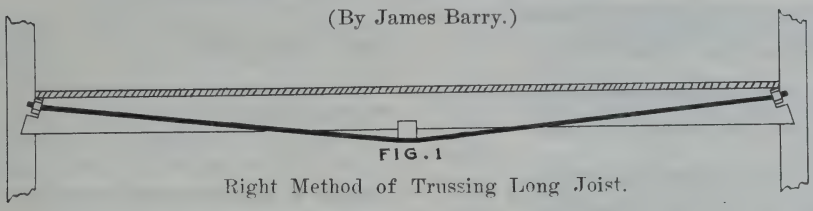


FIG. 1

Right Method of Trussing Long Joist.

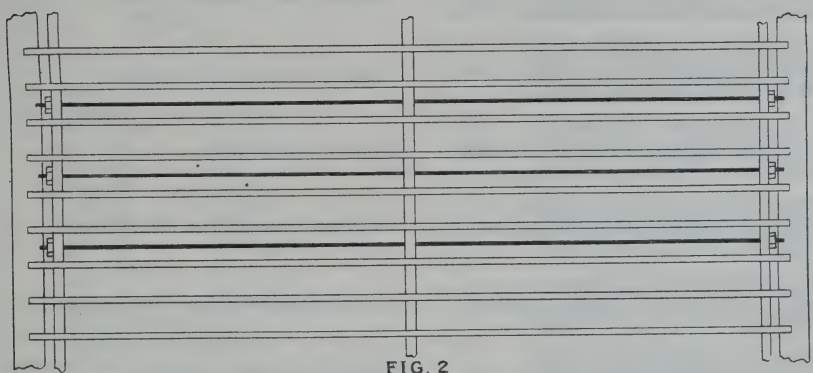


FIG. 2

Floor Plan.

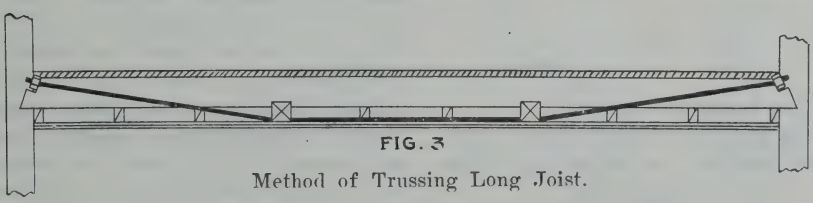


FIG. 3

Method of Trussing Long Joist.

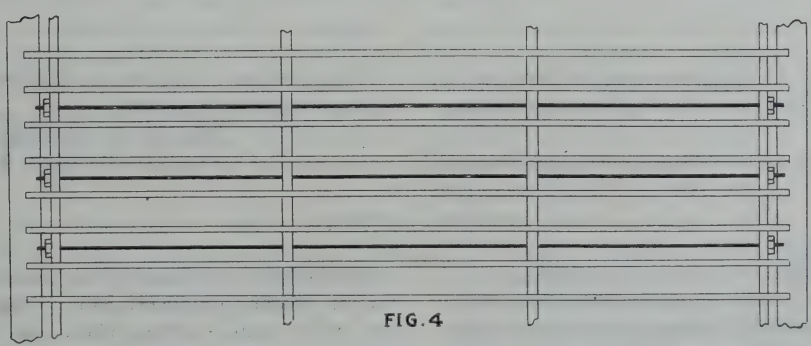


FIG. 4

Floor Plan Showing ¾-in. Truss Rods in Each Alternate Space.

Sections of Various Sheathings.

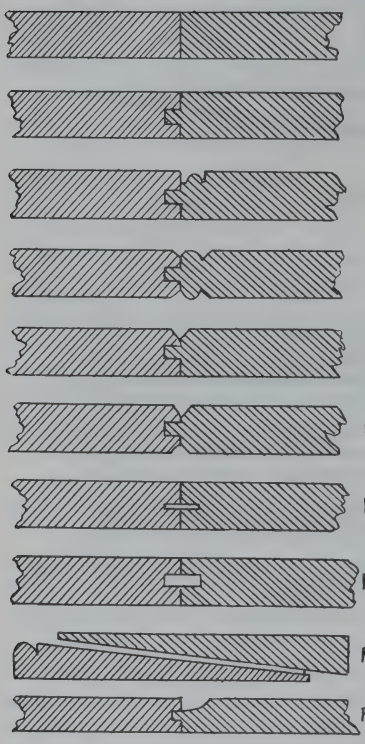


FIG. 1 Simple square edge.

FIG 2 Tongue flooring.

FIG. 3 Tongued and beaded match board.

FIG. 4 Tongued and beaded V-joint.

FIG. 5 V-joint matching (Chamfer).

FIG. 6 V-joint (both sides).

FIG 7 Flooring grooved for strap irons.

FIG. 8 Flooring grooved for loose tongue.

FIG. 9 Weather boarding (plain).

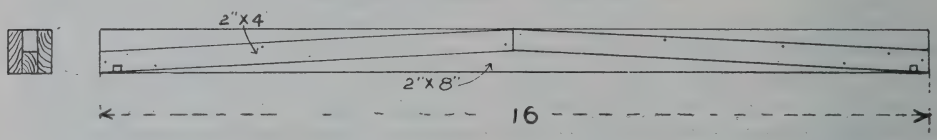
FIG. 10 Matched (do) ⅞ in.

Which Is the Stronger?

Editor The Carpenter:

I would like to have the opinion of some competent brothers on the question below, which is in dispute among the members of Local Union No. 1328. Here is the question:

Which is the stronger, three 2x8 pieces 16 feet long spiked side by side, or two 2x8 pieces 16 feet long with a truss made of 2x4 as per sketch?



Hoping to hear from some of the brothers, I remain fraternally yours,

ALVIN H. EAMES,
L. U. No. 1328, De Land, Fla.

Intelligence alone means nothing.

Effort without intelligence means loss.

To achieve success, brain and brawn must be driven in double harness.—John K. Le Baron.

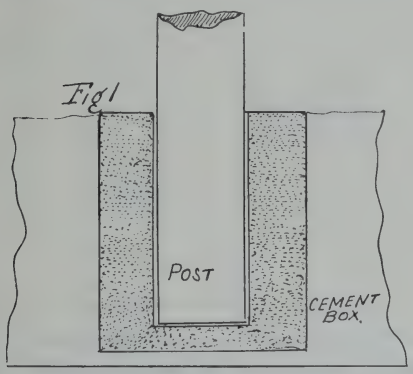
Grease can be removed from carpets by the use of ammonia almost pure. Cover the spot with white blotting paper and iron lightly or rub spot with white flannel dipped in turpentine.

The Carpenter

Lumber Encased in Cement Blocks.

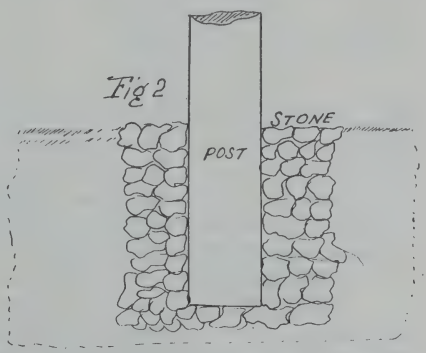
(By George Rice.)

I notice that carpenters are using considerable wood material encased in concrete. The objects of using the concrete casings are that the piece of lumber can be sustained in position firmly and indefinitely, while at the same time cement covering assists materially in the protection of the wood. While the idea of using the cement protection consisted primarily in furnishing a means for coating the wood while the wood rests in soil or is exposed to dampness and liable to rot, there have been other reasons introduced into the plan. There are cement casings in which the timbers are placed and sealed which are ornamented. There are cement cornices for protruding timbers on buildings. Cement boxes or sleeves may also be seen in service and numerous new ideas along this line are constantly cropping up in the building material markets. The use of concrete brackets for the supporting of ends of joints is not novel. Nor is the plan of embedding the ends of posts in the timber-preserving composition. But every year finds some improvement of change in the operation. Hence we present some of the relating sketches concerning the use of cement in the direction stated.



In the planting of a post in the earth one of the first things considered is the protection of the same from the inroads of insects and the decaying effects of the soil.

In some instances quite a perfect cement box is made in which the lower end of the wooden post may rest as shown in Figure 1. This is the simplest form of the application of the cement casing to the wooden post. There are many processes of placing the same idea in service. But this is the common way. The excavation is made in the earth to the proper depth and width. Then the walling up is done if the earth is sandy and inclined tc cave in. If not, the work of filling in the cement can be done without shoring. The post is placed in position and is supported perfectly straight so that the cement can be packed correctly. Usually braces are used to steady the post in position. The cement is made just thick enough for heavy pouring. The soft cement is run directly into the mold and it is permitted to harden for several days before anything is done to the poles. The posts in the meantime become firmly fixed in place. This practice of cementing posts in holes in this fashion is employed extensively in countries where high winds prevail. The cement seals the earth to the pole with the cement as a medium. There is no breaking away from the grip made in this way. Then the cement is, as above stated, a protection from the worms and other insects of the soil that usually undermine foundations in course of time by eating channels through wooden supports. The pests cannot ford a passage through properly placed cement cases. I saw cracked cases through which worms or good proportions could squirm. But as a rule the casing is intact.



Several different processes are employed for the cementing of posts in the ground. Sometimes the hole is made and the post

is braced therein with stones, as in the sectional drawing Figure 2. Then the cement is run down in between the stones. The stones assist in supporting the post. They act as a filling composition and consequently the amount of cement is greatly reduced. The stones become securely cemented together with the cement and a very powerful post supporting casement results.

While the majority of posts which are set up in the ground are provided with casing made by the workmen on the premises, there are cases in which the contractors purchase the cement linings intact and ready for application. Some of

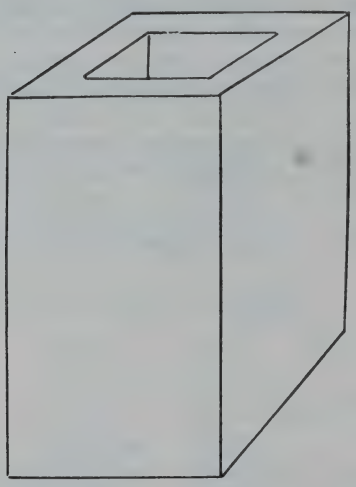


Fig 3

the linings are made in square form, as in Figure 3, with the calculation that a square piece of timber will be dropped into the opening and sealed there. The bottom of the case thus prepared is made of ample thickness to afford the necessary cement. In fact, the thing is like a box into which the end of a timber can be dropped after the case is properly planted in the earth. Some men prefer the circular forms of cases, one of which is presented in Figure 4. The manufacturers of these cement tubes send them out in readiness for use. The tube is planted in the ground and the end of the pole is dropped in.

While various patterns of cement cases may be seen on the market, the wood worker himself is often inclined to make the combination himself. Figure 5 is one

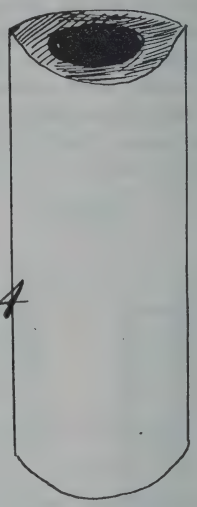


Fig 4

of this order. The case was cast in a mold constructed by using a square box. This box was provided with the necessary sand for shaping the form of the case. The wet sand was tamped and set so as to complete the shape of the case. The mandrill consisted of a piece of round wood. Then the casting was done by pouring soft cement into the mold, resulting in the shaping of the case of the style

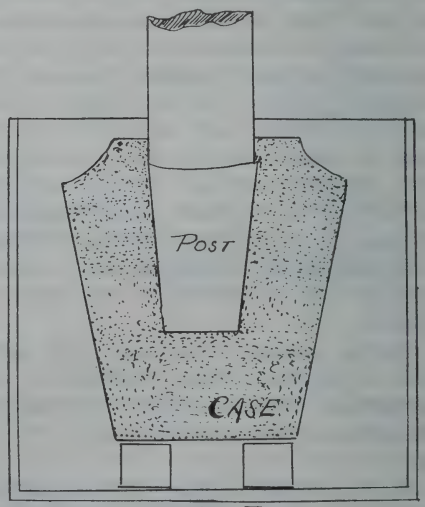


Fig 5

shown in Figure 5. Then after the case was made it was set up in a box as in the cut, for exhibition purposes. Casing of this kind has its advantages over the square cases or the circular cases. The case can be set into the ground firmly. The shape warrants a firm grip in the seat.

Then there are cement cases which are

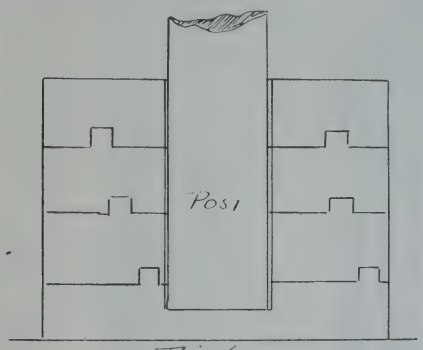


Fig 6

erected in sectional pieces as in Figure 6. The cement blocks are cast in convenient block style. Then, in order that the blocks may be locked together so as to form a powerful resisting factor, the blocks are grooved and the grooves are fitted in with the ridges so as to form keys as shown. These keys join the blocks and prevent shafting. In addition to the keying, there is the usual cement surfacing put on, thus making the casing quite tight and firm.

Length and Bevels for Sills of Bay Windows.

Editor The Carpenter.

I am sending herewith a solution, as given in my book of tables, to the seemingly troublesome "bay window."

There are no drawings nor any rule. Table gives the length and bevels of sills for any bay window by its diameter. Lengths and bevels for sills, etc., for eight, ten and twelve-sided polygons given the same way. Book will be out in August, by James J. McClellan of Savannah, Ga., author of "McClellan's Tables Given in Degrees" and inventor of McClellan's geometric combination for laying out all kinds of mechanical constructions. Patent is pending.

A bay window is one-half of a six-sided polygon, or hexagon. Clear brevity is my hobby—bay windows laid out as easy as joists.

Corner Bevels	Six-Sided Polygon.		
	12x6 11-12 inches.		
Diam.	Sides.		
	Lengths.		
Ft. or Ins.	Ft.	Ins.	12ths.
.. 1	..	6	..
.. 2	1	..	..
.. 3	1	6	..
.. 4	2	..	..
.. 5	2	6	..
.. 6	3	..	..
.. 7	3	6	..
.. 8	4	..	..
.. 9	4	6	..
.. 10	5	..	..
.. 11	5	6	..
.. 12	6	..	..

Since the bay window with its confusing drawings is being agitated just now, I hope you will get my solution in the next issue and by observing the form of the worded manuscript you will oblige,

Yours very truly,

JAMES J. M'CLELLAN.

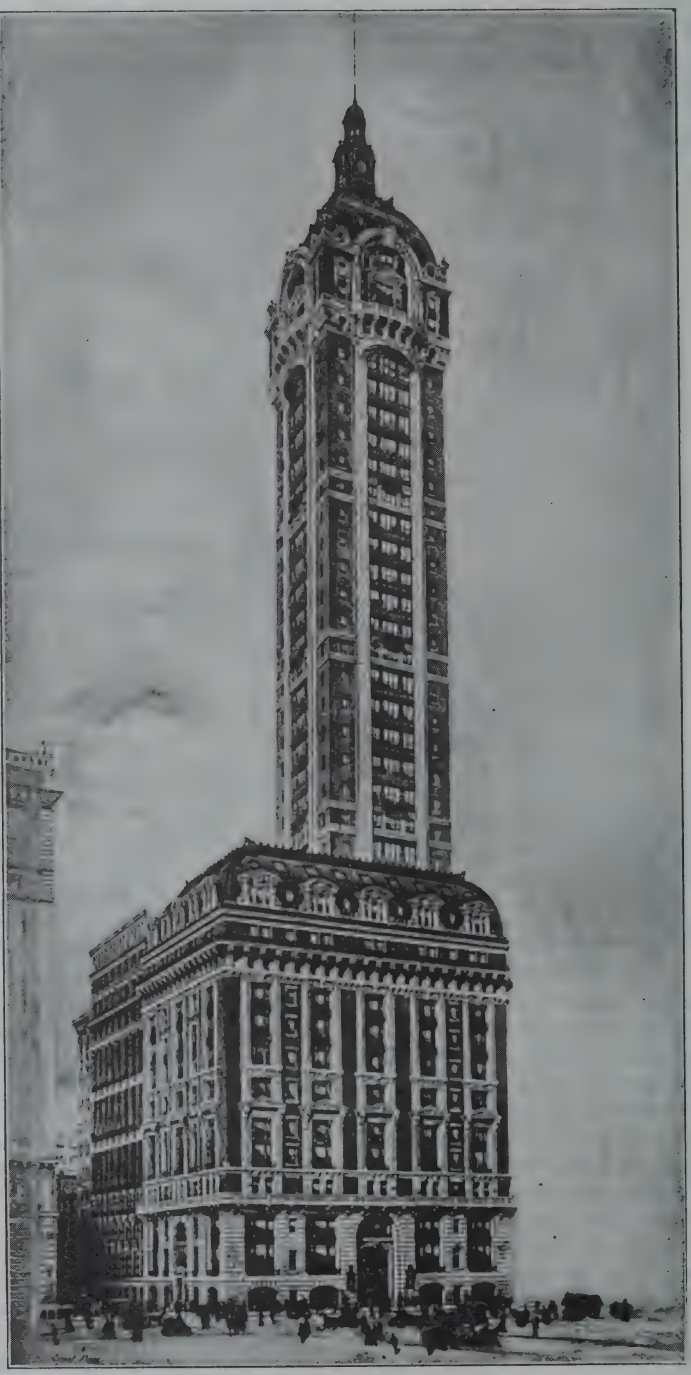
Singer Tower Helps Pay Realty Tax.

The pressure on the Singer Company's officials for passes to the observatory became so great when it was opened for inspection that it interfered with their attending to business, and to check the rush it was decided to charge admission.

This plan was put into effect three months ago and since then an average of 200 people per day have looked down upon skyscrapers and viewed Manhattan and its environs as from a balloon at 50 cents per inspection.

The receipts from the sale of passes for the three months have average about $100 a day, and if this is maintained throughout the time the tower is accessible to the public, the company will derive a revenue which will pay one-third of its tax bills. They amount, according to the rate for 1908, to $84,122.

The tower is only open to the public between 9:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 to 4:30 p. m., excepting Sundays and holidays, which reduces the tower's working time



SINGER BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

to 304 days. At $100 per day, the yearly income from sight-seers will easily foot up $30,000, or one-third of the taxes on its property, which the assessors have valued at $5,225,000.

The possibility of the tower, as a revenue producer, was quicker perceived by a prominent amusement man, who offered the Singer Company $25,000 per annum for the privilege. This man was followed by another, who modestly offered $10,000, but this, too, was declined.

The company officials fixed the charge at 50 cents, they say, so as to cut the number of visitors down, and should they care to make it known generally that one can pay to get a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis, the tower's revenue would easily reach $100,000 per annum and thus do away entirely with the worry of how to get the money to pay its taxes to the city.

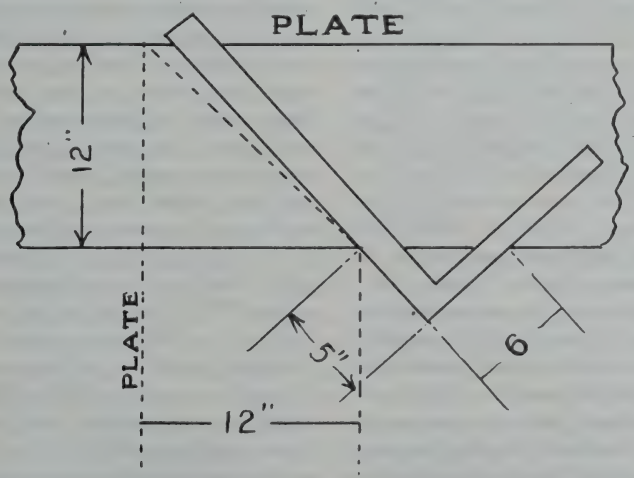
It is not generally known that this great property, which covers more than one-half of the block between Broadway, Church, Liberty and Cortland streets, and conservatively estimated to be worth $10,000,000, is owned by the Singer Company without a penny of mortgage against it.

The tower portion of the building was freely condemned when in course of erection by real estate experts, as a folly and of no practical use as a revenue producer. Their contention was somewhat borne out by the taking of the upper ten stories of the tower as offices for the company, but it is evident that its possibilities to produce revenue from an amusement standpoint were overlooked, as so far this feature has paid a return equal to the rent of four of the tower floors, each of which has a rentable square foot area of 3,500.—N. Y. American.

That Valley Rafter Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to the questions by Brother W. M. Shaw in the June Carpenter, relative to Valley Rafters, I will say that the angle of the far line of a valley rafter connecting roofs of different pitches may be obtained, as shown in the accompanying sketch, by taking a board of the width equal to the projection of the cornice and using the square as per sketch. Five and six inches represent the rise of each roof per foot, and the difference between the dotted lines and the square will be the throw of the valley rafter.



I may also say that on the side of the greatest rise the plate must be raised in accordance with the difference in the rise of the two sides in passing over the cornice.

Fraternally yours,

E. L. WITHERELL, L. U. 378.

Edwardsville, Ill.

Prevention of Warping, Swelling and Shrinking of Wood.

(C. T. Mason in Wood Craft.)

The most difficult problem to find an absolute answer to in connection with wood craft ever since woodworking has been a part of the affairs of mankind is that of preventing warping, swelling, and shrinking. There have been various other problems of apparently more immediate importance, but this one, while we have readily diagnosed the cause, has resisted solution with a persistence not to be found in connection with any of the other problems of woodworking.

It is well known that the warping of woodwork is due to a change in dimensions by the wood adjusting itself to the moisture conditions of the air surrounding it. When moisture conditions are changed there is a change in the woodwork to harmonize therewith. Wood primarily is dependent on sap for its life, and the sap, having channels to move through during the growing process, when later evaporated during the process of drying out naturally leaves voids which readily absorb moisture when the woodwork is in the presence of moist air. If timber could be kept in the same moist condition that exists when it is cut green from the tree it would not warp. Neither would it swell nor shrink. It is however, in an unstable condition so far as the liquid matter in the tree is concerned because it will evaporate. It is necessary to have the wood dry to get it into the best possible workable condition. It was thought formerly that drying wood simply meant driving out the moisture constituent of the sap. This is all right if the wood is kept dry, but when it comes into the presence of moisture again it takes up a supply and swells, and continues swelling and shrinking in harmony with the moisture surrounding it for a number of years. The tendency gradually lessens as the wood grows older, perhaps from the process of the fibers of the wood settling together more closely in the course of time. It is for this reason that people in the old country keep lumber piled for a number of years before using it, especially is this the case when the stock is intended for fine cabinet work.

Various schemes of chemical treatment of wood have been devised to prevent the altering of its dimensions during the process of seasoning and later taking on moisture so that it can be depended on to retain its volume. Some of these have been impractical because of the cost, some have not stood the test of time, and some are still undergoing experiment. All the time, however, even today and as far back as wood has been used by men, the problem of its shrinking and drying and later taking on moisture again has been the problem that all have had to contend with. It is present in different woods in varying degrees. The woods that are notorious for warping are simply those which will alter their dimensions most from changes in the moisture conditions.

It would hardly be a safe guide to assume that those woods containing the most water in their make-up are the ones having the worst tendencies to warp. Some woods, chestnut for example, run very high in sap and lose an enormous lot of weight when dried out. Yet the chestnut does not warp so badly as cottonwood and gum. So it seems that the structure of the wood has an influence as well as the quantity of water contained in the sap of live timber.

One of the things that makes walnut famous as a cabinet wood—and mahogany is in the same class—is its comparative freedom from warping tendencies caused by the changing dimensions under different moisture conditions. Walnut when once thoroughly dry alters its dimensions but very little under ordinary changes of moisture conditions. The same is true of mahogany, consequently aside from their admirable color and figure they have the quality of stability of volume to recommend them to the cabinetmaker. On the other hand, red gum, which has an excellent figure, has been seriously handicapped during its career because of its warping tendencies. We have solved a part of the problem and found that by making a closer study of the wood and adopting more modern ideas in seasoning we can reduce considerably the warping and swelling and shrinking tendencies, and thus in a greater measure insure the permanency of joints in mill and cabinet work. The problem has never been solved absolutely, however, and is still present, requiring watchfulness at all times from the woodworker who caters to a discriminating trade.

There are several interesting ideas in connection with efforts to solve this problem, aside from the modern ones involved in up-to-date drykiln practice. One old idea is that water soaking will help cure the trouble. There is no doubt, either, that it does help some, but it doesn't eliminate the trouble entirely, and it is doubtful if the advantage gained is worth the trouble except where the logs can be kept in water in the regular order of their handling. In this connection some claim that salt water is better than fresh water, and that the sap is not only absorbed and much of the sappy substance taken out by the water but it is replaced with saline matter of value to the wood in that it aids durability. In fact it is claimed that the Japanese keep logs for several years in brackish ponds, and as a consequence their woodwork is comparatively free from warping and shrinking and leaving ugly joints. Probably this helps some and perhaps far more than we ordinarily give it credit, yet like soaking in sea water or fresh water the remedy is only partial and is not of itself a sure remedy, because the wood may change in form with the subsequent changes in moisture conditions.

It may be that eventually there will be developed a process of chemically treating wood that is cheap enough to be practical in everyday use, and which will render it absolutely impervious to the influences of moisture; but as the situation stands today we can simply mitigate this trouble to a greater or less degree dependent on the attention and the amount of specific knowledge we have of the wood that is being handled. When we get right down to the really fine points of the matter we find this problem of changing in volume present in practically every material used though due to different influences. The man using iron for structural work or on railways must take into consideration the matter of expansion and contraction or the changing of volume under different temperatures, and everywhere this very problem must be confronted. It comes in different forms and is not so readily apparent in other substances as wood nor are the other substances affected by moisture the same as wood. Still it is present in some form or other and therefore is really a sort of unsolvable problem. The best we can do is to keep taking cognizance of it and safeguarding against it in every practical way. In woodworking the best safeguard, after careful drying and seasoning, is to keep the wood coated with some finishing material that will protect it from this probability of changing conditions in the moisture. So a whole lot of the future welfare of any wood depends materially on the man at what we term the finishing end, who puts on a coat of varnish or paint and does this in part to enhance the beauty, but frequently in finer cabinet work the more important aim is that of protecting and preserving the wood.

Building on Sand.

In New York nearly all the tall office buildings have their foundations on the quicksand, in it, or under it, and as a rule, they are more difficult, dangerous and costly to build than anywhere else in the world. It is required to provide absolutely safe, separate supports for from fifty to a hundred columns, fifteen or twenty feet apart, each carrying loads of from 100 to 2,000 tons. Thirty feet below the surface the sand is found compressed to a hard, dense mass which, undisturbed, will carry safely a load of 6,000 or 8,000 pounds per square foot. When, therefore, the building is not too heavy, and there is no expectation of deeper foundations being built alongside, the new foundations are often laid on the surface of the sand, which has from one-half to the whole of its area covered with them.—Frank W. Skinner, in the March Century.

To Remove Rust From Steel.

Cover the rusted part with any non-drying oil or fat. Allow this to remain about three or four hours, then wipe off with a clean dry cloth. Now mix four ounces of opodeldoc and two drams of caustic potash. Apply to the part rusted, and after ten minutes wipe off with a dry cloth. Another method is to rub the rusted part well with sweet oil and allow to remain until the next day; then sprinkle over it powdered quicklime and polish with this until the rust is gone. Still another way: mix one-half ounce of powdered emery and one ounce of soft soap. Rub this in well.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Vierteljahresbericht des General-Präsidenten Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 30. Juni 1909.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Board:

Brüder: — Heute, am 30. Juni, dem Ende unseres Fiskaljahres, und dies trotz der Nackenschläge und manigfachen Hemmnisse die uns die letzten zwei Jahre gebracht, ist der Stand unserer Organisation ein sehr befriedigender. Mitglieder die infolge anhaltender Arbeitslosigkeit nicht imstande waren ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen der Organisation gegenüber nachzukommen und in den Büchern gestrichen werden mußten, kommen allmählich zurück und werden wieder tätige und gutstehende Mitglieder. Unsere Mitgliederzahl hat sich in den letzten Monaten bedeutend vermehrt und die Zukunft verspricht weitere Zunahme. Der Geschäftsgang beginnt sich ebenfalls merklich zu heben; selbst der General-Offize sind in letzter Zeit von verschiedenen Orten Nachfragen nach Arbeitskräften zugegangen die in den betreffenden Orten nicht erhältlich waren.

Dank der Mitwirkung unserer Mitgliedschaft ist es uns gelungen, unsere Organisation wieder auf ihre frühere numerische Stärke heraufzubringen und das Vertrauen in dieselbe wieder herzustellen.

Den Lokal-Unionen und Mitgliedern die dieses Früjahr in Lohnkämpfe oder solche um Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit verwickelt waren, ist auch diesmal in liberaler Weise mit Hilfe und Beistand entgegen gekommen worden. In den meisten Fällen sind die diesjährigen Gewerksforderungen durchgesetzt worden; nur in einigen wenigen Orten sind unsere Mitglieder noch im Ausstande und der Kampf noch unentschieden.

Dieses Früjahr wurden besondere Anstrengungen gemacht die Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken zu organisiren und sind in dieser Beziehung unerwartet günstige Resultate erzielt, und mehr Verträge mit Fabrik- oder Mühlenbesitzer abgeschlossen worden denn je zuvor im selben Zeitraume. Die Fabrikarbeiter-Frage ist eine sehr wichtige deren Lösung wir uns ernstlich zur Aufgabe machen müssen. Die große Mehrzahl der Mühlen und Fabriken unseres Gewerkes harren noch der Organisation.

Unsere Brüderschaft ist gegenwärtig in nur unbedeutende Grenzstreitigkeiten verwickelt und ich hoffe daß die freundschaftlichen Beziehungen die gegenwärtig zwischen unserer Organisation und denjenigen anderer Gewerke bestehen von Dauer sein werden.

Anläßlich eines Streitfalles in Denver, Colo., zwischen unserer Lokal-Union 55 und dem Centralkörper der Baugewerke (Building Trade Council) daselbst, hat sich der Präsident dieses Körpers erlaubt einen Aufruf um finanzielle Unterstützung an die Baugewerke dieses Landes, inklusive unsere Lokal-Union, zu richten, angeblich um Uebergriffe der Unternehmer Assoziation und der Citizens Alliance abwehren zu können. Die in diesem Aufrufe, oder Zirkular enthaltenen Angaben sind falsche und eine Entstellung der Tatsachen. Ich kann Sie versichern, daß in Denver kein Konflikt besteht wie in dem Zirkular behauptet wird; der Zweck desselben ist lediglich, Gelder zur Bekämpfung unserer Lokal-Union 55 aufzubringen. Die Mitglieder dieser Lokal-Union arbeiten unter einem, mit ihren Arbeitgebern eingegangenen Vertrag, der zufriedenstellend ist, hingegen aber wird Lokal-Union 55 Denver vom dortigen B. T. C. bekämpft, weil sie ihre Vertreter von diesem Körper zurückgezogen hat. In dem Carpenter Distrikt Council in Denver, sind 1,800 Mitglieder unserer Brüder schaft und nur 34 Mitglieder der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters vertreten. Dieser Distrikt Council hatte gemäß der Konstitution des B. T. C. gemeinschaftliche Vertreter zu letzterem Körper zu erwählen und da die Wahl nicht mindestens auf ein Mitglied der A. S. of C. fiel, sandte der, aus 34 Mitgliedern bestehende Zweig dieser Organisation auf eigne Faust, Delegaten zum B. T.

C. und nachdem diese, unter Verletzung der Konstitution, zu Sitz und Stimme zugelassen waren, erklärte unsere Lokal-Union 55 ihren Austritt. Hoffentlich wird dieser Streitfall baldigst geschlichtet und der Standpunkt unserer Lokal-Union 55 als der richtige anerkannt werden.

In Ihrer vorhergegangenen Sitzung wurden mir verschiedene Angelegenheiten und Arbeiten überwiesen über deren Erledigung und Ausführung folgendes zu berichten ist:

Bezüglich des Protestes der Lokal-Union 105 Cleveland, O., gegen Beanspruchung des dortigen Distrikt Councils der Hälfte aller entrichteten Eintrittsgebühren, habe ich unterm 11. Mai eine Entscheidung getroffen welche beide Seiten befriedigt hat und diese Sache ist erledigt.

Der Empfehlung einen Organisator nach Jersey City zu senden bin ich nachgekommen indem ich unserem 1. Vize-Präsidenten Arthur Quinn die Bearbeitung des betreffenden Distriktes anvertraut habe. Der die Mitglieder Apicella und Fierenzo von Lokal-Union 1565 New York betreffende Fall wurde durch Befolgung der Anordnung des Board seitens der Lokal-Union, diese Mitglieder in ihre Rechte einzusetzen, erledigt.

Auch die empfohlene Entsendung eines Organisators nach Columbia, S. C., fand statt. Organisator Wilson hat geraume Zeit in dieser Stadt zugebracht.

Die vom Board bewilligte Summe von $100.00 wurde dem Cleveland, O., D. C. zugestellt und detailirter Ausweis über die Verausgabung des Betrages wird erwartet.

Ueber die Lokal-Union 1756 Cleveland ist die vom Board angeordnete Suspendirung wegen Insubordination, verhängt worden.

Vize-Präsident Quinn wurde ebenfalls nach Paterson, N. J., abgesandt um die Interessen unserer dortigen Mitglieder wahren zu helfen und sich der Organisation in dieser Stadt anzunehmen.

Ich bin der Ansicht, daß wir die Frage der Heranziehung der Gewerksgenossen, an Orten wo diese nicht zahlreich genug sind ein Lokal-Union zu bilden, ernstlich in Erwägung ziehen, und einen Plan zu diesem Zwecke ausarbeiten und einer Urabstimmung unterbreiten sollten. In dieser Hinsicht würde ich empfehlen fragliche Gewerksgenossen gegen Entrichtung der, in der Konstitution festgesetzten Eintrittsgebühr aufzunehmen und sie der Kontrolle der General-Offize zu unterstellen. Ich würde weiter empfehlen, daß diesen Mitgliedern eine Spezial-Mitgliedskarte ausgestellt werde, die sie verpflichtet sind, ehe sie an einem Orte in Arbeit treten an dem eine Lokal-Union besteht, bei derselben zu deponiren und sich in deren Mitgliederliste eintragen zu lassen. Ferner sollten diese Mitglieder zu allen Benefits, wie in der Konstitution spezifizirt, berechtigt sein.

Dies ist nur in weiten Umrissen der Plan der mir vorschwebt; die Feststellung der Einzelheiten und Annahme näherer Bestimmungen zu dessen Ausführung, möge dem Board überlassen bleiben.

Die Lösung die'er Frage würde für uns von großem Wert und unserer Sache höchst förderlich sein, denn wenn diese im ganzen Lande zerstreuten Gewerksgenossen auf obige Weise herangezogen sind, werden sie nicht mehr in organisirten Orten als Nicht-Unionmitglieder und Konkurrenten auftreten wie dies heute der Fall ist. Meiner Ansicht nach können durch die Annahme und Ausführung eines derartigen Planes Tausende von Mitgliedern gewonnen werden, die jetzt keine Gelegenheit haben einer Lokal-Union anzugehören.

Im verflossenen Vierteljahre wurde 35 Freibriefe (Charters) an neugebildete Lokal-Unionen erteilt und unsere Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl hat sich im selben Zeitraume um, um 800 bis 1,000 vermehrt.

Unser neues und eignes Hauptquartier-Gebäude ist nun fertig gestellt und ist von unserem Bau-Komite akzeptiert worden. Unsere Brüderschaft kann darauf stolz sein; es ist das erste Hauptquartier-Gebäude welches eine Gewerksorganisation in diesem Lande errichten ließ und das Eigentum einer solchen ist.

In unserem Bestreben den Stand unserer Organisation und deren Widerstandskraft zu erhöhen, haben wir den größeren Städten besondere Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt und wo es die Umstände erlaubten, haben wir eine Verschmelzung aller Lokal-Unionen einer Stadt angebahnt oder veranlaßt.

Diese Verschmelzung und schließlich das Bestehen einer einzigen Lokal-Union an einem Orte, hat sich für die betreffenden Lokalitäten, als sehr vorteilhaft und segensreich erwiesen. Der Zersplitterung der Kräfte wird durch eine Verschmelzung ge-

steuert, harmonischeres Zusammenwirken der Mitglieder ermöglicht, und die Organisations-Unkosten und Arbeiten verringert. Die Verschmelzung bestehender Lokal-Union würde auch der Mitgliedschaft vieler anderer Orte große Vorteile bringen, und sollte deßhalb auch in diesen in Angriff genommen werden.

Zum Schlusse sei hier nochmals bemerkt, daß trotz der schweren Zeiten die wir, wie die Arbeiterschaft im allgemeinen, in den letzten zwei Jahren durchzumachen hatten, der Stand unserer Organisation ein befriedigender und ermutigender ist.

Möge unsere Brüderschaft auch in Zukunft gedeihen und sich zu noch größerer Macht und Ansehen entfalten. Brüderlichst,

Wm. D. Huber,
General-Präsident.

Zur Berichterstattung über europäische Arbeiterverhältnisse.

Seit dem Beginne der Geschäftskrise, und namentlich im Herbste des vorigen Jahres hat unsere Mitgliedschaft, namentlich der älteren deutschen Kollegen, in allen größeren Städten Amerikas, große Noth gelitten.

Ein Selbstmord folgte dem Andern, und waren infolgedessen die fortschrittlichen Kreise unserer Reihen sehr alarmiert. In New York bildete sich ein Anti-Selbstmord-Verein, dessen Hauptzweck wohl darin bestehen sollte, den alten, rbeitslos oder arbeitsunfähig gewordenen Kollegen genügende Unterstützung zu gewähren, um sie von den letzten verzweifelten Schritten abzuhalten.

In wie weit dieses Ziel erreicht worden ist, weiß ich nicht, doch nach meiner bisherigen Erfahrung verspreche ich mir nicht viel davon; nicht etwa, weil es unseren Kollegen, oder Genossen, an Solidaritätsgefühl mangele, wohl aber an der geschäftlichen Ausnutzung ihrer Kaufkraft. Trotz den hohen Löhnen der letzten Jahre vor der Krisis ist es Niemanden eingefallen, für die von der Arbeiterpresse lang genug vorhergesagte Depression, d. h. die kommenden mageren Jahre, Fürsorge zu tragen.

Aber mit ihrem Arbeitslohne ernähren sie Bäcker, Butcher, Spezereihändler; einen andern, und zwar nicht geringen Teil tragen sie dazu bei, Kleider und Wäscheläden, Piano und Möbelgeschäfte zu bereichern; mit dem an Wucher grenzenden Preise, den die sog. Installmentplanhäuser berechnen, werden jährlich Millionen von seiten der Arbeiter verschleudert; abgesehen von den hohen Preisen ist sämmtliche, solcher Weise gekaufte Waare ausnahmslos Schund, die weit eher verissen, oder zerbrochen, als sie bezahlt ist. Dennoch fällt es Niemand ein, einen Versuch in cooperativer Richtung zu unternehmen, weder zu Consum- noch zu Produktivgenossenschaften.

Die einzelnen verfehlten Versuche, in Brooklyn, die sich lediglich auf Spezereiwaarenverkauf bezogen, können nicht gut als Argumente benutzt werden.

Dehingegen leistet die Arbeiterschaft Europas in beiden Richtungen großartiges. Trotz dem minimalen Lohne, den die Leute verdienen, errichten sie Volkshäuser, Labor Temples, die ganz anderen Zwecken dienen, wie die amerikanischen; mit einem Durchschnittslohne von 90 Cents pro Tag haben die Arbeiter Belgiens und Hollands großartige Institute geschaffen, sowohl für Erziehung als Ernährung, für Unterhaltung und Unterstützung. In den meisten Städten, in denen solche Consumgenossenschaften bestehen, gibt es auch Produktivgenossenschaften, die ihr Absatzgebiet hauptsächlich in den Consumgenossenschaften finden.

Zum besseren Verständniß lasse ich hier einen Aufruf folgen, den das in Zurich bestehende Organ der Holzarbeiter kürzlich veröffentlichte:

Zürich. Genossenschaftsschreinerei. Werte Kollegen! Nachdem wir an alle Sektionen des Schweiz. Holzarbeiterverbandes Listen zur Zeichnung für die Mitgliedschaft der Genossenschaftsschreinerei versandt haben, finden wir es für angezeigt, Sie näher über diese Institution an dieser Stelle zu unterrichten. Aufgemuntert durch die großen Erfolge, welche andere Arbeiterproduktivgenossenschaften in der Schweiz, hauptsächlich in Holland, Belgien und England zu verzeichnen haben, und zugleich durch die letzten Ereignisse in Zürich, wo so viele der tüchtigsten Arbeiter durch die schwarzen Listen des Schreinermeisterverbandes ihrer Existenz beraubt wurden, dazu gedrängt, haben wir uns zusammengeschlossen und eine Genossenschaftsschreinerei gegründet. Nicht leichtsinnig oder voreilig sind wir dabei zu Werke gegangen, nur unserem sozialen Empfinden folgend, sind denn auch die Statuten auf rein demokratischer Grundlage aufgebaut, so daß keine Gefahr besteht,

daß die Genossenschaft jemals in ein privatkapitalistisches Unternehmen verwandelt werden könnte. Die Mitgliederzahl ist eine unbeschränkte, jede Person oder eine Vereinigung von solchen kann als Mitglied aufgenommen werden; übrigens verweisen wir auf die jeder Sektion zugesandten Statuten. Reingewinne werden keine verteilt, sondern sollen nach Abzug einer entsprechenden Verzinsung des Anlagekapitals in Form von höheren Löhnen und Wohlfahrtseinrichtungen der Arbeiterschaft zugute kommen. Niemals dürfen diese Grundbedingungen einer reinen Genossenschaft aus dem Statut entfernt werden, ansonst die berufene Oberbehörde der „Genossenschaftsbund Zürich" das statuarische Recht hat, die Auflösung der Genossenschaft zu veranlassen, das bei der Liquidation sich ergebende Genossenschaftsvermögen an sich zu ziehen und gelegentlich zu dergleichen Zwecken zu verwenden. Wie tief einschneidend das Genossenschaftswesen, wenn richtig aufgefaßt und aufgebaut, auf das ganze Leben sein wird, beweisen am besten die Angriffe, welche kurzsichtige, meistens bürgerliche (leider auch noch Arbeiter-) Kreise ihm angedeihen lassen. Was wird da nicht alles ins Feld geführt gegen ein solches Unternehmen? Vom unsinnigsten Geplauder eines um seinen Profit besorgten Unternehmertums und seiner Winkelblättchen, bis zur Materialsperre und gemeinen Kreditschädigungen. Aber unentwegt wird das Genossenschaftswesen seinen Weg gehen und sich entwickeln. Wie jede große Idee, wird auch der Genossenschaftsgedanke im Kampfe mit dem Bestehenden sich stärken und gedeihen und an Stelle einer gedankenlosen, dem Arbeiter zum Fluche dienenden Produktionsweise, geregeltere Zustände zu schaffen imstande sein. Welche Vorteile bietet doch eine Genossenschaftswerkstätte gegenüber einem Privatbetriebe dem Arbeiter. Hier das Bewußtsein im eigenen Geschäfte beteiligt zu sein, gesichert vor Maßregelungen wegen politischen Ansichten, im Mitbestimmungsrecht in geschäftlichen und organisatorischen Fragen und nicht das wenigste, gesichert vor Aussperrungen und Streiks. Alles Vorteile, die ein Privatbetrieb niemals bieten kann und wird.

Darum wenden wir uns an alle Kollegen in der Schweiz. Unterstützt das Unternehmen, es wird dereinst für alle seine Früchte zeitigen. Wir werden keine Mühe scheuen, dasselbe vorbildlich zu gestalten und zu einem Musterbetriebe auszubauen. In einer solchen Genossenschaft kann und soll der Arbeiter seinen Bedarf decken, gesichert vor Schundware und Ueberforderungen, wie es die jetzige Privatindustrie nicht bietet. Hand in Hand mit der gewerkschaftlichen wird die genossenschaftliche Organisation dereinst die jetzige kopflose Produktionsweise ablösen, um sie in geregeltere Bahnen zu lenken.

Nochmals appellieren wir an Eure Einsicht und soziales Gefühl, die Genossenschaft kräftig und zahlreich zu unterstützen. Wie Ihr wisset, bedarf es trotz eines bescheidenen Anfanges, um einigermaßen konkurrenzfähig zu sein, eben bedeutender Kapitalien. Es würde dem Gedeihen der Genossenschaft unbedingt förderlich sein, wenn das hierzu nötige Geld nur durch die Mithilfe der Arbeiterschaft aufgebracht würde.

Alle Kollegen, die sich bereits der Genossenschaft durch Bezug von Anteilscheinen angeschlossen haben, unsern besten Dank, und allen denen, die ihr noch ferne stehen, ein Willkommen sich daran zu beteiligen, jeder soweit es seine Mittel erlauben. Es wird später an dieser Stelle über den Fortschritt des Unternehmens berichtet werden.

Genossenschaftsschreinerei Zürich.

Wenn ich bedenke, wie viel Geld allein Lokals 309 und 476 seit 20 Jahren an Arbeitslosenunterstützung ausbezahlt haben, wenn ich bedenke, welche Summen für Fäschen Bier so manche Union das Jahr hindurch ausgibt, und immer nur zur direkten oder indirekten Vergnügungszwecke, dann kann ich nicht umhin, Vergleiche mit den europäischen Verhältnissen anzustellen. Jeder Streik, ob gewonnen oder verloren, hinterläßt eine Reihe Opfer, Gemaßregelte, gewöhnlich diejenigen, die für die andern die Kastanien aus dem Feuer geholt haben; ich persönlich habe in der Frage bittere Erfahrungen gemacht. Hier ist ebenfalls die Frage berechtigt: „Warum befinden sich so viele corrupte Gewerksschaftsführer in den Reihen der amerikanischen Arbeiter?"

Nur in den seltensten Fällen ist ein solcher bereits corrupt, wenn er sein erstes Amt in einer Union erhält; in dem Maaße aber, in dem er seine Schuldigkeit als Arbeitervertreter dem Boßtum gegenüber thut, kommt er auf die schwarze Liste der Letzteren; mit der Zeit arbeitet er sich auch in seinen eigenen Kreisen ab, d. h. Neid, Eifersucht und ähnliche schöne Eigenschaften, die ja leider auch in Arbeiterkreisen nicht gänzlich unbekannt sind, oder auch mitunter bewußter oder unbewußter Weise arbeiten gute Freunde den Arbeitgebern auch in die Hand, wenn sie einen solchen mißliebiggewordenen Büssineßagenten oder Walking Delegaten entweder absägen, oder nicht wieder erwählen, kurz und gut, bis dato sind in Amerika anerkanntermaßen die Unionarbeiter die miserabelsten Arbeitgeber, mithin kein Wunder, wenn der von beiden Seiten geblaklistete Beamte sich dort schadlos hält, wo er eine Gelegenheit findet. Nicht ein jeder

Sam. Parks wird von den Arbeitgebern corumpirt. Viele gibt es, die von ihrer eigenen Mitgliedschaft, und nicht zum Mindesten von den Verhältnissen selbst dazu getrieben werden.

Würden nun die hierorts und anderwärts benutzten Mittel der Produktivgenossenschaften dazu angewandt, den gemaßregelten oder nach langjähriger Tätigkeit in den Reihen der organisirten Arbeiterschaft alt gewordenen Kollegen helfend unter die Arme zu greifen, so brauchte man keine Anti-Selbstmord-Clubs zu gründen. Ganz besonders trifft dieser Vorwurf der Unterlassung unsere New Yorker und Newarker Bankarbeiter; unter ihnen ist der Prozentsatz der Arbeitslosen am größten, und vergrößert sich von Jahr zu Jahr.

Was wäre leichter, mit einer organisierten Arbeiterschaft, die allein in New York und Umgegend in die Hundertausende geht, als Möbelfabriken zu gründen und zu unterhalten, in denen sowohl unsere Opfer der Bewegung als unsere Vertrauen ein sicheres Stück Brod finden würden! Dasgleiche gilt für andere Städte, wie Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore und San Francisco; man sage nicht in pessimistischer Weise es sei solchen Cooperativ und Produktionsgenossenschaften nicht möglich gegen die Konkurrenz der Privat-Unternehher aufzukommen. Das ist einfach nicht wahr! Man vergleiche die Preise der Installmenthäuser sowohl wie der großen Departmenthäuser, die nur gegen Baar verkaufen, und ich bin der festen Unberzeugung, daß trotz hoher Unionlöhnen unsere New Yorker Lokals sehr wohl im Stande sind, solche Cooperative Werkstellen unter ihrer Kontrolle zu errichten und zu leiten, sondern auch noch beträchtliche Summen zur Unterstützung ihrer Strikkasse daraus erwarten können.

Ich werde mich bemühen, in nächster Zeit diese Angelegenheit, soweit sie in Zürich bereits funktioniert, des nähern zu studieren, und in einem nächsten Berichte meine gesammelten Erfahrungen im Carpenter mitzuteilen.

Aber jetzt schon wage ich zu behaupten, daß ein jeder Selbstmord, der von einem der Unseren aus Not zur Verzweiflung getrieben, begangen wird, auf das Gewissen der organisierten Arbeiter, auf uns selbst zurückfällt.

A. Heins.

The Sack of Flour.

Guilty, judge, and I own the crime—
I slipped away with a sack of flour;
They nabbed me just in the nick of time—
I'd had it home in half an hour.
Only the constable on the hill
Knew that I must have jumped the bill,
Knew as well as he could that I
Hadn't the money with which to buy.

"Larceny," that's the proper word;
There's never a crime but law can name,
Only, I wonder if law has heard
That any one but the thief's to blame?
Say, did the constable on the hill
Tell you about the closed up mill?
Tell you of men who must beg or steal
To give their babies and wives a meal?

Yes, I have begged—and I'll tell you how;
I walked the roads and the fields and lanes
And asked for work with the pleading brow
And came back empty for all my pains!
Say, did the constable on the hill
Tell you the wheels of trade were still?
Tell you, when work was dull and dead
The wife and the child must go unfed?

Guilty, judge—let the law be paid:
But if you had children four or five
As pretty as God had ever made,
And lacked the food to keep them alive,
Lacked the method but not the will,
Their cries of hunger to stop and still,
And then saw oceans of food in view—
For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Say, if you had a wife whose heart
Had fed your own for a score of years
And never a moment walked apart
From all your griefs and hopes and fears,
And now in that faithful bosom had grown
A little life that was part of your own,
And hunger harrowed them through and through.
For God's sake tell me, what would you do?

Dollars by thousands stacked away—
Harvests rotting in barn and shed—
Silks and ribbons in fine display—
And children crying for lack of bread!
Wealth and famine are hand in hand
Making the tour of a heart-sick land;
Half of the country's future weal
Crushed by the present's selfish heel!

Guilty, judge—and I own my crime;
Put me in prison without delay—
Only—please work me double time
And send my family half the pay!
And tell my children if they ask,
That I was working my gloomy task,
Not for pleasure or money gem—
But for the love I have for them.

—Will Carleton.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La necessite d'une organisation Internationale des travailleurs.

III.

Les travailleurs du bois en Belgique.

Les ouvriers belges, n'émigrent pas en grand nombre aux Etats Unis de l'Amerique, mais le nombre de ceux se rendant au Canada, est de beaucoup plus élevé. J'ai donc cru util pour nos camarades canadiens, de leur fournir des renseiguements précis sur eux. Je donne donc la parlole aux secrétaire de l'union des travailleurs du bois de la Belgique.

Au citoyen Henryot de Passage à Bruxelles:

La fédération national des travailleurs du bois fut fondée en 1885, prit son local au Cigne grand Place et choisit comme secrétaire le citoyen François Yas qui pendant de longues années restait a sont poste et le remplit avec zèle et dévouement.

Lorsqu'en 1897 il demissionna et fut remplacé par le compagnon Arthur Huygens appartenant au syndicat des sculpteurs de Bruxelles comme son prédécesseur le compagnon Fr. Yas, Huygens aussi s'acquitta de sa tâche à la satisfaction de tous jusqu'en 1907 où empêché par d'autres occupations il demissionna au grand regret du comité national et fut remplacé par le compagnon Jules Marschal, du syndicat des travailleurs du bois, qui remplit encore le poste actuellement.

La fédération nationale des travailleurs du bois est composée des groupes neutres et affiliés au Parti ouvrier. C'est pour cette raison qu'elle n'est pas affiliée directement au Parti ouvrier. Neanmoins elle est affiliée directement à la commission syndicale, c'est elle qui à cet organisme paie la cotisation de ses membres.

Le nombre des membres est d'environ trois milles pour tout le Pays.

Jusqu'au fin septembre la cotisation fut de 0.05 frs. (5 centimes) par mois et par membre et 3 centimes par mois et par membre pour le journal fédéral, en tout o.08 frs. (8 centimes).

Depuis la centralisation, c'est à dire depuis le 1. octobre dernier, la cotisation est portée à o.50 frs. par mois et par membre, actuellement si une grève légitime éclate, les grèvistes sont indemnisé à raison de 2.00 frs. par jour pour un nombre de jours indéterminés.

Avant la centralisation des cotisation supplementaires étant imposées aux membres servant à soutenir les grèvistes, le comité national avait le droit de porter cette cotisation supplementaire à 0.10-0.15 frs. et même davantage par semaine selon les circonstances.

Pendant beaucoup d'années ces cotisations etaient religeusement payées et distribués aux grèvistes, la caisse fédérale augmenta le secours aux grèvistes de 2 frs. par semaine.

Sur le nombre d'années qu'a existée la fédération avec sa cotisation de 0.05 frs. par membre et ses cotisation supplementaires, des milliers de francs ont ainsi été distribués aux grèvistes et c'est au moment que s'apercevant que la solidarité de ce coté commencait à diminuer a cause du terrible chaumage dont le prolétariat est atteint, que le comité a songer à la centralisation des caisses et à l'augmentation des cotisations afin d'avoir toujours l'argent nécessaire en caisse pour payer les grèvistes et faire de la Fédération nationale des Travailleurs du bois, une fédération forte et puissante à l'égal de ses soeurs les autres fédérations des metiers.

La fédération est administrée par un comité national composé d'un membre de chacun des 22 groupes la composant et 6 membres des groupes de Bruxelles, siège de la fédération; le secrétaire permanent est élu dans ces derniers par le congrès de l'année dernière.

La Fédération a son journal fédéral qui mensuellement est tiré à plus de 3,000 exemplaire; le journal a pour tête, Le Travailleur du Bois.

Le Secrétair, P. MARSCHAL.

Comme on peut voir par cette correspondance, l'organisation des ouvriers du bois se base sur des fondations très serieuses. Il est donc du devoir de nos camarades en Amerique de tendre les bras ouverts aux imigrants belges, s'ils se presentent, car ils forment des bons compagnons de lutte et des hommes de bonne foi en qui on peut avoir confiance.

A Grand, Namur, Vervier, Charleroi et d'autres ville de la Belgique, le même état de chose existe, et le salaire est à peu de chose près le même qu'à Bruxelles. En

général 9/10 des ouvriers du bois font partie de l'Union.

S'il est vrai que le salaire est en comparaison avec le salaire Américain, très bas, il faut toute même reconnaitre que les travailleurs belges et néerlandais s'efforcent à obtenir de meilleurs conditions d'existence.

Notre organisation en Amerique a pris 20 ans pour porter le salaire de 2 dollars à 4 dollars par jour; encore est-il certain que bon nombre des nôtres ont moins de ce prix. Dans le même espace de temps les ouvriers belges ont vu, grace à leur bon organisation, augmenter leur salaire de 3 frs. à 6.50 c'est à dire de 60 cts. Américains à $1.30 par jour. La durée du travail était, il y a vingt ans, de 11 à 12 heures par jour dans toute la Belgique; aujourd'hui elle est de 9 heures dans les grandes villes et 9½ à 10 heurs au maximum dans les petits centres.

Ce qui est la règle en Belgique s'applique également à la Hollande et le Grand Duché de Luxembourg.

Avec l'organisation la resistance contre les abus patronaux a fait son apparition et avec le success de cette resistance le désire d'élever le "standard of life," une existence mieux assurée se fit place; de sorte qu'avec l'appetit, qui vient comme on dit en mangeant, l'élévation du salaire et la reduction des heures de travail s'imposèront toute seule.

Il y a un autre côté de cette question, qui nous reste à considerer c'est l'existence du petit patronat existant encore dans les Pays bas. Les petits patrons sont généralement d'anciens ouvriers, s'étant établi pour leur compt; si dans une ville de moyenne grandeur il y a sur 1,000 ouvriers du bois 75 petits patrons, chacun avec 2 ou 3 apprentis, il devient très difficil d'établir et de gagner une grève; grace a leurs apprentis, à un ou plusieurs scabs, et grace surtout à leur propre main d'oeuvre, ils sont capable de terminer des traveaux commencés, ou d'entreprendre de petits contrâts sans être reduit au chômage, parceque leurs ouvriers se refusent de travailler.

Mais, pareil comme aux Etats Unis, les petits industriels disparaissent lentement mais surement; d'année en année le travail organisé se trouve en face du capital centralisé, ou du patronat organisé aussi; mais plus fort en capital qu'il s'est restraint en nombre. L'introduction de la machine, la cherté du bois et d'autres marchandises fabriqués écartent lentement le petit patron; l'agrandissement des contrâts ne leur permet plus de concourir avec succèss contre les entrepreneurs de constructions, et la fabrique de meubles, pareil comme en Amerique, tue le petit fabricant généralement sans capital et sans crédit.

Ce nouveau état des choses simplific enormement les relations entre le capital et le travail; les deux parties finissent par se traiter d'égaux; cela amène l'unification entre le mode de production aussi bien qu'entre les conditions de la production, c'est à dire entre le prix du salaire et le prix de la marchandise produite. Le devoir de l'ouvrier organisé et prévoyant consiste donc à étendre l'influence de son organisation; comme l'organisation et l'influence de notre fraternité des ouvriers du bois s'étend déjà jusqu'au Mexique, le Cuba et Porto Rico, Haway et les Philipinés, cette influence doit s'étendre d'une façon ou d'une manière quellconque à travers l'Océan Atlantique comme elle se fait déjà sentire à travers une plus vaste étendue de l'Océan Pacifique.

Du moment que le capital s'organise sur un pied international les travailleurs doivent, et pour la même raison, s'organiser également d'une manière internationale; il est encore bien plus nécessaire pour nous, d'étendre la main à travers la mer, qu'il serait nécessaire pour la classe capitaliste d'avoir une entente par dessus les eaux; ils trouvent de la chaire à exploitation partout où il existe un prolétariat, tandis que l'intérêt du prolétariat est, et restera dans sa lutte commune contre les exploiteurs de toutes les Nations.

Plus que jamais, le mot de l'ancien ordre des Knights of Labor doit rester en notre memoire: "The wrong done to one of us is the concern of all," ce qui vaut infiniment mieux que l'ancien proverbe qui pretend que, "Charité bien ordonnée commence par soi même. Non commarades, nous devons remplacer ce mot égoiste par notre solidarité universelle; ne distinguons plus entre Américains et Etrangés; la seule distinction que nous avons droits et devoirs de recon-

(Voir la Suite a la page 60)

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WEEDEN, EUGENE W., of L. U. No. 176, Newport, R. I.

GAGE, EDWARD T., of L. U. 1082, San Francisco, Cal.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING JULY, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11173	E. J. Gregory	55	$ 95.50
11174	Samuel Bass	147	200.00
11175	Mrs. Rose C. Hunt	423	50.00
11176	Mrs. Phoebe Moore	624	50.00
11177	Wm. A. Greiss	712	50.00
11178	W. C. Wilson	1319	200.00
11179	Mrs. Marie Gagnon	1699	50.00
11180	Joseph B. Ross	491	50.00
11181	W. L. MacDonald	845	200.00
11182	Mrs. Christene Fischer	1	50.00
11183	Mrs. Bessie Lipsitz	1	50.00
11184	Mrs. Annie Draine	33	50.00
11185	Mrs. Elizabeth Steiper	33	50.00
11186	Gebhardt Hermle	45	200.00
11187	Samuel Worthington	2	50.00
11188	Chas. H. Fairchild	7	50.00
11189	Alfred Olson	7	200.00
11190	Wm. E. Palmer	8	200.00
11191	Henry B. McLeod	33	200.00
11192	Phil Scheler	73	200.00
11193	Mrs. Mary M. Tatem	121	50.00
11194	Chas. A. Shipley	132	200.00
11195	Geo. Hathaway	151	50.00
11196	Mrs. Alida Comfield	181	50.00
11197	George W. Dadson	187	200.00
11198	Mrs. Mary Davidowics	309	50.00
11199	James Callahan (dis.)	127	400.00
11200	D. J. Casey	546	50.00
11201	Mrs. Marie Barowsky	1790	50.00
11202	Wilbur S. Studwell	210	200.00
11203	Mrs. Minnie Bass	318	50.00
11204	Joseph R. McNalley	327	200.00
11205	Chester Stevens	532	200.00
11206	Mrs. Clara L. Davis	644	50.00
11207	Cornelius R. Rust	644	200.00
11208	Chas. F. Lisk	750	50.00
11209	J. G. Lowry	1587	200.00
11210	James Pruden	1766	50.00
11211	Erdas Leitner	1784	50.00
11212	Gustav Goetzke	1784	50.00
11213	Henry Kelly (dis.)	1	400.00
11214	Wm. A. Van Buskirk	349	200.00
11215	Mrs. Sarah Umstetter	726	50.00
11216	Oliver W. Payne (dis.)	903	100.00
11217	Mrs. Annie Olson	1228	50.00
11218	Mrs. Wilhelmina Paues	1747	50.00
11219	Mrs. Hilda M. Luoma	13	50.00
11220	Mrs. Louisa Gottshall	37	50.00
11221	Gust. Magnuson	66	50.00
11222	Jos. A. Turcotte	134	50.00
11223	Patrick J. Finnerty	340	200.00
11224	Pierce P. Hurley	374	50.00
11225	George Koffer	567	200.00
11226	W. W. Brake	604	50.00
11227	Lewis W. Sherman	818	200.00
11228	E. J. Young	920	50.00
11229	Mrs. Fayette Earnest	1091	50.00
11230	Geo. W. Ulrichs	1	200.00
11231	Fred Schacht	183	50.00
11232	Mrs. Daisy M. Knott	207	50.00
11233	Mrs. F. J. Woodward	531	50.00
11234	Eugene Barnes	669	200.00
11235	John T. Taylor	743	200.00
11236	Louis DeBlois	858	200.00
11237	Mrs. Sadie Goucher	1100	50.00
11238	J. V. Ehrhardt	1273	200.00
11239	James M. Lind (bal.)	1640	45.00
11240	John Fuhman	80	50.00
11241	Mrs. Anna C. Carlson	106	50.00
11242	Linus Lundberg	115	200.00
11243	Michael Derr	291	200.00
11244	Mrs. Flora P. Carlyle	617	50.00
11245	Fred Kieffer	879	50.00
11246	Didace Lapointe	1736	200.00
11247	Mrs. Catharine J. Dolan	22	50.00
11248	Wm. O'Dwyer	26	200.00
11249	Mrs. Mary T. Christ	29	50.00
11250	Mrs. Matilda A. Martin	78	50.00
11251	Joseph Cook	117	200.00
11252	John Firth	141	200.00
11253	G. W. Hartley	165	50.00
11254	Mrs. Anna Loxterman	165	50.00
11255	Andy Warenga	215	200.00
11256	Lewis R. Bunnell	216	50.00
11257	A. D. Ayers	284	200.00
11258	John P. Willever	399	200.00
11259	Arthur Lavery	509	200.00
11260	David Geddie	43	200.00
11261	John Urbaniak	242	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11262	Mrs. Mary Lange	306	50.00
11263	Mrs. Jennie Johanson	360	50.00
11264	Edward N. Martorf	483	200.00
11265	Wm. M. Sherman	810	200.00
11266	George Ashcroft	897	200.00
11267	M. C. Fisher	943	155.50
11268	Edward T. Gage	1082	200.00
11269	Celestin Tondreau	1125	200.00
11270	Mrs. Marie Mlcuch	1786	50.00
11271	E. R. Bryant	7	200.00
11272	Steve Ampenszam	309	200.00
11273	Walter C. Busch	309	200.00
11274	Kenneth McRae	386	200.00
11275	F. V. Rundquist	457	200.00
11276	J. W. G. Grant	1025	50.00
11277	W. C. Robinson	1082	50.00
11278	Mrs. Bessie Gaston	1893	50.00
11279	Wm. W. Dean	79	50.00
11280	Edward B. Gosnell	132	200.00
11281	W. J. Tompkins	142	200.00
11282	R. S. Camancho	544	200.00
11283	Owen Charest	575	50.00
11284	H. W. Holton	590	50.00
11285	S. D. Moore	700	50.00
11286	Lewis S. Wilcox	996	50.00
11287	Fred P. Elliott	2	200.00
11288	J. A. E. Bergdahl	80	200.00
11289	Gabriel Svenswold	181	200.00
11290	Mrs. M. D. Funkhouser	246	50.00
11291	Samuel Marshall	257	200.00
11292	Fred Wm. Mehlhop	423	50.00
11293	Mrs. Nora Skinner	423	50.00
11294	August Huber	703	50.00
11295	Mrs. Agnes H. Fort	1010	50.00
11296	Geo. Woodmansee	1072	200.00
11297	Charley Otto	1108	200.00
11298	Edward Herder	7	50.00
11299	Charles Bouck	117	200.00
11300	Knut Johnson (Dis.)	196	200.00
11301	Wm. Loupe	268	50.00
11302	J. M. Hughes (Dis.)	283	400.00
11303	Juan Reyes Ginienez	1450	200.00
11304	J. Geggie	300	200.00
11305	Joseph E. Blais	342	200.00
11306	Mrs. Sophia Molitor	355	50.00
11307	Ludwig Michel	419	200.00
11308	Mrs. Rebecca Cullerton	495	50.00
11309	Sigvard Borgestedt	1314	50.00
11310	H. G. Berry	1325	200.00
11311	Mrs. Emily Schildbach	32	50.00
11312	John Burke	47	200.00
11313	John Fogarty (Dis.)	73	100.00
11314	Albert A. Arnold	171	200.00
11315	Valentine Oetzel	238	200.00
11316	Mrs. Elizabeth B. Willard	517	50.00
11317	Mrs. Mamie P. Baldridge	810	50.00
11318	Thomas J. Scanlon	1560	200.00
11319	Mrs. Bertha B. Schlenker	1598	50.00
11320	Mrs. Annie Bradshaw	1750	50.00
11321	Gottfried N. Lindstrom	10	200.00
11322	Arthur O. Schwarze	1113	50.00
11323	R. M. Stringer	1348	200.00
11324	Fred Henning	1566	200.00
11325	Wm. Bishop	203	200.00
11326	Mrs. Beatrice Noyes	590	50.00
	Total		$19,346.00

A Glaring Contrast.

At this time of the year, when "everybody that is anybody" makes his escape from the torrid heat of the city, the wastefulness and cruelty of our beautiful social order assume a particularly revolting form.

All the fine houses and mansions of this great city, as well as of other cities, are now locked up and unoccupied. Thousands of magnificent apartments are likewise deserted. Their inhabitants are off to the moutains and seashore, or traverse the oceans in their swift yachts. These empty dwellings of the rich would more than suffice for relieving the congestion of the tenement houses, in which life during the summer months becomes unendurable. If these private dwellings, mansions and apartments were turned to human use during the summer months, how much suffering might not be averted, how many young lives might not be saved!

But Mammon and Moloch have decreed otherwise. These homes of the rich must not be polluted with the breath of poverty. The helpless infants of the poor must perish miserably.

The line of class distinctions must be clearly preserved. The envious eyes of misery must not be allowed to view the gilded halls of wealth and luxury.—New York Call.

The acceptance of oppression by the oppressed ends in complicity; cowardice is consent whenever the duration of a bad thing, which weighs upon a people, and which that people could prevent if it would, goes beyond the bounds of an honest man's patience; there is an appreciable solidarity and a partnership in shame between a government guilty of the evil and the people submitting to it. To suffer is noble; to submit is contemptible.—Victor Hugo.

Trades unionism will restore the woman worker to her place as an upbuilder of the home; it will give them the place they rightfully should occupy in every community.

No man became a villain all at once.—Juvenal.

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Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—John B. Melcher, 717 Superior st.; Phil. Hyle, 717 Superior st.
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Columbus, O.—S. H. Baggs, 121½ E. Town st.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Dallas, Tex.—H. W. Holland, 175 Flemmings avenue.
Danbury, Conn.—Eugene Wright, Starr ave.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
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To determine the quantity of paper required to cover a room, multiply the height of the room by the length of the four sides and divide by 36, which will give the number of single rolls required. For each single roll of common paper 1⅛ yards of border will be necessary.

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(Suite de la page 54)

naitre c'est la distinction entre exploiteurs et producteurs, entre capitalistes et travail, entre patrons et ouvriers.

La société que le travail organisé sera appelé à fondre n'abolira certainement pas les races, puisque cela n'est pas dans son pouvoir, ni dans son intérêt; mais la société future aura pour mission sainte et sacrée, l'abolition des classes et l'établissement du bien-être pour tous.

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Fulfills its lot, commits no crime—
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What hideous thoughts must come to him called "Scab,"
When the winds shout back in accents grim, "You Scab."
What thoughts must come, as passing by,
He reads contempt in his neighbor's eye,
And the echoing winds around him cry, "You Scab."

No other name such odium brings as "Scab;"
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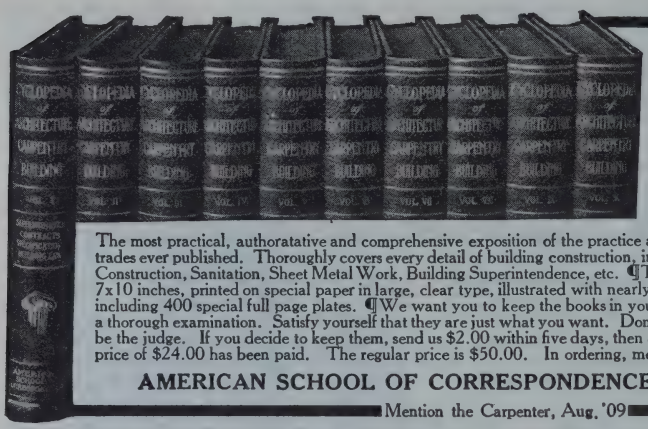

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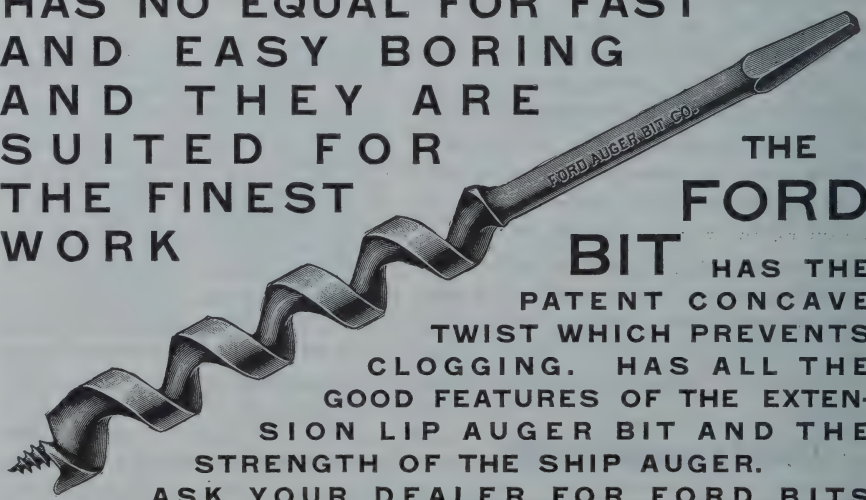

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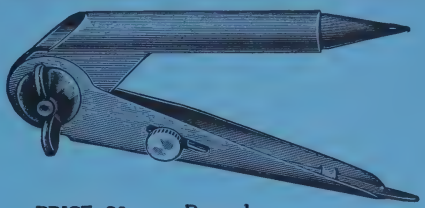

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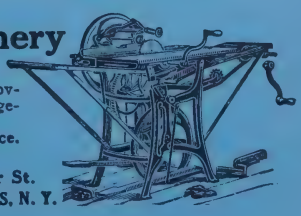

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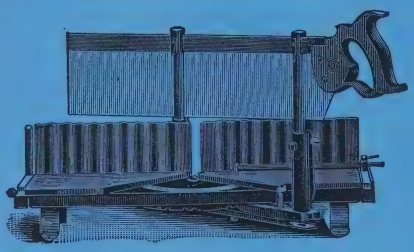

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Automatic stops for holding up saw. Corrugated backs. Graduated.

Gauge for duplicate cuts and many other features.

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ARE DEMANDED BY WORKMEN OF EXPERIENCE

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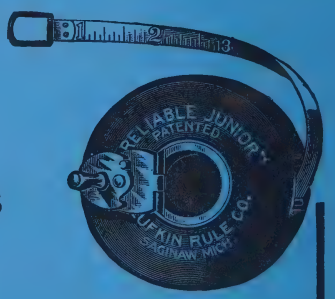

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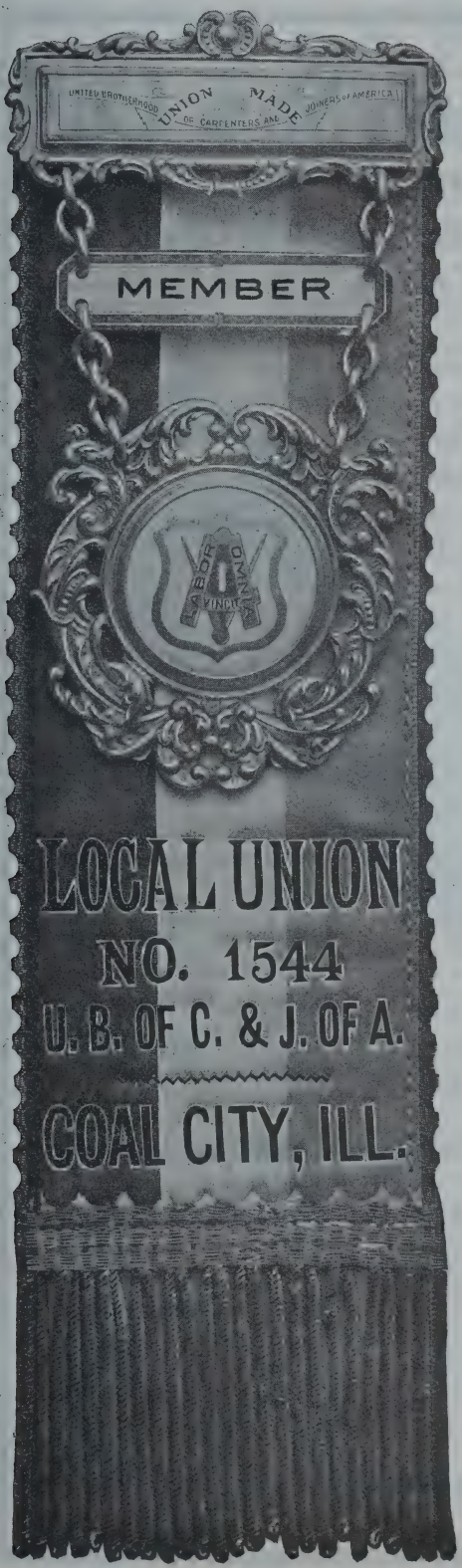
Sent on Trial

Lodi, Cal., December 28, 1908.

GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.:

Gentlemen: A number of my brother carpenters have tried in vain to get your planes. I have an OLD smooth plane brought from the East which, though badly worn, is the ENVY OF ALL THE MEN ON THE JOB. We want some planes, so let us hear from you at an early date.

Truly yours, C. L. BOYNTON, R. F. D. No. 2.



GET THE

Official Badge

FOR LABOR DAY

Only a few weeks remain for ordering badges for Labor Day use, and we particularly urge secretaries to make it a matter of business at regular meetings and canvass their respective locals, so that they may decide on the quantity which will be required, and

ORDER AT ONCE

This badge is for permanent use, having a funeral as well as a parade side—the metal parts can be worn as a complete badge in lodge rooms or on rainy days.

It is of best grade of material and made by a factory which is union throughout.

PRICES

Single badge	$1.50
2 or more	1.00
6 " "	.75
12 " "	.60
250 " "	.56
500 " "	.52

Many are disappointed every year because orders come in too late to fill for use on Labor Day.

DO NOT DELAY

Order at once with remittance in full from Yours fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SAWSMITHS UNION · UNION LABEL · OF NORTH AMERICA

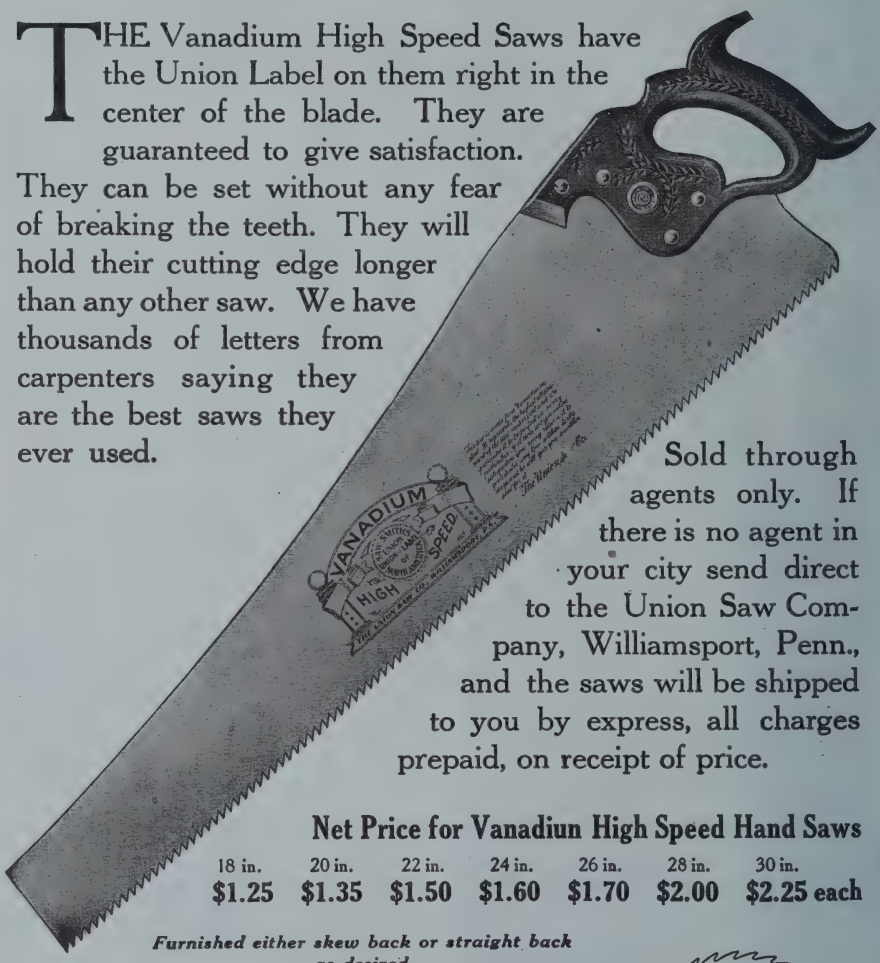
Union Saw Co.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

Mfrs. of High Grade Union Labeled Saws

This Label stands for Quality and Fair Treatment

THE Vanadium High Speed Saws have the Union Label on them right in the center of the blade. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction. They can be set without any fear of breaking the teeth. They will hold their cutting edge longer than any other saw. We have thousands of letters from carpenters saying they are the best saws they ever used.



Sold through agents only. If there is no agent in your city send direct to the Union Saw Company, Williamsport, Penn., and the saws will be shipped to you by express, all charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

Net Price for Vanadiun High Speed Hand Saws

18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.	26 in.	28 in.	30 in.
$1.25	$1.35	$1.50	$1.60	$1.70	$2.00	$2.25 each

Furnished either skew back or straight back as desired

SAWSMITHS UNION · UNION LABEL · OF NORTH AMERICA

See that this Label is on every Saw you buy ☞

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXIX—No. 7
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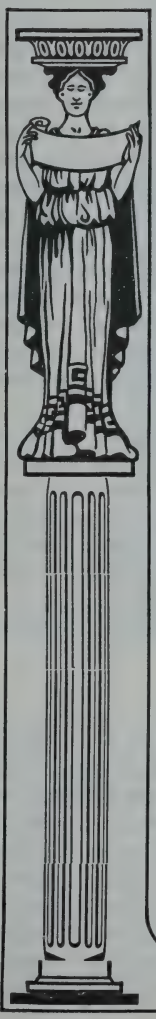
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THE INNER LIGHT

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL



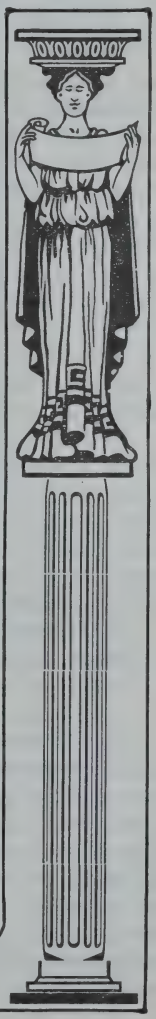
When paths are smooth and skies are bright
And happy hearts with hope are light,
Amid the sunshine and the flowers
How pleasant is this life of ours!
And yet, our fair and sunny skies
May bend o'er homes where sorrow lies;
What joy, if we the art possess,
To comfort others in distress.

But when grief's tempests round us roll
Love's inner light still warms the soul;
Filled with the peace beyond compare
All life seems beautiful and fair.
Within, the grace of blessedness
Will never leave us comfortless,—
No outward influence can destroy
The radiance of that inner joy.

When evil minds would wrong devise
And envious spite would cloud our skies,
However others may transgress
They cannot filch our happiness;
"We pass this way but once," and so
We'll make life's transient pathway glow
With loving kindness while we may
For others journeying this way.

In peaceful paths or ways of strife,
Amid the changing scenes of life,
The sunlight of a smiling face
Will make this world a pleasant place;
When once we learn in brotherhood
The happiness of doing good,
We've known the purest joy, indeed,
If we have blessed another's need.

This life, so beautiful and sweet,—
In blessing others made complete—
Though short, may be remembered long,
Set to the music of a song;
No worldly greed, no wickedness
Can still glad notes of thankfulness;
The inner light of love divine
Unto the perfect day shall shine.



The Carpenter

DEDICATION DAY.

(By General Secretary Frank Duffy.)

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will, on Thursday, July 22, 1909, show to the world an evidence of honor and ornament which shall for ages speak of the work, deeds and fidelity of the wage workers, especially of the organized class. Something that the capitalists have never done, never will do and would not were they expected or asked to. That evidence lies in the erection and completion of a magnificent building wherein will be performed vast work in behalf of the wage earners, in particular the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and by influence and sympathy, the working people generally. On that day thousands of the citizens of Indianapolis will realize what the founders, builders and guardians determined should be its aim and purpose, viz.: that the laborer and his labor should be among those things which advance the civilization of the world. In this they placed themselves upon the wise principle, that what is worth doing should be done well and that it is always best to start and continue with a real comprehension of any and everything undertaken. They believed that man was not created to merely toil, eat, drink and sleep, but to rise higher and higher in energy, intelligence and self-respect to the end that he and his posterity might have all the possible things of comfort and convenience. It is a remarkable feature of our age that in unity there is a marked display and effect of such virtues; that according to their facilities of intercourse and respective affinities men more closely unite and thus do jointly and collectively what they cannot do singly or when separated. Indeed, they thus become in their joint action a resisting force against the powers of nature.

So it is that on July 22, 1909, these thousands of people will have and enjoy the realization that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will present to their view an inspiring manifestation; in fact the very evidence of such effort, efficiency and growth of man's wonderful strength and energy of mental and physical achievement in that they will look upon a grand, substantial structure, erected, owned, finished and furnished by organized labor, to remain a lasting evidence of that class accomplishment.

In the storehouse of the Brotherhood's memory are tender recollections of its former habitation, the good old Quaker city of the Keystone state.

But, it is written—

Westward the course of Empire takes its way.

And following the stately, inspiring and commanding prediction of the poet the United Brotherhood in the fall of 1902 sought and found in the "Capital City" of the Hoosier state an abiding place wherein to remember old friends while forming new ones, vieing in firmness with the old, to shape a clear futurity under just as kindly skies, to give greater power to its career and to build for itself a home in title free and wholly its own, comfortable, commodious and ample for its needs. Now it is looking backward. It is a part of the world, but like the world itself, it looks with reverence upon the "Carpenter of Nazareth" and remembers that His work, too, was great for humankind. It sees an ancient organization which history knows as the "Carpenters of Dublin," to which was granted by Henry VII in 1458 a charter, "To exist as

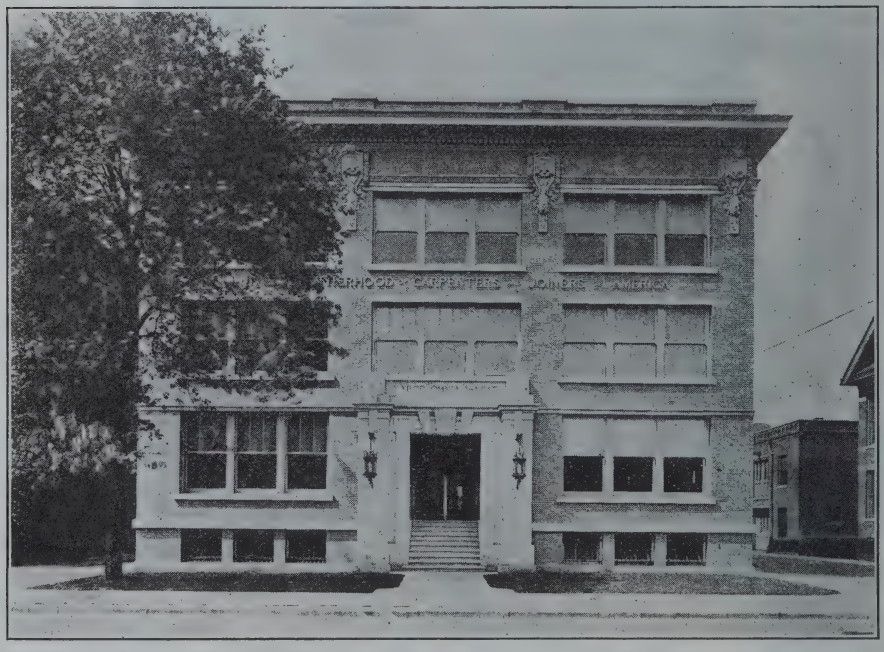
the Carpenters' Mechanical Guild with right to elect for a term of three years representatives to the common council of the city of Dublin, Ireland.'' It sees a quaint old building in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, known as

CARPENTERS' HALL,

built by the Carpenters' Company in 1770, a company patterned after ''The Worshipful Company of Carpenters of London, England,'' which latter was founded in 1477, a few of whose members traced ancestral lines several generations back. It is of record that in the Chestnut street hall all the Historic Colonial Congresses of America and other bodies met prior to the issuance of the ''Declaration of Independence.'' That it rang with the eloquence of Patrick Henry, George Hancock, Randolph, the Lees, Adamses and other patriots of Colonial times. That Washington, Franklin and other confreres of the First Colonial Congress ''Gathered in it to counsel and advise.'' That from its walls ''They went to the State House and later gave utterance on July 4, 1776, to the peoples' 'Declaration of Independence,' '' and that this same Carpenters' Hall was,

in 1787, made more famous by the fathers of the young republic selecting it wherein to hold a convention at which they formed and agreed upon a "Constitution for the United States of America."

Surely the present United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may proudly trace a splendid continuity on a grand and remarkable chart of origin, character, standing, courage and determination. When it was founded in its present form in Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1881, it had only twelve local unions and two thousand and forty-two members. Now it counts nearly two thousand local unions and over two hundred thousand members, embracing the Journeyman Carpenter and Joiner, Stairbuilder, Shipjoiner, Millwright, Planing Mill Bench Hand, Cabinetmaker, Carbuilder and those engaged in running woodworking machinery, all of good moral character and competent to command standard wages. It took *courage* and *determination* to reach this magnitude, but on the 22d instant it will all be realized when the representatives of its locals, as also representatives of organized labor in general will participate in dedicating the present



Front View

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,

which occupies lots 222 and 224, north side of East Michigan street, between Delaware and Alabama streets, and most conveniently reached by transfer or direct car service running over Massachusetts avenue. We assume that you will be "on hand." On the left of the building is seen through the foliage the dark outlines of an elegant apartment house, or flat, and on the north a clean, narrow street—Hudson—which is used by the delivery wagons as leading to the alley in the rear of the building, where all shipments are received and sent.

THE SIDE VIEW

shows the advantage of this alley and side street, and with striking prominence the east side and south front of the structure and the full title of the organization. As one stands before the

MAIN ENTRANCE

the eye instinctively and irresistibly raises to the motto just above the Keystones—*Labor omnia vincit*—(Labor reigns omnipotent). We cannot see how it is possible for any person, especially a member or a guest of our Brotherhood, to long remain outside, rather they will enter

THE VESTIBULE,

then turn into the first room, No. 102, and grasp President Huber's hand, open to all. "Weary not in well doing, time moves on." Do likewise. Enter the next room, 103, and your check or cheek will, if O. K., be honored by General Treasurer Neale. Directly opposite the Council Room of the General Executive Board will be found, but

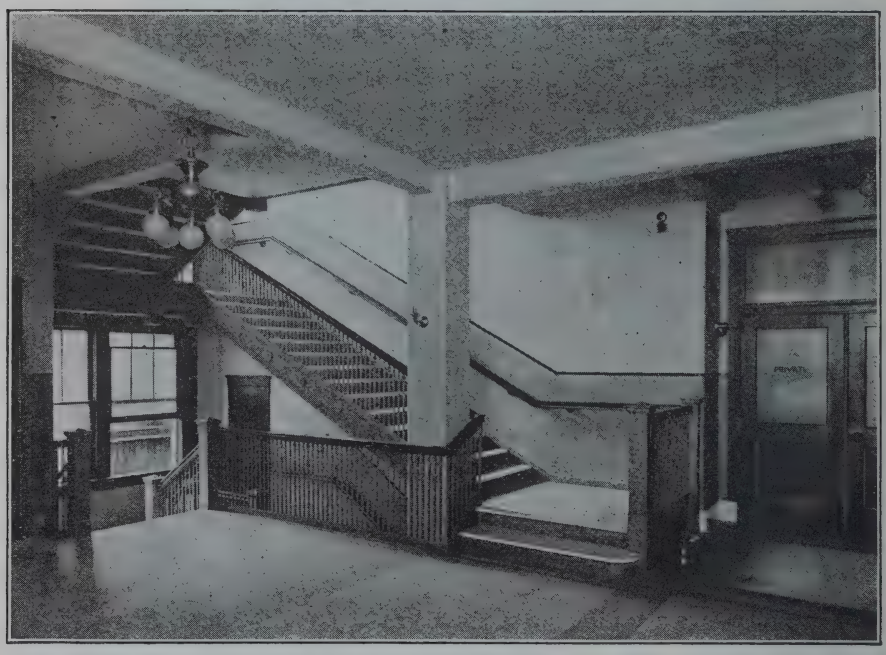
Follow the crowd, it is going your way,
Moving along with a push and a pull.

for the next room, 104, is occupied by your General Secretary. "This is my busy day," he will say, though it is extremely doubtful if there will ever be a day when he will be so busy that he cannot and will not shake hands with members, friends and visitors, busy or not.

The Carpenter

Dwell while you may in reverie's realm
O'er victories gained and triumphs and joys,
For labor is alive and moving on
And we are yours as one of the boys.

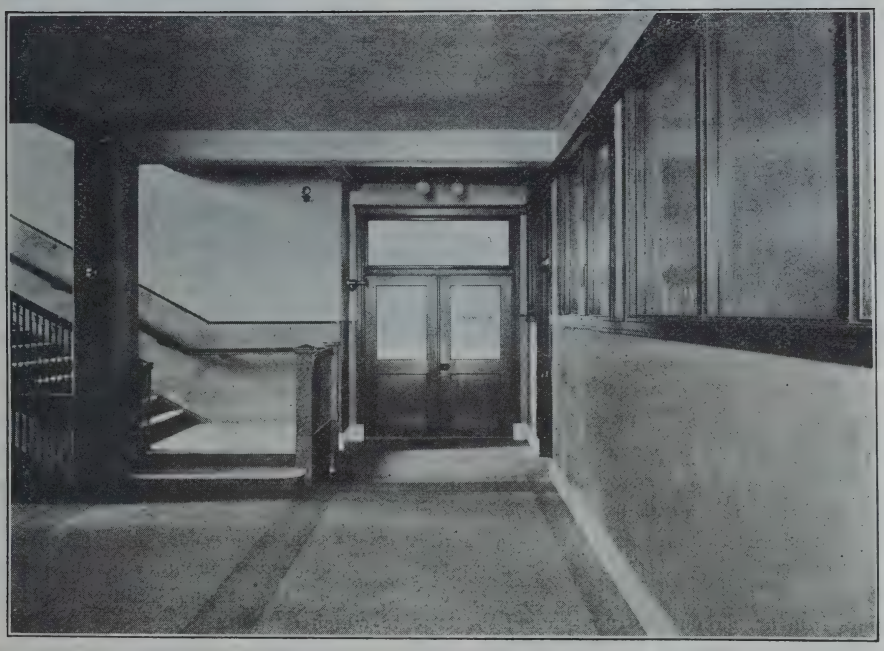
But don't think of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Crowd in and crowd out again, but tarry a moment in



THE CORRIDOR

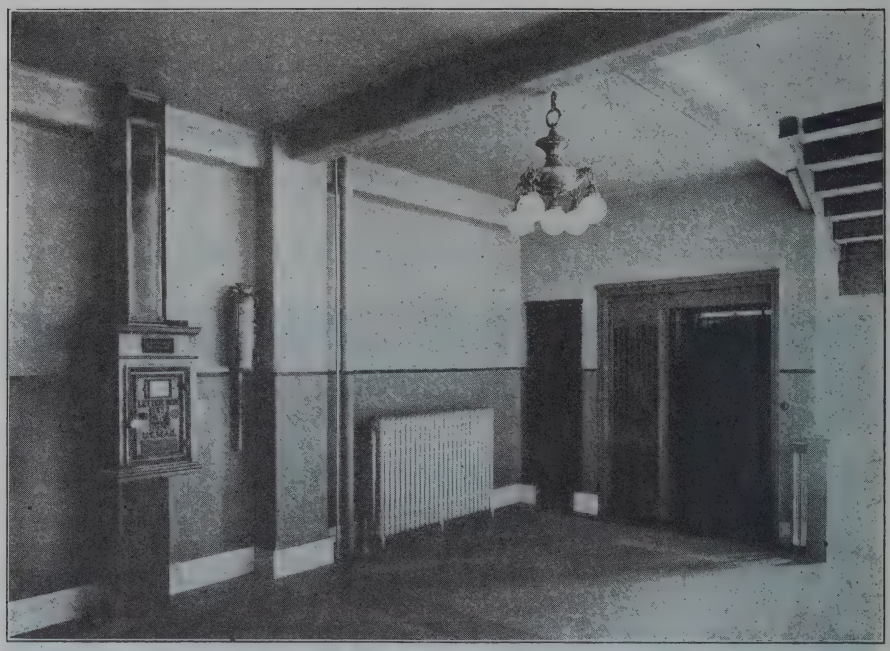
to admire its beauty, arrangement and convenience.

The stairway to the left leads to the basement, the vast storeroom of the building; the facing stairway leads to the upper floors. At the



NORTH END OF THE CORRIDOR

is the large, ample department room—105—of the clerical force, every member of which will cheerfully point out the admirable, thorough system that aids them in their service.



TAKE THE ELEVATOR

and on the second floor, in the front tier of rooms, will be found the General Offices of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, the rear suite those of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, while on the third floor the entire suites are prospectively soon to be occupied by equally desirable tenants. It is with courtesy that we yield statistical matter to later or oral presentation. However, our assurance is that over two hundred thousand members of our Brotherhood have had faith in the strength and stability of their organization enough to invest one hundred thousand dollars in a permanent business home, the title to which is theirs.

Elsewhere, however, in The Carpenter will be found matter especially pertinent and interesting, to which close attention should be given.

In the meantime this home is to be dedicated to such "Measures as will tend to perpetuate our organization, spread its principles, elevate our trade and advance our individual and collective interests to the end that the world may not look upon us as men devoid of principle, destitute of honor and worthy only of the scorn and contempt of our fellowmen."

It is expected that the State of Indiana will be represented by her Governor, the city by its Mayor. We shall also doubtless see from many parts of the country men of kindred labor who have risen and many who are rising in the cause with all the strength and ability of their brain and brawn. Among the multitude will also be many whose pens have, in poetry and prose, or one or the other, been brave in presenting and defending the rights and liberties of the working masses and the freedom of the press and of speech. There will be present many who have passed out of their apprenticeship, learned craftsmanship and become efficient journeymen. We shall see and be cheered by some of the old faces, marked now by the cobwebs of time, whose aid, assistance and advice have often brightened the dark days of our organization and who are still grand helps in the work doing and to be done. All will be welcomed. We may

not see some whom we have seen in former times. They may have fallen by the wayside, and of some of them it may be said, "Faults may have developed to weaken and depreciate latter years, but of the veterans who worked in the early days there goes a gratitude for early sacrifices that will always tend to lessen the hurt of the fall from us." At the same time all will entertain a feeling of honor and pride to speak of the pillars of the organization, especially those who have passed to the "Great Beyond" "from whence no traveler returns." Perhaps many of those will come in contemplated memory and to us seemingly say:

All my hopes were centered in my fellowman
That some day he might from galling chains be freed
And be the Monarch and Master of his toil
And not a slave dying from its stabs and wounds.

And now, dear brothers, let us look for new joys, higher and nobler aspirations and take courage from what has already been done and what has already been won.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S INTELLECTUAL STRENGTH.

(By Henry D. Pierce.)

IT is unfortunate that in disputes, especially between capital and labor, there is always an unruly tongue and a heated brain. A warmer, kinder feeling comes from the considerate if the challenge be to face impassioned argument and admit that the merits of a cause are weighed more accurately and wisely in the scales of equity and justice than in balances that bear not the seal of honor, honesty and sincerity. Controversy should never keep time with low, coarse language. Nothing is gained by its use, and yet we find it employed by capitalists to counteract the reason and logic of labor's contentions.

No matter what form of money is used or what skill and industry is shown, capital and labor are admittedly associated with the intelligence, peace and prosperity of all nations and peoples. Each has its respective place and value, capital, of right, pre-empting financial and commercial fields, labor giving them their fertility, for which gift it, of right, should have voice and power over them. For no violence, liable to bestir mischief, should either labor or capital take action; rather should the effort of each be toward the pacific.

Personal vilification may gratify ill-nature; it grows weak under the Fahrenheit of temper. Yet it is often resorted to by low life and commonly practiced upon worthy persons and things. When it covers the excellent and good there is evidence of a wicked mind. A wanton use of it as a weapon of assault.

No intelligent person approves the judicial arraignment of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison by the Washington court, as its language, sadly enough, blemishes the country's judiciary and makes a butt of American intellectuality. Refinement is offended in the assertion that "Everywhere, all over, within the court and out (of it), utter rampant, insolent defiance is heralded and proclaimed, unrefined insult, coarse affront (and) vulgar indignity measures the litigants' conception of the tribunal's due."

Surely it is not the tribunal's "due" to correct its grammar or say it is not the only source of refined language and its use; indeed, we fear the specimen may lead other nations to class the American people as low, ignorant and illiterate.

No impartial person will ever believe the statement that "The forces of labor, relying on their leaders and organization, are using the cry of 'hard conditions, better pay and shorter working hours' as a cloak to obtain absolute control of the country's industrial, civil, political and national government while damning the people as imps of hell." Never-

theless, the statement was made by a millionaire manufacturer, "whose tongue," a local newspaper said, "was heavy under the roof of his mouth."

Such a statement menaces national peace and prosperity, and arrays, without just cause or proof, one part of the people against another.

The most persistent in repugnant language appears to be an employe of a Michigan manufacturer whose long use of the violent and unbecoming has lost him and his employer the confidence and respect of refined, intellectual people, none, for a moment, approving the stipendary's charge that "the country is filled with criminals made so by cowardly legislation in the interest of labor union bosses."

False statements are dangerous.

D. M. Parry once said: "No man can consistently object to any organization formed for lawful and beneficent purposes."

This is true, but he was far from the truth in asserting labor unions were not organized "for any such purposes."

An examination of labor union laws, by-laws and constitutions show, without exception, provision for funds to aid and care for members in sickness, including the employment of physicians to attend such members and those dependent upon them when such dependants are themselves ill or sick, which, to our understanding, defines "beneficent purposes" and flatly contradicts Mr. Parry.

Less unwarranted is his charge that "organized labor is composed of men of muscle rather than of men of intelligence;" that it is "commanded by leaders who are, at heart, disciples of revolution."

More infamous is John Kirby's averment that "the objects for which it (organized labor) purports to stand have become mere subterfuges for base and ignoble ends," and that "it is an organization made up of the rabble and restless element of society."

No one with reason will wrong another, or incite him to anger, especially when misfortune or oppression falls upon the injured one. There is no subordinate position in honorable industrial life that deserves the twittings and lashings of a cold, caustic tongue. The natural result is resentment, the ultimate one resistance. The power of money is more potent than the tongue. Combined, they form a unity mighty in strength, though it does not always center in but is generally utilized by the rich. Those upon whom the power of money falls are, however, wiser and more potent in the waiting for the moment of resentment and resistance. In that waiting lies the strength of the poor and of all labor, organized or unorganized; it is an evidence of what is fair and just, and no court, if it considers equity and justice, will throw it out or refuse it recognition and hearing. Otherwise the moment of waiting is embraced in the hour of firm, positive resentment and brave but stubborn and relentless resistance.

To the impartial observer of the conflict between capital and organized labor it is clearly apparent that the latter's forces are realizing that the day of taunt, threat and coercion shall no longer darken industrial skies; that the hour of resentment and resistance must be told; that peace must come without the venom and aggravation of towering passion, embittering insult and odious means and action, and that capital must court the conciliatory in language if it sincerely desires the peaceful in results, for unquestionably the people at large are settling down to the fact that the solemn and serious conflict between reason and passion will never awaken in the breasts of the scorned and persecuted, the tempted and oppressed wage-earner any hope of industrial peace or pleasure or prosperity so long as this conciliation is unheeded and capital refuses to recognize the intellectual strength of organized labor.

To Exterminate the House Fly.

According to the London Lancet, the best agent to exterminate the house fly is a weak solution of weak formaldehyde in water (say two teaspoonfuls to the pint) and this experience has been confirmed by others. It would appear that flies are attracted by a weak solution of formaldehyde, which they drink. Some die in the water, others get as far only as the immediate vicinity of the plate of water, but all ultimately succumb, and where they occur in large numbers, hundreds may be swept up from the floor.

The Carpenter

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Our country!—'tis a glorious land!
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore—
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar."

THE Fourth of July is a great day. Patriotism is in the atmosphere and American hearts everywhere swell with enthusiasm at thought of the anniversary of the nation's independence.

Reviewing the story of colonial struggles the page of history discloses the wide difference of opinion arising from different environment and a different personal interest or individual view point.

When the colonies lost hope of ever receiving justice from British rule and expressed their remonstrance to tyranny by a firm and deliberate declaration of independence, the act was called treasonable.

The oppressors who had long trampled upon the liberties of the people who served them were indignant at the rebellion of their subjects. Ignoring the rights and restricting the privileges of the people they failed to consider themselves oppressors, and looked upon the dissatisfied colonists as ungrateful traitors.

When the so-called traitors, in support of their declaration of independence, mutually pledged their "lives, fortunes and sacred honor" for the cause of liberty, their union precipitated the seven years' conflict of arms known as the war of the revolution.

Fairmindedness, however, would fix the primary cause of the war on the unbearable selfishness of those in political and financial authority. There are many minor parallels in all disputes, and the justice of the cause does not always belong on the side of strength and influence.

More than a quarter of a century ago when the toiling masses of the United States had sweated and groaned under ever increasing burdens imposed by a commercial aristocracy, they themselves had involuntarily created and supported until patience ceased to be a virtue, there came a limit to endurance.

With the toiler, the hope of justice gave way to despair and the law of self-preservation backed by the courage of desperation drove them into organization. Then the working man's declaration of independence was termed treason and anarchy. The oppressors' scorn and indignation knew no bounds, and a conflict of moral law was begun between capital and labor that has waged relentlessly through the years and has not yet ended in a victory for right.

The despised colonists—called traitors in 1776 were patriots in the next decade, honored by the world and respected by their late adversaries. How circumstances do alter cases!

Had the rebellious colonies failed to maintain the independence so boldly declared to be the God-given right of men, they would have been dealt with as outlaws. In defeat they would have remained rebels and traitors, but victorious they became heroes and patriots.

And so it is with the union of labor. No less than the ragged heroes of the revolution, have the grimy ranks of labor sought in union to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Political union was a success, and in proportion to the issues involved the labor union has survived to bless humanity with improved conditions, strong in the faith that right and justice cannot ultimately know defeat.

Greed and monopoly declare war on organized labor, and denounce unionism as socialistic and anarchistic in tendency—a smouldering menace to the government.

Not looking at the results of their own system of finance on the toiler, the moneyed power is not willing to accord ought of good intention to the motives of organized labor.

Blinded to their own mercenary policy of selfish and tyrannical dominion of labor they fail to foresee the fatal results that

must befall the nation through class extremes.

They see no calamity in increasing pauperism, or in a growing generation of unequipped men and women who in turn will reproduce new broods of child slaves.

So long as their own colossal fortunes are accumulating they will not consider the misery and degradation of the masses in connection with the nation's welfare.

> Man's inhumanity to man
> Makes countless thousands mourn,

while differences of opinion will ever mar the world's harmony.

But who is to decide in the controversy of capital and labor as to which party is most loyal to the U. S. government?

The capitalistic element, concentrating the nation's wealth and in doing so sacrificing the working people and their posterity —pauperizing, degrading and enslaving the masses of free born American citizens. Such a policy while surely provoking revolution is also preparing and providing material for anarchy. The moneyed class professes respect and loyalty to the government whose integrity its greed would pollute, bribe and forever disgrace with "graft," whose glorious banner of blood-bought liberty a monarchy of wealth would flaunt in mockery over a nation of industrial slaves!

Labor on the side of right and justice claims full loyalty to the same government to which the capitalist boasts allegiance.

By its methods no one class or individual is impoverished. The labor union is for the protection of the home and the improvement of conditions that men may be helped to help themselves rather than descend to the debasing level of beggary. It stands for a shorter work day in which men may find time to develop the intellectual and spiritual side of character, and reach out toward higher ideals than a grovelling meat and bread existence, to which capital condemns them; it would forever abolish the sweat-shop systems of toil and the pitiful slavery of child labor, that the coming citizenship of this country would have some hope of improved mentality and higher social grade rather than the increase of illiteracy, physical wreck and moral degeneracy from which only freaks and anarchists, tramps and incompetents could be expected to develop; it is for building up for the future, on a sure foundation of right, justice and liberty, rather than greed, tyranny and industrial dependence.

And the working man's "Declaration of Independence" has branded him among his oppressors as guilty of treason!

> "Freedom's soil hath only place
> For a free and fearless race."

May the time be near when all men may enjoy religious and industrial liberty and all Americans reverence the star spangled banner.

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

"SOME day," says the optimist, his face glowing with honest enthusiasm, "some day we shall witness the gladsome spectacle of capital and labor seated side by side smoking the pipe which shall denote the establishment of peace over the entire industrial world."

Optimism is an admirable quality to be possessed of, and the above word picture is a beautiful one to dream about, but in the face of the mass of overwhelming evidence to the contrary can we unite in believing that it can ever be realized?

I believe that I am right in saying that today capital is more over-bearing, more arrogant and more selfish than ever before. We must, of course, admit gladly that there are those employers who have been brought to see that the laboring classes have rights and that they must be respected, but the average employer who has not yet affixed his signature to a union agreement is a harder man to handle today than he was a few years ago.

The Carpenter

In accepting the office of president of the Manufacturers' Association recently a capitalist named Kirby was credited with having made the following statement:

"We cannot afford to compromise with criminals. The labor animal must be taken by the horns and forced into submission by some means or other. The time has come when American business men must assert their rights."

It is talk like that which is largely responsible for the bitterness which is sometimes displayed against capitalists as a whole, and I think it not too far reached to add that it also helps to swell the ranks of the socialists and anarchists.

It shall not be my purpose to comment upon Mr. Kirby and his bitter tirade further; no doubt that has been done editorially by trades journals all over the country by this time, but I cannot help wondering if the speaker was referring to the work done by labor in cleaning out the tuberculosis-infested sweat-shops when he mentioned "rights."

There may have been a day when absolute peace was a possibility, but if there was such a time it was before the birth of high protective tariff fed trusts and unscrupulous stock manipulations. Today the general run of business firms are so enmeshed in the tentacles of the stock markets and such organizations as the Manufacturers' Association and citizens' alliance as to make all talk of peace with labor seem absurd. With its Aldrichs and its Cannons in the Senate and House, capital is today apparently more willing to fight than ever.

"Right" is a word that the modern capitalist knows little or nothing about and cares less for. "Dividends," "margins" and such terms are far more familiar, and, it is needless to add, welcome.

In the days of our ancestors a man who made a fair profit by way of dividends out of his business considered himself highly successful. Today stock manipulation is recognized as being a perfectly legitimate, even if dastardly, method of disgorging profits from a business.

It matters not that the small shareholders and the employes of the concern suffer or perhaps lose their little all so long as the deal nets a handsome profit to the fellows higher up.

Fortunately the general public is being educated to these underhanded methods of profit-gaining, but the laboring man who is forced into what may prove a long enduring strike simply because a certain clique of capitalists desire to obtain back far below par certain stocks which they unloaded above par, apparently has little or no redress.

Personally, I know of a business which paid approximately $48,000 dividends on an investment of $200,000 in one year. With a profit of nearly 25 per cent. there is no call for stock manipulation. At the same time, when the recent so-called panic arrived this same business retrenched so successfully, by cutting down wages and lengthening hours of work, that the profits at the end of the following year were almost as great as for the preceding one.

Toronto, Ont., has perhaps the poorest street car service on the face of the earth for a city of its size, and yet when a meeting of the directors was held not long ago and the profits were found to be almost double what they had been for a corresponding previous period a vote of thanks was extended to the manager (a former Toronto mayor) for "the excellent manner in which the business of the company" had been transacted. Meanwhile the employes of the company plod along at from $10 to $13 a week, while the strap-hangers grin and bear what they seemingly cannot avoid.

Some few weeks ago an attempt was made to railroad a certain anti-labor bill through the house at Ottawa, Canada. This bill specifically had for its chief object the exclusion of United States labor leaders or "agitators," as they were referred to. Fortunately the labor representatives in the house managed to block the passage of the bill. In the face of the attempt, however, it may be of interest to know that in Toronto, which, by the way, is about the dearest city in America to live in with the exception of New York, and possibly Chicago, wages are only about two-thirds, and even less, as high as they are in many American cities. Iron workers, for example, receive, in Toronto, 32 cents an hour for a nine-hour day, while in Pittsburg, Chicago, New York

and other places they receive a minimum scale of 60 cents an hour. Notwithstanding the low scale of wages when one rents a house in Toronto he does almost everything but build the place, and has to install his own electric light or gas fixtures, water-heating service, pay his own water-bill, including extra charges for hose usage, and submit to numerous other burdens which are not inflicted in American cities. All of which, perhaps, has no direct bearing on the labor question as a whole, except to demonstrate, in a way, what union labor in the States has to be thankful for, and what organized labor still has to do in Canada before the Canadian workingmen receive their just due.

Capital has pleaded that in certain localities where the cost of living is low it should not be compelled to pay the same rate of wages as where living is high. Has capital ever paid even decent wages in costly places of living, like Toronto, unless absolutely compelled to by force of circumstances or the pressure of organized labor?

Capital says that so long as there are labor unions there can be no peace. So long as there are unjust employers, sweat-shops, convict laborers, bribed, corrupt political organizations, modern stock manipulating capitalists and a host of other things and conditions which might be mentioned, so long will organized labor have to take up the fight for the sons of toil. And so long as there are Kirbys there will be battles.

Public opinion, or rather public indignation may some day bring about a reform in the methods of our present day money grabbers, but peace, absolute peace, seems a long way off yet.

THE NON-UNION MAN.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

EXT to a clear understanding by the public of the principles, objects and aspirations of the labor union and a proper valuation of the qualities of the union man, is a correct understanding as to our attitude toward, and our relations with, the non-union man of our own trade.

It is he and he only that is able to defeat the legitimate progress of our movement toward justice and right and that freedom for which we are organized and unionism stands for. While we may not rightfully force the non-union man to unite with us, if his conscience does not approve, we can, with a reasonable certainty, expect to so educate him as to prevent his alliance with our enemies, especially in labor difficulties.

As the labor movement is still in its infancy and we all still have a good deal to learn, it is not surprising that even in our own ranks we have men densely ignorant of both the principles and methods of unionism, and it occurs that such men are strangers to their neighbor, the intelligent union workman of the same trade. Such being the case, it is even less surprising that the non-union man, in his ignorance, and biased mind, thinks or says that the union is only a lot of fellows, led by a bunch of grafters, men who want to get more in wages than they are worth, and that any of them are just as ready to cut the other's throat when work is scarce as they are to force higher wages when they have a good chance, or to put the non-union man out of business. Knowing the union as a whole to be free from such misgivings and to be actuated by higher motives, we owe it to ourselves that we put forth every effort to show the non-union man that he is laboring under a great misapprehension.

In this endeavor the first and most essential thing is publicity. Our objects, aspirations and methods are so thoroughly just (when rightly understood) as to win for us the sympathy and support of every fair-minded citizen, especially the fellow craftsman.

The Carpenter

Our journal, The Carpenter, while not lessening its value and interest to ourselves, should extend its usefulness to the men outside of our folds and should have a wider reading among the non-union men. Their interests as fellow craftsmen are the same as ours, by any success in our strife for better conditions they are benefited the same as we are and there is no more effective way of teaching them so than an interesting journal especially devoted to this missionary work and giving the non-union element special attention. It might be well to now and then issue a special edition of the journal so destined. And further, every Local Union should have a list of all non-union carpenters within its territory and also through an orderly system keep themselves informed on their general character and circumstances. We should, however, not approach them as enemies seeking an opening for a fatal blow, but as friends seeking an opportunity to improve conditions for the entire craft and at the same time, of course, try to bring them into the fold for the common good.

Open meetings at which addresses are delivered or lectures given by representative leaders would help greatly, and it might not be amiss to extend the olive branch in the form of a social, a dinner or a dance, to which every non-union carpenter and his family should receive a special invitation. It would, indeed, be a hardened man who, having thus "broken bread" with the union, would afterward be found a strike-breaker, especially if he had attended a few open meetings and lectures and should number among his friends a neighbor who was a union man.

There is nothing in my experience which gives the non-union man an excuse for opposing the union in time of peace or when actively fighting in times of trouble, although we must admit that in many instances he is, to a certain extent, justified in his assertion, that union men are ready to work as cheap or cheaper than he does if they cannot easily secure work at fair wages. This matter should receive special attention in order to determine the proper relations with our fellow men, who by strange circumstances have become our enemies.

The time is coming when the workers cannot afford to be found in camps hostile to one another; the foes of truth, freedom and equity have already gained every available ally, even those to whom we looked for protection, for justice, have failed us and now our only hope in this terrible struggle is the friendship of those of our own trade and the sympathy of the general public. Courts, tribunals, police and armies may be against us, but if our cause is just we can and we must overcome them; through the influence of an enlightened public we shall win the day. Neither injunction nor the club of the policeman, nor the employer, or the capitalist, or the news(?)paper, or the non-union man can prevent our ultimate victory. The church even, in a certain way, is becoming alive to the problems that confront and press so heavily upon the toiler; but the speed with which a solution of the problems is to be achieved depends largely upon the toiler himself. Therefore it behooves the union man, more than any one else, to get hold of the non-union man so that all may get a hold of the public.

A House of Many Materials.

A dwelling house which is in some respects unlike any other ever constructed in this country, if not in the world, is located in the city of Memphis, Tenn. It is a two-story structure with heavy projecting cornice and dormer windows, and has the lower story built of stone in blocks and chips collected by the owner in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries. In its walls are pieces of rare marble from Greece and Italy, sandstone from Norway, onyx from Mexico and odd specimens from Australia, Ceylon, Egypt and other distant lands.

These materials, which are set in cement reinforced with steel rods, include many examples of gold-bearing quartz, ores of silver, copper and iron, together with curious bits of jasper, sardonyx and basalt.

It is stated that the walls contain more than 50,000 separate pieces and the effect produced by the play of the rays of the sun upon them is both novel and brilliant.—Carpentry and Building.

The Carpenter

LABOR'S CHANGING IDEAL.

(By Charles L. Baine.)

ORGANIZED labor's ideal of a short workday changes with varying conditions. At one time it was customary to work twelve or more hours per day, but as civilization advanced the working day has been steadily reduced.

In reducing the hours of labor the unions have been chiefly instrumental, as they have in various trades established a shorter workday and then followed it up by legislation wherever they have been strong enough.

Though "eight hours" may be the objective which organized labor now seeks to accomplish, it does not follow that eight hours is ideal, or that it will be the goal of the future. The short-hour movement rests fundamentally upon necessity.

"The constant improvement in machinery and consequent displacement of labor, together with the further displacement of labor by the tendency toward consolidation in all lines of industry, must ultimately compel us to choose between three things: First, we may shorten the hours of labor to distribute opportunity for employment, or, second, we may tax property to support the idle, or, third, we may have revolution."

This masterly and unanswerable summing up of the underlying causes of the short-hour movement was by a statesman, no less than the late Thomas B. Reed.

It follows that as long as machinery and methods continue so to improve that less and less hours are required for productive labor, the ideal working day will be shorter and shorter.

Labor does not expect to live without work—it complains that there are too many who live without work, and it would like to make the hours short enough so that all will have to work.

It notes that banking and professional men work five hours or less, and hopes to reach the same ideal some time.

To provide work for the idle affects the supply of and demand for labor and favorably affects wages—as all short-hour trades well know—but the desire of the worker to have some time for recreation and amusement stimulates the demand for shorter hours.

As our wage-earners become better educated they become more determined to have more of the benefit of labor-saving machinery.

They desire more leisure that their industrial life may be prolonged.

They desire their fellow-men to be employed.

They desire good wages and realize that to preserve them their fellow-men must be employed.

The late George E. McNeill, called the father of the eight-hour movement, said, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will."

This seems like an equitable division as long as eight hours is the objective, but as invention follows invention, it is likely the figures will have to be revised.

The ideal short-hour workday is the shortest day possible that will give good wages, and give the largest measure of freedom, recreation and enjoyment to the worker, enabling him to support his family, educate his children, and lay aside something for the rainy day.

In the onward march of progress, the ideal of today may be obsolete tomorrow.—Boston Globe.

"What are workingmen to do when they can find no one to give them a chance to earn a living by useful work?" is the question which millions of unwillingly idle men are asking today, and have been asking for a year and a half. President Taft has made no progress since he vouchsafed the pious but not very definite answer, "God knows." But now we have a bunch of capitalists with a new prescription to offer. It is brief, at any rate—just "Smile." We would suggest that it would be more explicit if put into the classic western form—"Smile, damn you! Smile!" When enforced with wage reductions and injunctions against labor organizations, it comes to that, in effect.—New York Call.

The Carpenter

THE UNFAIR EMPLOYER.

The unfair employer—the man to whom no obligation is sacred and is ever on the alert to take advantage of his business rivals and his employes—is a curse and a detriment to any community. If all employers were fair and would act on the square there would be few strikes or lockouts. Under our present system of production the man who invests his capital in a legitimate business has a right to expect a reasonable profit. While we may not approve of the system and while we may agitate to replace it by a better one, we must yet realize that in the business world we must take things as they are. The wage-earner has a right to expect a fair or living wage, and the employer has a right to expect a fair or safe return on his investment.

There is no room for sentiment in business, either for the employer or the employe. The contractor, manufacturer or businessman has to meet the competition of keen rivals; he has to take risks and sometimes he fails and not only loses his business, but his invested capital. The first requirement of the business world is to transact business on a safe and equitable basis. It is the dishonest methods of the unscrupulous and unfair employer that is the greatest menace to real commercial stability and progress. Let the fact once be recognized that the worker is entitled to a living wage and the standard be set by committees representing both capital and labor, and let the employers agree to be fair in their competition and not cut below the standard scale of wages and business would be on an improved basis immediately.

The unfair employer seeks to gain an advantage over the fair employer by cutting wages and working his men a greater number of hours, thereby disarranging trade conditions. Thus, in the competition for work, employers are forced to figure contracts to the lowest possible cent to meet the unscrupulous competition. Merchants will sign an agreement to close on say Wednesday afternoon. Soon the dishonest and covetous will take advantage and slyly open to scoop in a little trade, with the result that ultimately every store will open and nobody any better off. The unfair employer is responsible for the system of poor workmanship. People want things cheap and give the preference, as a rule, to the lowest tenderer. The man who works his help long hours, who pays a low rate of wages and does inferior work, can tender at a lower figure than the man who tenders on the square, who pays good wages and puts up an honest job. The result is not hard to perceive. Ultimately every tender is on the basis of a rush job. The man who puts in an honest tender is out of the race, while his competitor, who is ready to throw his work together, lands the prize. There we have a fruitful cause of strikes. To meet this unscrupulous competition the fair employer feels obliged to reduce wages and is likewise compelled to lower the quality of his work.

Let us suppose for a moment that we carry out this system to its logical conclusion. Suppose that every shop is an open shop with the lowest standard of wages and the worst possible conditions, what advantage has the employer gained? When it is no longer possible to reduce wages, and in this respect all are on a common level, when profits have been cut to the vanishing point business is bound to suffer. The workers who do not receive a living wage will be poor customers of the merchant who will have to do business on a low wage standard. The prosperity of the merchant and the community depend upon the standard of wages paid. The man who only earns a dollar a day is only one-third as valuable to the community as the man who earns three dollars a day. The merchant knows by experience that three-dollar mechanics are infinitely better spenders than the dollar laborer. Well-paid workmen are the real backbone of a community, and it is the amount of money in circulation paid out as wages that gauges the prosperity of a town or city. Thus we see that the tactics of the dishonest and unfair employer not only works to the detriment of the wage-earner, but disarranges business conditions and helps to bring on and perpetuate hard times.

If employers would get together, meet the representatives of the unions and

agree to pay a mutually satisfactory rate of wages and act honestly with one another instead of trying to cut each other's throat, there would be no need to try and gain a dishonest advantage by reducing wages. The living wage is the basis of true prosperity. It is the unfair and unscrupulous employer who causes trouble, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is directly responsible for strikes.—Industrial Banner.

INCREASING USE OF RED GUM AS A CABINET WOOD.

The lumber industry of the country has been provided with much valuable information by the investigations which have been made through the scientific study of many species of trees, against the use of which there has been a prejudice for one reason or other, and from an economic standpoint this is one of the most important phases of the forest work of the government.

The latest discoveries of valuable qualities in a former neglected species resulted after an investigation of the red gum, sometimes commercially called "satin walnut," which finds its home in the hardwood bottom lands and drier swamps of the South, in mixture with ash, cottonwood and oak. This tree is one of the commonest timber trees of the South, reaching its best development in the deep, rich soil of the bottoms, where it often attains a height of 150 feet and a diameter of five feet. Were red gum imported from a distance and obtainable only at a high price, it probably would be used extensively in the manufacture of furniture, cabinet work and interior finishing, but being a native wood and low in price, it has been discriminated against. Gradually this objection is being done away with, and the demand for red gum has increased very rapidly in the past few years.

The best grades of red gum, clear heart, find a market almost exclusively in the export trade, though a small amount is used in the United States for inside finishing. Practically 75 per cent. of the clear heart gum lumber cut in this country is exported for use in England, France and Germany for the manufacture of furniture, inside trimmings, newel posts and stair railings. The commoner grades of red gum are used in the United States for cheap furniture, desks, the better grades of boxes, and a number of novelties. The poorest grade goes into boxes, barrels, and other articles for which short, narrow boards can be used. The inner portion of the hearts of the trees, which are of little value for boards on account of shakes and other defects, are usually sawed into 2x4 to 2x12, and sometimes 6x6 and 6x8-inch building timbers. Those timbers have small values in the large markets, but near the mills the local trade exhausts the supply.

For the manufacture of slack barrels red gum is one of the most important woods in the country, ranking second to elm, both as a stave and a heading wood. Up to the year 1900, elm and a little cottonwood were used for this purpose, but with the advance in price of these woods a substitute had to be found and red gum, owing to its cheapness, was experimented with and found quite satisfactory.

The chief objection to red gum is its strong tendency to warp and twist. This can be entirely overcome by proper handling. Were the lumber of high price this difficulty would have been considered and overcome long ago, and the wood used, but on account of its abundance and cheapness, very few operators have turned their attention to solving the problem.

The preparation of red-gum lumber for any purpose should begin when the tree is felled. To guard against staining and warping, it is handled in much the same way as other woods, but with the important difference that the piles are narrower, so that the air may circulate freely, and thus prevent fermentation of the sap, and that the cross sticks must be placed close together. It has also been found well to place heavy weights on the cars of red gum when they are sent to the kiln. Every manufacturer of high-grade furniture and trim knows that, to secure the best possible results, the material must be redried when it reaches

the factory. Some large users of red gum repile the stock after it has been carried awhile, and bulk it down with cross sticks every five or six layers, so as to straighten out whatever twist there may be in the boards. This practically assures the elimination of twisting and warping. It can be handled in this way to much better advantage than where an effort is made to straighten it out by force, when cutting up the stock and preparing it for use; for, when the pressure is applied gradually, there is no loss by reason of breakage or splitting. After having been dried and tempered in the air and then redried, it usually loses nearly all of its warping tendency. The cost of handling lumber in this manner is not great, and the good results secured thereby more than pay for whatever outlay there may be.

A plan, which many furniture manufacturers have followed to good advantage and employed where red gum, oak, mahogany, or other woods are used, is to design the article in such a manner that the wide pieces may be reinforced, and thus prevent any warping or other defects showing up. Instances have been known, where red-gum boards eighteen inches wide have been glued together and made into thirty-six inch desk tops. The tops were firmly cleated on the bottom, held to place as well as any other wood, and gave good satisfaction. This lumber had been standing on the sticks for about a year. Another manufacturer, who uses red gum for drawers and paneling, guarded against the tendency to shrink and swell by the application of a couple of coats of shellac inside and out, and found that the wood behaved itself as well as any that could have been used. In this instance, plain-sawed gum was employed, and plain-sawed material ordinarily gives more trouble than quarter-sawed.

The real problem for the consuming trade is to study these questions, and to devise ways to guard against the difficulties encountered. If gum shows a tendency to warp, why not reinforce it in some way? When it is used in the manufacture of furniture, tenons should have more body, and greater precautions in the way of cleating the wide boards are required. When the work is properly performed and well-seasoned red gum is used, the results should be satisfactory in every way. The beauty of this wood should appeal more strongly to the American people in the future than it has in the past.—Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

LAWYERS WHO THINK BACKWARD.

President Taft is a lawyer. Of his cabinet seven out of nine are lawyers. The legal profession numbers about 130,000, or only .00015 per cent. of the total population.

In no other country of the world do courts possess and exercise the powers which the courts do in the United States. They set aside statutes enacted by Congress and the State legislatures. They enjoin executive action. The writ of injunction and proceedings for contempt have been so enlarged that few, if any, phases of government are exempt from their enormous reach.

The courts may not only take away the property but also the liberty of the citizen if his acts, although in strict accord with statutes duly enacted, are in conflict with the decree of a court. And in practice the opinion of one judge may be more effective than the combined wisdom of Congress and the President or of the legislature and governor. Witness, the federal income tax law, the Pennsylvania two-cent-fare law and labor laws innumerable.

And in Congress and State legislatures the proportion of lawyers is very great. Take any legislative body with which you are familiar and count for yourself.

* * * * * * *

Thus we find the lawyer possessing the reins of government in every direction. Does this situation make for progress? Is the lawyer better fitted than all others in the community to make laws and administer them? We think not.

The lawyer's vision is backward—not forward. His education and professional life

have dealt chiefly in precedents. His criterion is not what is right? but what is established?

While all other departments of life have made enormous progress, the administration of the law lags far behind. Contrast the advances in chemistry, engineering, surgery and the practice of medicine and dentistry, the methods of news gathering, printing and publishing, transportation by land and water with the law's delays and the consequent expense and injustice visited upon every community. We have purposely omitted those things by which time and space have been chiefly annihilated, the telegraph and telephone.

If in his chosen field the lawyer has made such a miserable botch of it, is it wise to turn over to him the whole business of government? Let the lawyers first put their own house in order. Let them show that justice and not precedent is their chief concern. Let them develop a higher standard of ethics, until duty to the state is paramount to duty to client, and they cease, under pretense of serving clients, to become traitors to the commonwealth.

When these things have been done, then lawyers may fairly ask for larger opportunities of usefulness.

* * * * * * *

In our judgment, the failure of government in this country to be progressive, its failure to meet the reasonable expectations of the common people, and the undesirable fact that it has been the handmaid of vested wrong, are due to the undue influence of lawyers in government. And we think President Taft has been unfortunate in that he has ignored our leaders in the other learned professions, in business and labor, and has given such undue prominence to the law—the least progressive of the professions.—Cleveland Press.

That Old, Old Pathway—Life.

We cry,
  We talk,
We laugh,
  We walk,
Our mother's pride and joy.

We fight,
  We swear,
And pants
  We wear,
Our father's little boy.

We dance,
  We smoke,
Hold hands
  And joke;
A girl, and then a row.

We drink,
  We eat,
Play cards,
  And treat,
The fellows claim us now.

We love,
  We're led,
We woo,
  We wed;
At leisure we repent.

We work,
  We sigh,
And soon
  We die;
So many a life is spent.

—Cornell Widow.

The Hymn of the Republic

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

I have listened to the sighing of the burdened and the bound,
I have heard it change to crying, with a menace in the sound;
I have seen the money getters pass unheeding on the way,
As they went to forge new fetters for the people day by day.

All the gathered dust of ages God is brushing from His book;
He is opening up its pages, and He bids His children look;
And in shock and conflagration, and in pestilence and strife,
He is speaking to the nations of the brevity of life.

Mother Earth herself is shaken by our sorrows and our crimes;
And she bids her sons awaken to the portent of the times;
With her travail pains upon her, she is hurling from their place
All the minions of dishonor, to admit the Coming Race.

There is growth in Revolution, if the word is understood;
It is one with Evolution, up from self to brotherhood;
He who utters it unheeding, bent on self or selfish gain,
His own day of doom is speeding, though he toil or though he reign.

God is calling to the masses, to the peasant and the peer;
He is calling to all classes that the crucial hour is near;
For each rotting throne must tremble, fall broken in the dust,
With the leaders who dissemble and betray the people's trust.

And there are no children's faces at the spindle or the loom;
They are out in sunny places, where the other sweet things bloom;
God has purified the alleys, He has set the white slaves free,
And they own the hills and valleys in this Government-to-Be.

EDITORIAL

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The Denver (Col.) Controversy.

It is with reluctance and regret we are here broaching a matter that we would rather omit from the columns of the journal as it is of purely local nature and at the most a mere family squabble that should have and could have been adjusted by the parties directly involved with the exercise of a little broad judgment and a spirit of fairness. The matter we are referring to is the controversy between our Local Union 55 of Denver, Colo., and the Building Trades Council of that city. A matter which unjustifiably has been brought before the building trades in general in a circular letter sent out by the president of the Denver B. T. C. In this letter, which is a farce and falsehood from beginning to end, an appeal is made for financial assistance to enable said B. T. C. to fight the citizens' alliance and defending law suits brought against it in the courts, and our membership in Denver is charged with having withdrawn from the B. T. C. and of having sold out to the employers for the consideration of an advance in wages of 40 cents per day.

That there is no ground whatever for these charges of so grave and serious a nature is almost needless to say.

In a letter replying to the above circular, or appeal, Local Union 55, Denver, says: "The reason for sending this letter is to warn you against any such appeal. The B. T. C. is not having any fight with the citizens' alliance, nor has it any suits in the courts at the present time, nor is it liable to have any in the near future. Any money received by the B. T. C. will be used to pay useless salaries to its president and others connected with that body and to wage an unholy war on the Brotherhood of Carpenters of this city on a personal matter and in favor of a handful of Amalgamated carpenters."

Deploring the strained relations between our Local Union 55 and the Denver B. T. C., and in an endeavor to bring about a satisfactory understanding, and, if possible, reestablish harmony, our G. P. deputized general organizer William Loos to Denver early in February. In this mission the organizer was unsuccessful, however, and to explain the reasons and to afford our members and readers an insight into the Denver situation, he submitted to us a statement of facts anent the controversy from which we quote the following:

"One organization for any one trade," first became a topic among the carpenters of Denver, Colo., early in March, 1908, when the matter was discussed at a joint committee meeting of members of the Denver Branch of the Amalgamated Society and of Local Union 55 of the U. B. All present at that meeting expressed themselves in favor of one sole organization of the carpenter craft in Denver provided the two unions could agree on a suitable plan lead-

ing to that end. Several more meetings were held with the same subject under discussion, and, although a few members of the A. S. were opposed to amalgamation on any basis, the sentiment prevailed among their co-members that in the event of amalgamation the Branch should go over to the U. B. under a separate charter.

An increase in dues in the A. S. on May 1, 1908, and another increase on July 1, the same year, causing dissatisfaction among the branch's membership, at the following regular meeting the branch secretary was instructed to communicate with the general secretary of the U. B. and ascertain the terms under which a U. B. charter could be obtained; and further, to call a special meeting for the purpose of considering the application for such a charter after receipt of reply.

The special meeting was held with from 150 to 175 members in attendance and the merits and demerits of the contemplated move were fully discussed. Those opposed to affiliation with the U. B. were given all the time they desired to present their views and arguments in the matter. The result was the adoption of a motion to the effect that the officers be instructed to make application for a U. B. charter to become effective August 1, 1908. Only seven members voted against the motion. On the latter date the branch held another special meeting where previous to their constituting themselves as a Local Union of the U. B. the members present were asked the question: Are there any of you who wish to maintain the branch? If so, the property of the branch will be turned over to you. The members not willing to join the U. B. were even offered the hall on the same night the branch formerly held its meetings, and in that event the new U. B. Local Union would select another night. However, only two members declared themselves unwilling to join the U. B. at the same time stating they had no use for the branch's property.

Brother Stocker, the secretary of the late Denver branch, had in the meantime received instructions from the American district secretary of the A. S. in New York to audit the books and send them to Branch I of Chicago; also to transfer to it any member not wishing to join the U. B.

The plan of forming a Local Union of the U. B. was suggested and consummated, not from any ill feeling for the A. S., but partly on account of greatly increased dues, yet chiefly because the step was considered by the branch's membership as to the best interests of the craft. Even at this time they hold the organization of their former allegiance in the highest esteem.

Two emissaries of the A. S. hailing from Chicago appeared in Denver in September, 1908, putting forth every effort to organize another branch, but up to October 26 they had succeeded in securing only six names. On that date some trouble arose in the building trades, and these six men, not carrying any working cards, were, upon request of the B. T. C., provided by our D. C. with working permits pending a settlement of the trouble.

On December 16, 1908, delegates representing a new A. S. branch applied for admittance to our D. C. and were seated. This was thought to forestall all further controversy and no more trouble was expected; yet, on Jan. 8, 1909, without any cause, protest or notice, these delegates withdrew from the D. C. and applied for representation in the B. T. C. as a separate and independent organization, and, notwithstanding the protest by our D. C. delegates against the illegal procedure, the B. T. C. decided to recognize and seat the three A. S. delegates. Thereupon our D. C. notified the B. T. C. of its withdrawal until such time as that body would live up to the law and give the D. C. a square deal.

Shortly after the withdrawal our members employed at the Ferguson block job had some difficulty with the contractors owing to our members claiming jurisdiction over forms for concrete work, when the business agent of the B. T. C. appeared on the building and informed the contractors that should the U. B. carpenters insist on doing this work and go on strike to enforce their claim, he, the B. A., would furnish them with A. S. men. Our members did strike the job, but the B. T. C.'s business agent did not dare or could not make good his promise to furnish A. S. men to take our members' places; instead the contractors were advised to have the cement workers do the carpenter work. However, after our members were

out two days the contractors settled with them, granting them full jurisdiction over the work in dispute.

Later on, after our D. C. had issued and was enforcing its own working card, the officers of the B. T. C. waited upon the various contractors informing them that unless all men carrying a D. C. working card be discharged their jobs would be struck, and this threat was carried out in every case where a contractor refused to comply.

At all times since Jan. 8, 1909, the officers of the B. T. C. tried their utmost to disrupt our D. C. even going so far as to advertise in other cities for carpenters and running a standing ad. in the city papers calling upon our members to join the A. S. at a low initiation fee with protection from the B. T. C. guaranteed. They also made the offer to the general contractors to enter into an agreement with them for from three to five years, whereby they were to abstain from any demand for an increase in wages, the cardinal point being the employment, exclusively, of A. S. carpenters. And this occurred at a time when our D. C. was making a demand for an advance in wages of 40 cents per day. The B. T. C., ever since the last-mentioned date, ordered strikes right and left to displace our members, while we always kept on the defensive, never resorting to retaliative measures.

On February 15, 1909, upon the solicitation of our D. C., a joint meeting of committees of the B. T. C. and the D. C. was held when our committee submitted the following propositions as a basis of our reaffiliation with the B. T. C.:

1. The unseating of the A. S. delegates.
2. The unseating of the asbestos workers.
3. The revision of the B. T. C. local by-laws in conformity with the national laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.
4. The recognition of the U. B. working card for the remainder of the quarter.

Finding Proposition 3 unjustified we did not hesitate waiving that proposition. The remaining three propositions were rejected in short order by the B. T. C. at its ensuing meeting and with this action all negotiations ended for the time being.

On April 6th we made another attempt to come to an amicable settlement of the controversy with the B. T. C. but failed. In this endeavor, and considering the fact that the existing difficulty actually confined itself to one concerning merely the members of the U. B. and those of the A. S., we arranged for a meeting to be held April 10 and meet with the latter directly for the adjustment of our grievances. When the time of meeting arrived, the A. S. members, having been influenced by the B. T. C., they were conspicuously absent.

We have at all times done all in our power to avert difficulties or to have them adjusted where existing.

On March 30, 1909, and in the presence of a committee from the Master Builders' Association and the architects, our D. C. representatives and representatives of the B. T. C. reached and signed an agreement providing that the unseating of the A. S. delegates be decided by a joint committee interested and that in the meantime there be no discrimination on any job, neither against U. B. nor against A. S. carpenters.

The B. T. C. has violated this agreement in many ways right along.

As to the difficulties existing in Denver between the employers and employes of different other trades, the carpenters have taken no part and cannot be held responsible for the outcome.

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The case of our Pittsburg, Pa., District Council against the firm of Westwater & Casey of Columbus, O., for violation of the eight-hour law on the filtration plant, which they are erecting for the city of Pittsburg, has recently been tried in criminal court and the defendants found guilty. The grand jury had found a true bill against the firm on February 1.

It is now up to Judge McFarland, who was on the bench in the criminal court to impose the sentence. The State law applying to cases of this kind provides for a punishment by a fine not exceeding a thousand dollars for any violation of its provisions. The case has been closely watched by the Pittsburg Builders' Association and has aroused immense interest in labor circles.

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A remarkable and most striking decision rendered by a British county court in the

interpretation of the employers' liability act, and confirmed by the court of appeals, has recently been sustained by the House of Lords. By this decision compensation is granted to an illegitimate posthumous child. There had been no marriage between the mother of the child and the father, who was a coal miner. He had promised to marry before the birth of the child and the banns had been published at the parish church. Before the marriage could be celebrated, however, the father was killed in the exercise of his employment with the child still unborn.

The county court held that the child was a dependent within the meaning of the act and awarded compensation against the Orrell Colliery Company. The company appealed but lost at each stage of the case. The decision of the judicial committee of the House of Lords is final.

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Undoubtedly by this time our members and readers have learned of the outcome of the united hatters' strike. As to the terms of settlement and the exact situation which may not be generally known, Martin Lawlor, secretary of the hatters, wrote on June 15:

"We are pleased to announce that after a struggle of twenty-one weeks we have made a break in the manufacturers' combination, and sixteen of the largest factories in Connecticut are again operating as union concerns and using the union label of the United Hatters of North America, and we believe that it will be only a question of a short time when the other manufacturers who are now fighting our organization will have to do likewise. Not only have the sixteen manufacturers agreed to operate union factories and use the union label, but also to resign from the Manufacturers' Association.

"The fight is still on in other directions, and, with the aid of organized labor, we hope to win in the very near future."

The plan under which the hatters resumed work is the one prepared by the Rev. J. D. Kennedy, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church. By its terms the hatters will work for ninety days without the union label. At the end of that time it is the purpose of the manufacturers to withdraw from the national association and to continue at the end of that time as independent shops, the union label to be restored. At present the members of the Manufacturers' Association are under $25,000 bonds not to use the union label.

The United Hatters' Union is to be congratulated upon the gallant fight they have put up in this strike precipitated by the manufacturers with a design to abolish the label, and all organized labor has particular cause to rejoice over their victory. The hatters being one of the first trades to introduce a union label, it would have been a severe blow to the entire union label movement had the hatters lost their strike and been forced to relinquish their label.

All is, however, not serene at this time of writing; some of the manufacturers still remain obdurate, refusing to make any concessions. Particular vigilance is therefore required. A union man, when purchasing a hat, should more than ever insist on it bearing the united hatters' label under the sweat-band.

The expressions of contempt over the decision of Judge Wright and the sending of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail on what the judge calls a contempt of his court are so universal that any attempt on the part of the said judge to have others brought before him, for it would open up a business line of arrests that would stagger the entire country. And the expressions of contempt are so severe that the contempt of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison seem feeble in comparison. Only a few days ago a bunch of women in Chicago proposed to pass a resolution denouncing the decision of Wright, whereupon a gentleman present arose and stated that to pass such a resolution would be a grave contempt, for which every one of them was liable for arrest and imprisonment. That settled it, for with a scream of delight the resolution went through unanimously. There are not jails enough in America to hold half of the people who have supreme contempt for Judge Wright and his decision. In a land where free speech and independent opinions are supposed to have a standard such decisions are very disturbing.—Equity Farm Journal.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Committee on Jurisdiction Claims.

Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

The committee appointed by you at the request of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to confer with the representatives of other building trades organizations for the purpose of coming to an understanding or drawing lines of demarcation with said organizations relative to their claims of jurisdicton now on file with the Building Trades Department, begs leave to report that, as arranged by the officers of the department, we met in the Victoria hotel, New York City, on Monday morning, June 14, 1909, and remained in session during the balance of the week. Herewith attached find agreements entered into, properly signed by the authorized representatives. Said agreements, however, are not binding and in force until endorsed by the Executive Boards or conventions of the organizations at interest:

CARPENTERS AND IRON WORKERS.

1. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers claim the erection and removal of all necessary false work, but as this is only of temporary nature and refers more particularly to the erection and construction of steel and iron bridges, it was conceded that this comes properly under the claim of jurisdiction of the iron workers.

Note—The above refers to the erection and construction of steel and iron bridges, and not to false work in or around buildings.

2. Derricks and travelers and the erection and handling and operation of same belong to the iron workers.

The framing of travelers and derricks

where wood is used belongs to the carpenters.

3. **Scaffolding.** As no framing is necessary in the construction of scaffolding for the iron workers, any more than to throw timbers or planking from one beam or girder to another, or hang same by means of rope or chain, and as the iron workers are under heavy expenses in the payment of disability claims and death claims as well resulting very often from the manner in which scaffolding is erected, they decided to erect their own scaffolding in their own way, and will not work on scaffolding erected by other men, be they mechanics or laborers. But where framing is necessary with carpenters' tools, then such framing work belongs to the carpenters.

4. **Placing of Machinery in Position.** As the placing of heavy machinery in position does not include the alignment, leveling, adjustment and fitting up of said machinery ready for use, that being work that comes under the jurisdiction of the millwrights, no objection is raised by the U. B. against the iron workers placing heavy machinery in buildings where designated.

5. **Wharf Building and Dock Building.** The iron workers do not claim jurisdiction over wharf and dock building, where same is constructed solely of wood, but where iron is used, and sheds built of corrugated iron, they claim that part.

On this matter we agree that where wooden beams and timbers are used, with heavy planking and flooring, that same belongs to the carpenters, but where iron girders, iron columns, steel trusses are used, or iron work in any form, the same belongs to the iron workers solely.

6. **Setting of Seats in Public Buildings.** All metal or partly metal seats fastened to metal—the assembling and setting of same—is conceded to the iron workers, and all seats fastened to wood—the assembling and setting of same—is conceded to the carpenters.

7. **Calamine and Iron Doors.** The dispute at issue in the matter of hanging calamine and iron doors was laid over for further investigation by the representatives of both organizations, so that a satisfactory adjustment of the disputed points may be arrived at if possible.

We herewith agree to submit these understandings to our respective executive boards for adoption.

(Signed) F. M. RYAN,
FRANK C. WEBB,
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS H. BAUSHER,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS.

1. **Building of Scaffolding.** The building of scaffolding for plasterers, bricklayers and masons, where carpenters' tools are not required, where such scaffolding is not framed, spliced, bored, nailed or put together in such manner requiring skilled labor, belongs to the laborers' organization, but where scaffolding is built, and where carpenters' tools are required, then the work belongs to the carpenters.

2. **The Building and Setting of Centers.** The building and setting of centers where scaffold plank is used exclusively on flat floor arches and where carpenters' tools are not required, belongs to the laborers.

All other forms, centers and arches, where carpenters' tools are required, belong to the carpenters.

3. **The Shoring and Underpinning of Buildings.** The shoring and underpinning of buildings where carpenters' tools are required belongs to the carpenters.

The representatives of the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers acknowledged that they were not empowered or authorized to enter into any agreement or arrangement conceding any work of their organization to any other organization, without first submitting the matter to the convention of their organization.

The representatives of the carpenters acknowledged that was their position also; that such matters must be submitted to their General Executive Board and approved by that body before it would be binding and

operative, but both parties agreed to submit the entire matter as herewith specified and stipulated to their respective organizations for ratification.

(Signed) D. D'ALESSANDRO,
International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS H. BAUSHER,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

CARPENTERS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS.

The use of cork, hairfelt, woolfelt, mineral wool, and asbestos lumber in connection with carpenter work:

1. Where cork is used in the construction of buildings, in connection with carpenter work, same belongs to the carpenters.

Where cork is otherwise used, not in connection with carpenter work, then it belongs to the asbestos workers.

2. Where hairfelt, woolfelt and mineral wool are used in partitions, floors and walls, this work belong to the carpenters.

3. Asbestos lumber, where nails or wood screws are used in fastening same—the work belongs to the carpenters.

(Signed) CHARLES UHR,
JOHN F. LALOR,
National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS H. BAUSHER,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

CARPENTERS AND MARBLE WORKERS.

Building of Scaffolding. Building of scaffolding for marble workers where carpenters' tools are not required belongs to the marble workers.

But where carpenters' tools are required, then the work belongs to the carpenters.

(Signed) WALTER V. PRICE, Pres.
STEPHEN C. HOGAN, G. S.-T.
International Association of Marble Workers.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY, G. S.,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
C. H. BAUSHER,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS.

In our conferences with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, many vital matters to the welfare of the members of both organizations were discussed, but no agreement or understanding was reached.

1. The question of harmony between the two organizations was gone into in detail.

2. The possibility of a national agreement was talked over.

3. The question of one organization of carpenters on the American continent, or the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with the U. B. was suggested along certain lines, further details to be worked out later, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Therefore, our relations with the amalgamated society remain as they were.

CARPENTERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS.

The erection and placing of hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim was gone into in detail with the representatives of the sheet metal workers, those present being President O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and J. Barry, but no agreement or understanding was reached. This same question was under consideration in the city of New York recently. An umpire was selected in the person of Judge Gaynor of the supreme court, and after going into all details, particulars and ramifications of this matter, he rendered the following decision:

IN THE MATTER OF THE ARBITRATION BETWEEN THE SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 11, ON THE ONE SIDE, AND THE JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS AND JOHN W. RAPP, ON THE OTHER.

The question presented has proved difficult to answer, but after reading all the evidence and the papers submitted to me, I come to the conclusion that the setting of the iron and steel door trim and doors,

samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the Sheet Metal Workers. They are thick castings, and not of the kind of sheet metal which the Sheet Metal Workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they have to be cut with a saw, and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears, or bent, or united, or worked, or soldered, after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the Sheet Metal Workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the Sheet Metal Workers, but to that of the Carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenters. Even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel, the case is the same.

(Signed) W. J. GAYNOR.

Not being able to come to an understanding, the conference with the sheet metal workers adjourned.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
WM. G. SCHARDT,
CHAS H. BAUSHER.

Recording Secretaries Please Take Notice.

Under date of June 25, 1909, the quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1909, with blanks for the report of trustees, blank bonds for the financial secretary and the treasurer, etc., and containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded by the General Office to all Local Unions of the U. B.

Recording secretaries not receiving the circular and accompanying matter in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rejection of Candidate.

M. P. Robertson has applied for admission and was rejected by L. U. 197, Sherman, Tex., three times in succession.

Expulsions.

William McMahan, a member of L. U. 1603, Anadarko, Okla., has been expelled by the Local Union for defrauding fellow members.

J. W. Freeman of L. U. 198 Dallas, Tex., has been expelled for misappropriation of sick funds entrusted to his care.

Daniel Knight, ex-president of L. U. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo., has been expelled for appropriating money belonging to the L. U. for his own use.

C. L. Warsham of L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynn, Mass.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered During April, May and June, 1909.

Altus, Okla.
Fowler, Colo.
Norman, Okla.
Pioneer, Nev.
Providence, R. I., 3.
Tulia, Tex.
Greeley, Colo.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Hawthorne, Nev.
Chicago, Ill.
Lawrence, Mass.
Newton, Kan.
Lubbock, Tex.
Prince Albert, Can.
Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas, Okla.
Clinton, Okla.
Orofino, Ida.
Strathcona, Alta., Can.
Mackinac Island, Mich.
Seiling, Okla.
Birmingham, Ala.
Arnett, Okla.
East Providence, R. I.
Wellston, Mo.
Middleboro, Mass.
Atlanta, Ga.
Revelstoke, B. C., Can.
Raymond, Wash.
Gooding, Idaho.
Alva, Okla.
Moose Jaw, Can.

Total, 35 Local Unions.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. B. Macfarlane.

During the past three months my time has been occupied in getting written agreements and in the building up of our Local Unions within the sphere of my activity and advising our members in localities where trade conditions did not warrant success of a demand for increased wages or reduction of hours, to allow matters to stand as they were until such time as trade conditions had improved.

Considerable time was taken up in obtaining a written agreement between the New York Wood Working Company and L. U. No. 24 of Batavia, N. Y. We finally succeeded in securing an advance of 50 cents per day, a reduction in hours from nine to eight and none but U. B. men to be employed, the new scale of wages to take effect May 1, and hours September 1, 1909. I have visited a number of L. U.'s in New York State; also London, Ont. Considerable time has been taken up in Jamestown, N. Y., looking after the interests of L. U. No. 66. While in this city I was invited by a committee of sheet metal workers (formerly employed by the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company) to address their meeting and I accepted the invitation. Upon arriving at the meeting I was asked to explain why the U. B. demanded the erection of hollow steel cabinet trim, etc., I talked to the men for over an hour and a half explaining to them Judge Gaynor's decision and the evidence that led up to the rendering of same. That same evening I was informed by a committee from Sheet Metal Workers L. U. No. 170 that they as a L. U. had decided to withdraw from the sheet metal workers and join the U. B., believing that the U. B. could better care for their interests than any other organization in the building trades. The men made application in the ordinary way as individuals and were regularly initiated into L. U. 66. I then set to work to get a written agreement between the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. and L. U. 66 of the U. B., and through the assistance of Brother McKirdy and Brother Neale of the N. Y. City D. C. and Brother Byrne, general organizer, we succeeded in getting a written agreement with the above-named firm for one year, it agreeing to recognize the U. B. of C. & J. of A.; also to the establishing of a minimum wage and a nine-hour work day. In return we have agreed to erect this hollow steel cabinet trim, etc., in every city in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. To the members of the U. B. who have not seen this trim and doors manufactured and erected I desire to state that the method of erection is very much the same as wood, and while calling at a number of jobs in New York City I found old-time carpenters (of personal acquaintance) sawing, mitering, coping base, chair rail, picture molding, setting door jambs, hanging doors, etc., in much the same manner as they had done in wood many years ago. Owners, architects, contractors and manufacturers are almost universally in favor of our members erecting this work, and if we are entitled to the erection of this work, then we most certainly must be entitled to employment in the manufacture of this material. I have gone through these shops from one to the other, inspected the work and noted the manner and method in which hollow steel doors and cabinet trim are made and how the base, chair rail, and picture molding, etc., is drawn from the various machines. I also made the acquaintance of cabinet makers who were formerly employed in cabinet shops in Rochester, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. I have no hesitancy in saying that if a competent committee of building tradesmen was to go through the shop and note the method of manufacture and then go to the building and watch the carpenter erect the material it would unquestionably declare that the work belonged to the carpenter and

joiner. It is not a question of trying to take something away from the sheet metal worker. It is a matter of holding on to something that is a part of the original basic trade. From the mere fact that some other material has been substituted for wood, to keep abreast of the times, it does not follow that the carpenter must surrender and make a present to some other element of the building trades the improved trade conditions that we have fought so earnestly and honestly to obtain and have maintained. I say again that this work belongs to us in and out of the shop and we will never give it up to any other element in the building trades.

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J. H. Bean.

Relative to my work as organizer, especially in the State of Georgia, I wish to say at this time, that comparatively very few of its cities and towns are identified with the U. B., and a good deal remains yet to be done here. The men of our craft are engaged in all kinds of work, more so, possibly than in any other part of the country; but I am confident that once they are rightly informed and have been educated to the true principles of our U. B. they will confine themselves to legitimate carpenter work only and with their earnings in this branch of industry will then be able to make a fair living. It is true, the common law of the land makes no excuse for ignorance, nor do the general laws of our U. B. condemn the man who had no opportunity to join its ranks. We are extending to him a helping hand as our sympathy is always with the fellow that is at the bottom, while our aim is to make friends with the fellow at the top in the industrial world.

Thinking of our hard struggle to advance the work and influence of the U. B. in various places of the country, we may sometimes feel discouraged, but when we compare the present standing of the craft with that of twenty-seven years ago it will cause every intelligent man to acknowledge that unionism has accomplished wonderful changes for the better, and that for all inside and outside of the organization.

At the end of March I reached Atlanta, Ga., one of the greatest places in the South. L. U. 329 is the only union in this section of the country that has stood the test and has maintained its membership. I attended their meeting and obtained a chance to state my mission. They were pleased to have me in their midst and promised me every assistance in my organizing work. Many of the members of the L. U. thought the task I had undertaken too great for me; yet, success was mine and L. U. 1580 was formed with a good membership which I expect to soon reach into the hundreds. Atlanta has more than 1,500 carpenters among its population.

On June 16 I arrived at Columbus, Ga., where I became the guest of the State Federation of Labor convention and made the acquaintance of some of the most distinguished men in the movement, such as Brother Garner of L. U. 329 Atlanta, and Brother Jerome Jones of the A. F. of L. and others. The convention was held in the county court house and was well attended. I addressed the delegates and they also promised me every assistance in their power to make my work a success. The city of Columbus, with a population of 26,000, don't show one union carpenter on its records, which shows how urgently organizers are needed in the South.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

At the beginning of the month of May I was in the city of Arecibo investigating the financial affairs of L. U. 1589, it being two months in arrears with its per capita to the G. O. I at once called a special meeting and explained to the members the risk each individual one of them was running by the neglect of their officers to pay the per capita promptly and implored them to fulfill their duties faithfully and live up to the constitution in every particular. This meeting ordered the immediate forwarding of the per capita due to the G. O.

I afterward held an open meeting where I paid particular attention to the non-union men present with the result that some applications for membership were received. L. U. 1589, Arecibo, was in good condition when I left the city.

Arriving in the city of Manati May 5, I at once visited L. U. 1495, finding it in rather bad shape and having failed to pay its per capita tax since November, the time

the L. U. was organized, and about to be suspended. I held several open meetings and after some days' work accomplished a reorganization of the L. U., and the per capita for six months for ten of their members was forwarded to the G. O. A number of the non-union men present at these meetings applied for initiation.

Upon investigation I found that the inactivity and almost lapsing of L. U. 1495 was the result of the efforts of its former president to use the L. U. for political purposes and his own aggrandizement, which created discord and dissension among the membership. This man has been excluded in the reorganization proceedings and is no longer a member.

On May 17 I reached Vega Baja, where I stopped several days, working for the advancement of L. U. 1729, which is small in membership, but getting along nicely. This L. U. having applied to the G. P. for a dispensation permitting them to admit new members for the reduced initiation fee of $1.00, a number of craftsmen have availed themselves of the opportunity by making applications for membership and were initiated.

Upon request of L. U. 1195, Ponce, I visited that city holding and addressing several open meetings with apparent success.

Despotism of Bosses' Unions.

People accustomed to hear the phrase "despotism of unionism" will be greatly interested in reading a statement recently issued by Lamson & Hubbard, hat manufacturers of Boston, who broke away from the National Hat Manufacturers' Association and settled with their striking employes.

The statement shows how an employers' association coerces and intimidates its own members. Yet the spokesmen for these associations cry crocodile tears over the "tyranny of unions," which, they allege, denies "liberty" and "independence" to the individual members of labor organizations.

Here is the statement:

"In the last ten days articles have appeared in the newspapers regarding our position with the Manufacturers' Association of New York. These articles have been most misleading to those not properly informed. We are glad to report the true condition. First, we wish to say that you will find our position perfectly honorable and upright. We have not acted in this matter excepting at the advice of some of the best men in our city who understand the true state of affairs which were brought about by interests outside of New England. We were drawn into this affair through no fault of our own. We had contracts with nearly three hundred firms in New England. Their orders had been taken a number of months back and we agreed to fill these orders for spring goods.

"The Manufacturers' Association ordered us to suspend work on these orders. We complied with this request. This matter should have been submitted to a board of arbitration, which was not allowed.

"Our factory had been closed thirty days when we gave notice that we could not ignore the contracts of our customers, and something would have to be done. No attention was paid to us by the association. We simply had to do something to protect ourselves and our customers.

"We did not, nor do we now, propose to retire from a business which we worked thirty years to build up, in order to satisfy a few individuals outside of New England, who evidently thought they saw an opportunity to break in upon our manufacturing business. For this reason we had to take steps for our own protection. We wish to say further that for many years we have conducted an honorable business and propose to continue to do so without fear or favor to any association or organization, especially when it is against the best interests of our customers and friends to do so. LAMSON & HUBBARD."

The National Hat Manufacturers' Association is very angry over the independence of Lamson & Hubbard in signing an agreement with the union. The association is now hounding this firm in the law courts, claiming that it has forfeited its $25,000 bond which had been put up by each manufacturer at the beginning of the strike to hold them together against "weakening."—Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE

As To High-Flown Sentences.

Editor The Carpenter:

The article in the May Carpenter entitled "Objects to High-Flown Sentences" shows a manner of viewing a man's endeavor to disseminate higher education among the masses of our people that has long been a detriment to labor's cause. Are we who labor so ignorant that we cannot understand and appreciate Brother Norie's article? Should we as carpenters limit our education to driving a nail and sawing a line?

No, we should reach out into every channel of thought and make what impresson we can favorable for the carpenter, and if Brother Norie was talking to the world his thought would be better received in the language used than if he had adopted simpler words.

To make trade unionism a success we must continue to educate the people. We must inform the public of labor's side of the controversy. From the press and the platform our writers and speakers should carry on the good work.

The public is more willing to receive instructions from a man who uses the so-called high-flown language than from one who uses more simple words and the slang of the shop.

So let us not be frightened at big words, but rather let us use them in labor's cause. Let our scribes (and we have many that can) write learned articles dealing with labor's view on all matter of importance and try to get them published in the press. Let our speakers carry the gospel to the platform and the pulpit, to the country school house and the college class room. We should not be so meek and lowly, for labor is the most important factor of life, and all should be taught to think so.

Fraternally yours,

R. F. KIRK, L. U. 64.

Louisville, Ky.

Who Will Answer This Simple Question?

Editor The Carpenter:

We, Brotherhood men of Local No. 875, Chaffee, Mo., beg to have some able brother on union principles and the constitutionality of the actions of a Local Union relative to the division of work by a contractor in a specified locality, give his views, through The Carpenter, as to the unionism and constitutionality of the following illustration:

Let "A" represent a contractor, say in Cape Girardeau, who has a planing mill there and contemplates the construction of two houses in Jackson, a brotherhood town, with non-union mill men. On being visited by a committee appointed to wait upon him he submitted the following request:

"To Local No. 000 of Jackson:

"Sirs—I, John Smith, wish to have B and C to take charge of Richard Doe house, to be constructed in Jackson; and to have the remainder of my men (millmen spoken of in the onset) to continue to work on Lot 12, Block 21, Stone ave., Jackson.

(Signed) "JOHN SMITH."

The assumption in certain quarters here is that the contractor has not violated union principles by doing this, and that the Brotherhood violates no part of the constitution or union principles by permitting him to select two men from the Brotherhood ranks to set up one of these houses and finish it, allowing the contractor to continue to use the non-union mill men to erect and complete the other, while competent union men walk the street. Is it good union principles?

MAJOR MOORE.
W. M. ETCHISON.
E. O. GREY.
J. G. LINDSEY.
G. M. LAWRENCE.
N. T. GREENWOOD.

Brother Dolan Talking Good Sense.

(The subjoined article from the pen of Brother Dolan, president of L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., which appeared in a recent issue of the Cleveland Citizen, is herewith reproduced in this journal by request of writer. —Ed.)

A non-union carpenter once said: "What is the use of me being a member of the union? I work only eight hours a day and I always get the union scale of wages."

"Well," I said to him, "those are the best kind of reasons why you should be a member. You know that if it had not been for the men in the union who fought the battles and made many sacrifices to establish the eight-hour day and the present scale of 45 cents an hour you would still be working a ten-hour day, and you know that since the eight-hour day has been established we have received almost double the amount of wages that we received under the ten-hour day.

"The men in the union are spending their time and money to improve the conditions under which we work, and, though it has not cost you any money or time, you admit that you receive all of the benefits. To be fair not only to the men in the union who have made better working conditions for you and all who work at the trade, but to be fair to yourself you ought to join the union and not only help to maintain the present improved conditions but from now on do your share to further improve them.

"This is a world of progress and action, and if you are not alive to your own interests the other fellow is, and his interests are promoted by getting all of the work possible out of you and at the lowest price, and you must not find fault with him for that, as it is not natural to pay $2 for an article when you can buy the same article elsewhere for $1. But you are not doing the square thing with yourself and family when you sell $2 worth of your labor for $1, and that is what the carpenters were compelled to do very often some years ago before the union was organized."

But, Mr. Editor, do all of the men in the various unions realize all of the forces used to better their conditions?

It often happens in this world that the more parents do for children the more ungrateful they are, and there is a certain union man I have in mind who finds as much fault as a spoiled and ungrateful child.

He says that it is a waste of time and money to maintain the United Trades and Labor Council and wants his union to withdraw the delegates from that body. He finds fault with the policy of our official paper, the Citizen.

Of course, he is justified in doing that, as it is a well-established fact admitted by all editors that any reader knows better how to conduct a newspaper than the editor, as it is so much easier to be a critic than an artist. The man I refer to is a good fellow, though, only he's got the fault-finding habit. He is what you would call a good-natured crank, though he would want to fight if you were to tell him of his own faults. As I am opposed to war I take this means to reach him, as he reads the Citizen regularly to hunt something to find fault with.

Every union man knows that the non-union man receives the benefits of improved working conditions brought about by the union men, and that non-union men who persist in remaining outside of the union are ungrateful. The union man knows that it is a good thing for himself and two or three hundred of his fellow tradesmen to be banded together in a union, and he ought to know that it is also very much to his interest for his union and 100 similar unions to be banded together in the union of unions, called the United Trades and Labor Council.

When the average union man is sleeping that body is doing things for the benefit of Local Unions that a local could not do for itself.

As it appears to me, the non-union man who benefits by improved conditions that were secured by the union of his trade, and which he could not have possibly secured himself, and the union man who wants to abolish or weaken the central body are closely related.

The most powerful force in this city of 500,000 people is a daily newspaper with a large circulation. It is able to talk daily to numberless thousands of people. Business firms pay millions and millions of dollars

every year to newspapers for the use of space to talk to the people about their goods.

This newspaper, the Citizen, is the property of the central body. You, Mr. Union Man, are one of the owners of this paper. If you have an idea, suggestion or kick of any kind that you think would be of benefit to yourself and the other union men, put it on paper and the Citizen will publish it. This paper is the most valuable asset you have. It ought to take in thousands of dollars where it now takes in hundreds from advertisers, and it will soon do so if you take a little interest in your own property. Get a non-union man to give you 50 cents for a year's subscription. Let the advertisers know that you appreciate their patronage of your paper.

A little effort on the part of every union man would make the advertisers more than anxious to secure space to talk to Citizen readers, and eventually you will have and own a daily paper.

Mr. Union Man, send in an idea or kick to the editor, but remember if you claim the right to advance an idea or make a kick of any kind you must concede that right to others. So if you make a kick of any sort make it pretty good-natured, so the other fellow who kicks on your kick won't really have any kick coming.

THOMAS J. DOLAN,
Carpenters, No. 11.

California a Gold Mine for Asiatics.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am directed to respectfully request that you give the following publicity in your valuable paper:

Senator Perkins, a few years ago, while addressing the United States Senate upon Chinese exclusion, submitted statistics showing that the Chinese had, in thirty years, sent or carried to China $800,000,000. A prediction made in 1906 indicated that in a like period the money taken or sent out of the United States by the Japanese would exceed that sent out by the Chinese.

That this prediction is in a fair way of realization may be seen from the figures submitted, based upon the number of Japanese in California, as per census reports of 1890 and 1900, and from a "Statistical Pamphlet" published by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

In 1890 there were 1147 Japanese in California; in 1900 there were 10,151, the rate of increase being 900 per cent. Estimating that each Japanese saves and transmits to his home 50 cents per day—and this estimate is possibly far too small—the amount for the decade ending 1900 would exceed $12,000,000. The increase of the Japanese population in California, 1900-1908, approximates 55,000, an increase of nearly 8,000 a year. Figured on the 50-cent basis, the total amount, including that of the past decade, would approximate $75,000,000 from California alone, and in the short period of eighteen years. If we should include in this statement all the Japanese on the mainland of the United States and in Hawaii—estimated at 200,000—the total amount would exceed $250,000,000.

Beside the savings and remittances of those engaged in agricultural and domestic occupations, we have an army of merchants and manufacturers, whose profits, derived from business transactions with Americans, run so high as 30 to 35 per cent. on the capital invested, and whose remittances to Japan are made through the numerous Japanese banks and mercantile institutions.

Is it any wonder that the Japanese government encourages the migration of its people? If we closed our doors to her as she is doing in Manchuria and Korea, or burdened her trade with rebates and differentials, where would her gold supply come from? Had the enormous amount of gold of which California has been drained by Asiatics been received by white men and women, it would have passed through the natural channels of trade and remained in the State for permanent investment, and our progress, instead of being remarkable, would be little short of marvelous.

Sincerely yours,
A. E. YOELL,
Secretary Asiatic Exclusion League.

A Brother's Views on Female Competition.

Editor The Carpenter.

In our strife for better conditions we decry and denounce "female competition," the taking of men's places at many kinds

of work, by girls and women whereby the same number of men is thrown out of employment. While it is an indisputable fact that under our present industrial system, with its labor-saving machinery, there is not employment enough for all men able and willing to work, while it is likewise a fact that nowaday's employers want to employ only men in the prime of life and consequently men scarcely past middle life find it hard to secure employment and wives and daughters have to go to a store, factory or mill to work because the husband and father is not afforded the opportunity to provide for the family's needs, it is also true that in a great many instances girls and women go to work in competition with men, through the fault of the men themselves.

If all men were sober and industrious, instead of many being drunkards and gamblers and abusive to their families, if they were not spending half or more of their earnings on their follies, when they should use these earnings for the wants of their families, their wives and daughters would be less liable to go out and hustle for their own maintenance.

I do not deny that many American girls, fully as ambitious as their brothers, and perhaps more so, will go to work and earn their spending money, rather than ask it of father or brother. But there are thousands of women who find themselves compelled to go out to work and slave for a living simply because their husbands and fathers spend most of their time in saloons, or on the street instead of working and providing for their wives and daughters who are keeping house and make the home pleasant for them.

I say again, if all men were sober and industrious and exerting themselves to make home life what it should be it would remove thousands of women from the labor market; it would reduce female competition to a great extent and afford to a good many men, anxious to work and earn a living, an opportunity to secure employment.

Oh, the curse of rum. Many of us do not realize the terrible suffering and misery it is causing to the home. But we may look forward for a brighter day when a higher degree of education and civilization will drive this curse to the wall just as the same agency obliterated the curse of negro slavery in the South.

Not only does this curse rob the brightest men of their chances in life and the world of its possible achievements, but it robs the wives and children of the comfort at home and often forces them into the same low depths the father has fallen into.

Talk of the "White Man's Burden," rum is not only the burden of white men, but of men of all shades. But, thank God, the spell is being broken and in this beautiful land of ours more than a billion dollars annually spent for rum will soon be spent in building homes and making them pleasant and comfortable for those now suffering from its use and abuse and there will be less female competition in the labor market.

I am sorry to say that my native State, the proud old Keystone State, is one of the last to get rid of this great evil.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. CRIBBS, L. U. 500.

Butler, Pa.

A Word Anent Our Journal.

Editor The Carpenter:

As a member of the U. B. of C. and J. and an attentive reader of our official journal, The Carpenter, for many years, I must say our membership and the carpenters in general have good cause to be proud of their magazine, which, in the past few years, has offered so much opportunity to its readers for advancement on educational lines and which, indeed, is of very fascinating appearance and general make-up.

However, believing that there is nothing perfect and that there is always room for additional improvement, I desire to voice my thoughts in regard to the front, or title, page of our publication. Not to condemn the workmanship displayed thereon; I concede that in that respect it is not excelled; it is the subject of illustrations selected that I find fault with, such as "court-house" illustrations as they adorned the front page of cover of the three last issues of the journal. What interest, I may ask, have we workers in these buildings? The court house is usually the cradle of injustice and legal crime committed upon the masses. We workers know that in these buildings our inherent rights as citizens of this glorious

country are trampled under foot every day; they are not our buildings and we should not allow them any space in our journal, especially not in its most conspicuous part, the title page.

From this point of view I would offer something more appropriate, something that we as carpenters are more in touch with, something that appeals more to our interests —until we come to our own justice.

I would recommend that as an adornment for the front page of our journal illustrations be selected showing the different "workable" trees, such as pine, oak and all the many varieties, which, together with a short description would furnish a varied and interesting picture. I think this would not only be interesting but instructive as well.

Hoping that my views and suggestions will be received in the spirit they are offered, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRED J. PETERSON, L. U. 483.
San Francisco, Cal.

A Little on the Accomplishments of Organized Labor.

Editor The Carpenter:

In reading our noble monthly journal, The Carpenter, I acquire a good deal of information as to the accomplishments, in many ways, of our organization. For instance, I learn how many hours the union carpenters are working in the different localities, information which, indeed, is encouraging for the membership in many other places.

The working hours generally in vogue in our craft are eight per day, the members of a few Local Unions still working nine.

This reduction of working hours offers cause for reflection. Not many years ago the men of our craft had to work ten and twelve hours per day. Now, with these two or four extra hours taken off, it affords the union man the opportunity to either work for himself at home, improving his home and thus contribute to the comfort of his family, or he can seek rest and recreation from his weary daily toil if he so chooses. There are other benefits accruing to the toiler from the reduction of his hours of labor. This reduction has, to a great extent been the means of increasing our wages as it created a demand for more men, thereby reducing the number of unemployed and at the same time their competition in the labor market. Thus our wages have been increased from $1.00, $2.00 and $2.50 per day of ten or twelve hours to $4.00 per day of eight hours; in some localities to a little below that amount, and a little over in some of the larger cities or towns. Is this not convincing proof for any sane man that organized labor has greatly benefited the entire working class?

Besides shorter hours and higher wages, the man belonging to a union enjoys numerous other benefits. When sickness assails him, the Local Union pays him a weekly allowance, while the members look after him and take care of him which is a great help to a brother's family and shows that union men are inspired with a sense of duty and a feeling of brotherly love for their fellow brothers and those nearest and dearest to them.

The benefit derived by the union man from his organization in case of death is equally a great help to his family and should it be the member that dies, he will leave something for his beloved ones to keep them from immediate want.

These are only a few instances where unionism is doing noble work; what I have said here has been said by others many times before me and is nothing new; but you well know, Brother Editor, there are still a great many brother toilers outside of the pale of organized labor and it is on account of them we have to point out the good accomplished by labor organizations and repeat the old truism over and over again, "In union there is strength." It is unionism's object and aspiration to bring the entire labor world together and make them all one body. This can be accomplished if we all get busy and every member puts his shoulder to the wheel in an effort to obtain at least one new member for his Local Union. Imagine what the increase in membership would be in twelve months, from July 1, 1909 to July 1, 1910.

My first venture in writing for publication in the journal having been well appreciated and my article having been well received by the boys of our Local Union 1776,

it is probable that after reading these few remarks, some of them will make it a point to attend our meetings more regularly and to have a talk with the brothers on my suggestion. Good attendance makes good union men and has a tendency of inducing outsiders to join.

Fraternally yours,
G. F. GILBERT, R. S. L. 1776.
Lakeland, Fla.

We Live About the Same Way As Our Ancestors of Old.

Recent excavations made on the site of old Babylon make it plain that the people in the days one or two thousand years before Moses lived and did business very much as we do now. Landlords built houses to rent, and moderate-sized houses could be rented for from 75 cents to $3 per year and taxes. The $3 houses were very desirable ones, having eight rooms, a court yard and garden and commanding access to the grand old river. There were no old maids in Babylon. Every girl was supplied with a man. If she did not get one herself, the state provided one for her. Women had large privileges, too, in those days. It is on record that they could hold property independently of their husbands, and could exercise the rights of citizenship without let or hindrance. Provisions were cheap; chickens could be bought for about 2½ cents each, and a whole sheep did not cost more than from $1.25 to $1.50. A firm by the name of Egiby & Sons lent money at 20 per cent. Politics were as lively in Babylon as they are today in some cities nearer our homes. Broken heads and libel suits were as frequent then as now. As a whole it may be concluded that we are not, after all, much better off than were the old Babylonians.—Shoppel's Owners and Builders' Magazine.

Is This Ironical?

Many people don't see the hidden danger in having Japanese boys sit in our schools alongside of our white girls. The Jap is a nice, clean, sweet smiling little fellow, and a schoolgirl accepts his company the same as she would a pet dog or a monkey. By constant association with him she at last comes to love him. His troubles are here; she pets and fondles him, and if anything happens to him her entire sympathy is aroused. So it will be with these girls when this young, intelligent, sweet smiling Jap boy comes in contact with them. They—that is, our girls—can see the difference between the Jap boy and the vulgar, foul-mouthed, rowdy hoodlums whom they have to associate with. To the girl's mind the contrast is so glaring that her sympathy goes to the Jap. Thus respect, familiarity, then love or lust. She will then do one out of two things—either she marries him or becomes his mistress. It was a wise man who said that too much familiarity breeds contempt. But in this case it will breed dissension and half-breed babies. Let every father, mother, brother or sister keep these little brown men out of our schools. If they come fire them out, even if it brings on war between the two countries. Now is the time or you are lost.—City Front Pioneer, San Francisco.

He Stayed at Home.

It's Council meeting night," said Brother Brown,
"But I don't believe that I'll go down.
I'm tired and its pretty cold tonight,
And everything will go all right
If I'm not there." So he sat and read
The paper awhile, and then went to bed,
Having stayed at home from the meeting.

It's Council meeting night," said Brother Grey.
"But I guess I had better stay away;
I don't like the way the young folks take
Things into their hands, and try to make
The Good of the Order all jokes and fun;
I think something sensible ought to be done."
So he stayed at home from the meeting.

Thus one and another made excuse,
And said as long as they paid their dues
And assessments promptly, they could not see
What the difference was if they should be
Away from the Council room on meeting night;
And argued to prove that they were right
In staying at home from meeting.

And the earnest officers of that lodge,
And the faithful few that didn't dodge
Around their duties and try to shirk
But did their own and others' work
Grew discouraged at last, and in dismay
The Grand Council took their charter away
Because all stayed at home from the meeting.

—Exchange.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Muskogee, Okla.—Trade conditions have materially improved in this city; work is now plentiful and good mechanics will have no trouble obtaining a job. Omit Muskogee, Okla., on list of localities to be avoided.

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Brazil, Ind.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time, as work is very slack and we are already flooded with men from other districts who came here in search of employment only to be disappointed.

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Monmouth, Ill.—Trade conditions in our town have recently improved and business is fair at present. In the last two months we have initiated quite a number of new members and we have added two more contractors to our list of employers working union men under union conditions.

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Clarksburg, W. Va.—By a unanimous vote Local Union 236 of this city recently passed a resolution to the effect that on Sunday, July 4, we are to march in a body to the various cemeteries and decorate the graves of our deceased brothers. This is a custom annually of other societies and we think it well for all Local Unions of the U. B. to take the matter up.

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El Paso, Tex.—Through the instrumentality of organizer Henry M. Walker of the A. F. of L. a Central Labor Union has just been formed in this city. A large number of delegates were present at the incipient meeting. Local Union 544 has decided to affiliate with the central body and will elect three delegates to represent it at the next meeting which will be held in our new hall.

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Bartlesville, Okla.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. Trade is still in a deplorable condition and no improvement in sight. As a result quite a number of our home brothers are walking the streets unable to obtain a job. Traveling brothers are warned to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in this city as such appear in the daily press and they are false and misleading. Give Bartlesville, Okla., a wide berth until further notice.

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Pueblo, Colo.—Some of our daily papers publishing accounts boasting of a building boom being on in this vicinity, we desire to inform the brothers of the U. B. that statements of this nature are false and misleading. There is no boom on here; the fact is, there is not more than enough work to keep resident carpenters in employment; and, furthermore, a trade movement is pending here; we expect an advance of 40 cents per day July 1. Transient carpenters are urgently requested to remain away from Pueblo for a while.

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Berwick, Pa.—Local Union 263 of this city is still engaged in a bitter fight against the open shop, which alone is sufficient reason for carpenters to remain away at this time. Another reason, however, is that work is very scarce and no prospect for improvement in the near future. Many of our members have taken out clearance cards and left town; what few of us are still here are fighting for the maintenance of the organization. The union men are getting nearly all of the work being done here at the present time and could do more if they had it to do. Traveling brothers are requested to steer clear of Berwick, Pa., at this time and until further notice.

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Durant, Okla.—Local Union 1816 of this city was organized April 3 and now has a membership of seventy, including most of the carpenters in town. A former union disbanded several years ago. Conditions are fair and prospects are good, but we would ask brother carpenters to stay away until

we have obtained the signatures of our employers to our new scale. The nine-hour day was granted without any opposition, but as to the scale, negotiations are still pending. As soon as work becomes brisk we intend to demand $3.00 per day and submit a scale at that price. Press reports of booms in Oklahoma towns should be skeptically regarded by carpenters looking for steady work.

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Portland, Ore.—It has come to the knowledge of the D. C. that several eastern and also Chicago papers are carrying ads. stating that carpenters and other mechanics are in great demand in this city and vicinity and wages from five to nine dollars per day. Several brothers of the U. B., placing credence in these ads. and expecting to better themselves, have recently come here, and there being no work obtainable, have become stranded. To spare other brothers a like misfortune we desire to state that there is not the slightest sign of any boom in the building industry here. Trade is dull, and as soon as the Seattle buildings are completed we will have numbers of more men idle. Steer clear of Portland, Ore., until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Hopkinsville, Ky.—At the last meeting of Local Union 442 of this city it was decided to again call upon our sister Local Unions asking them to interest themselves in the "Mogul Wagon," an article made in this city by the Forbes Manufacturing Company, the noted labor union haters. We desire that the Local Unions call the attention of local dealers handling the wagon to the fact that we have been on strike here against the Forbes Company for more than three years and yet cannot come to a settlement with them. As the strike shows, the company is very unfriendly toward organized labor, but if local dealers could be induced to use their influence with them in favor of union conditions and fair play a change in the attitude of the company toward our union, would be a possibility and we might eventually reach a settlement of existing difficulties. The Forbes company is also doing all kinds of contract work, such as house building and other construction work. They are now trying to place their wagon on the market in Kansas, Texas and other western States. We hope that the Local Unions of the U. B. will assist us in this protracted struggle and help us in every way possible to bring about an adjustment of our difficulties with the Forbes Manufacturing Company.

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Information Wanted.

Leander M. Fortner, a carpenter by trade, and supposedly a member of some Local Union, is inquired for and will learn something to his advantage by communicating with

E. A. MORTON.

5550 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Strike On in Davenport, Iowa.

Davenport, Ia.—About fifty of our members employed in the mills in this city struck work Tuesday morning, June 8, after being served with the following notice by their employers:

The following agreement has been entered into by all the sash and door and stair factories in this vicinity:

"We hereby agree to maintain an 'open shop' to employ men without regard to membership in any union, to treat with each man individually regarding wages. We also agree not to employ men who quit factories on account of labor trouble and to protect all men who remain in our employ."

Tomorrow, Tuesday morning, this agreement will govern our factory. And who do not care to remain in our employ under these conditions will please call at the office for what wages are due them.

As the walk-out of our men shows, they are not willing to again submit to open-shop conditions as they existed previous to the union taking control over the men in the mills. It would mean the re-establishment of a system of slavery of the worst kind and we are determined to fight the mill owners to the last ditch and maintain our rights as free men of a free country. The fight will be a bitter one.

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Our Bedford, Indiana, Local Union's Annual Entertainment.

Bedford, Ind.—Local Union 1380 of this city gave their annual social entertainment on the evening of May 28 at Red Men's hall, which was a pronounced success. The large hall was filled almost to overflowing

with the members, their families and invited guests.

The exercises were conducted by Brother H. W. Green as chairman and Brother M. H. Draper as master of ceremonies who gained for himself the reputation of putting through a lengthy and amusing program with promptness and despatch. The program consisted of splendid vocal and instrumental music, the orchestra rendering several fine selections; of recitations and prize contests for both ladies and gentlemen. Brother Draper delivered the opening address in which he reviewed past and present local trade conditions and pointed out the many advantages gained for the members of the craft through united effort and effective organization both locally and nationally. Brother Draper was followed by Mayor Stipp in an address of welcome to General Secretary Frank Duffy, the distinguished guest who had come here from headquarters at Indianapolis and who responded in well-chosen and appropriate remarks. The speechmaking over, refreshments, consisting of fine ice cream, cake and lemonade were served.

One of the most amusing features of the entertainment was the nail-driving contests for the women. The first contest was to see which woman, blindfolded, could drive a nail nearest the center of a circle marked on a plank. Mrs. M. H. Draper showed her skill with a hammer by driving the nail within an inch of the center and was awarded a prize, a potted plant. The next was a contest at driving nails into a joist and Mrs. Draper won this also, getting as a prize another potted plant.

There was also a sawing contest for the men, but it was a set-up job on them. They were given an old saw that had been set on one side only and the points knocked off of the other side so that it would be next to impossible for an ordinary man to saw to a line, a feat that few of the contestants were able to accomplish. They were given a piece of hard wood about eight inches wide and an inch and a half or two inches thick to work on. Brother C. M. Guthrie was declared the winner and received as a prize a handsome $2.50 saw that has the union label stamped on it.

All present had a social good time that lasted until near midnight. Our members are wide awake and believe in letting the citizens of Bedford know there is a carpenters' union in the city that is very much alive. We believe that many of our Local Unions of other cities or towns would greatly benefit their local organizations by such social and interesting entertainments. This last annual May festival will long be remembered by every one who participated.

Successful Trade Movements.

Reading, Pa.—In the item referring to this city, printed in the June Carpenter, no mention is made of the Saturday half holiday. This holiday has not been observed here previous to May 1 last, as may have been presumed by the editor, but was gained on that day with other advantages already reported.

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New York City, N. Y.—On May 15 the Joint D. C. of Greater New York inaugurated a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents, or a minimum of $4.50 per day in the Borough of Queens and we are pleased to state that we have succeeded with the exception of one or two employers who are holding out against us, but whom we expect to get in line later on. This strike has cost about $500.00 all expenses included. We had to place two special business agents on the field of battle to help out the two regulars; they have done efficient work, resulting in much good.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Antonio, Tex.—We have won out in our fight for the closed shop and our men have returned to work on all jobs. As stated in a previous report, printed in the April issue of the journal, we have made no other demand upon the contractors this year save the above, the employment exclusively of union men. Our success, to a great extent, is due to the untiring efforts of organizer G. Rosendahl who conducted our fight. A rising vote of thanks has been given him in appreciation of his efficient work.

There is a proper dignity and proportion to be observed in the performance of every act of life.—Marcus Aurelius.

Stair Building.

(H. P. Wynne in Shoppell's Owners and Builders' Magazine.)

We have now pretty thoroughly described in our former articles the taking of dimensions in height for stairs, the manner of division of same for the risers, proper proportioning of riser and tread, the making and use of the pitch board; also the different characters of stair strings, together with their connection to newels, and at landings, etc.

And although the matter of proper head room in well holes has been discussed, we do not deem it necessary at this time to advise as to proper framing of well holes, as this matter has been fully covered in special articles relating to "Framing" in the magazine some time ago. There are a few things, however, we must impress upon the young stair builder before proceeding further and which are as important to the successful stairs as are the oft-quoted three Rs to the school boy.

First of all remember that the easier and better proportion you get to tread and riser the more successful is your stairs. Remember also that a loose and creaky tread will bring condemnation upon you, whenever it is trodden upon. Avoid also too great a number of winders in the so-called "dog-legged" stairs, as winders at best are dangerous.

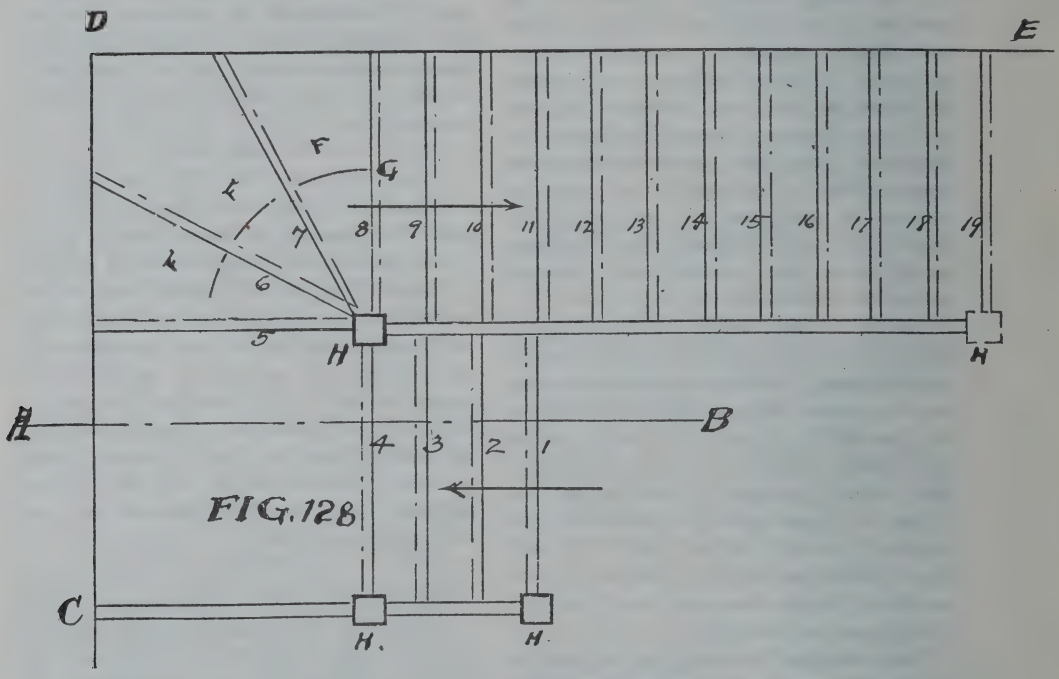


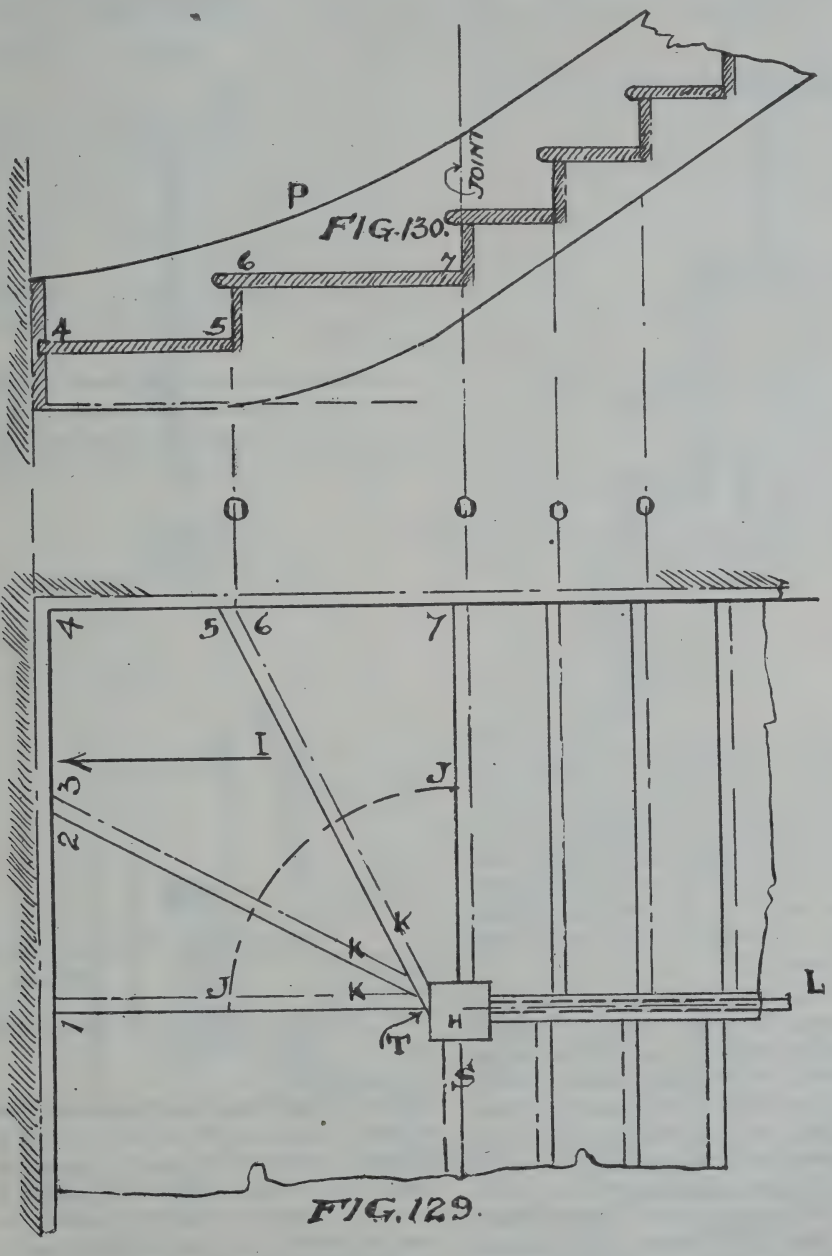
FIG. 128

A word now of caution to avoid mistakes, which will cost you considerable in time and money.

In connection with certain open stringed stairs, there is placed scroll brackets in connection with the returned nosing and coves. I desire to say that it is important for you to remember that these brackets, which are

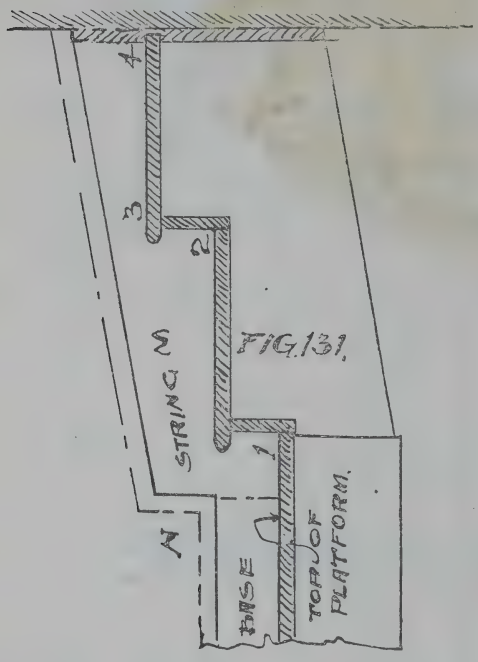
usually ⅜-inch thick, will also add this length to the risers and treads of your stairs, because the brackets must extend under the cove beneath nosing. This ⅜ inch also plays an important part in the placing of the newel post, for the center of newel must be kept that ⅜ inch further out in order to align with the balustrate.

We shall now proceed with description and discussion of Fig. 128. This is what may be called part platform and part "dog-legged" stairs, and as will be seen part of



it runs in a direction opposite to that of the other part.

In the example, three treads and a landing run in one direction, while the "winders" or "dog-legged" part takes an oppo-



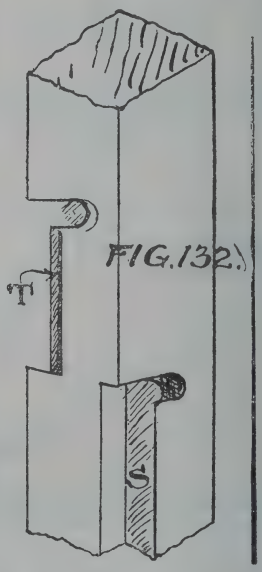
site direction. And it is purposely planned this way here for matter of discussion. C, D and E represent the wall lines. F-F-F are the winders in plan, and G-G shows an arc (with any distance) struck from center of newel H, and upon which the winders are spaced off. The full lines represent the front line of nosings, and the broken lines are the risers.

Fig. 129 is part of main stairs made, for demonstration, to a larger scale. Fig. 130 represents an elevation of part of the longer housed string to take the winders from 4 to 5 and from 6 to 7, and as many flyers or straight steps as the case may be. Fig. 131 represents the string taking the winders from 1 to 2 and from 3 to 4. The arrow I, Fig. 129, denotes direction from which elevation, Fig. 131, is taken; also note are J-J for divisions of winders. All strings above mentioned are housed strings. The shorter string, Fig. 131, is put up first the newel, H, of course being in position, the treads and risers are then slipped into place and leveled up, and the risers are cut beveled against the newel post and there securely nailed. As in cases of ordinary stairs these risers, K-K-K, and which will stand one above another at post, are seldom let into it.

The straight string L, shown by dotted line, Fig. 129, is let into the post as shown by Q 133. A string similar to L is shown at Fig. 134 in elevation. String M, 131, would at its lower end be cut off as shown and drop occur as at N down to base on stair landing platform.

The dotted line represents the moulding carried up and around the base and wall string.

The dotted lines O-O-O are shown to have the student understand the method of getting elevation of winder string against wall. The rise between the winders must be the



same as between the risers in straight part of stairs. The curve, P, to top of string is generally put in at will, and while giving a good and graceful sweep over winders, it also saves lumber in width of string instead of carrying same in a straight line.

The shaded portion Q, Fig. 133, represents the mortise in newel for string, L, Fig. 129. Capping and baluster is shown on top of string at R.

In Fig. 132 an enlarged section of the newel is shown to demonstrate how it is gained out for reception of riser and nosing, S, and riser and nosing, T, Fig. 129. The winder risers K-K would, as before described, plum over riser T, but it would be difficult to show these on Fig. 132.

FIG 133.

Fig. 134 represents section and elevation of a stairs similar to Fig. 128, excepting that the winders are omitted in order to show another variety of stairs—stair jib paneled, etc.

The lower part of Fig. 134 where sectional view is given would be the same as if taken through A-B, Fig. 128. The method of getting elevation of string M, 131, would be the same as method employed at O-O, etc., Figs. 129 and 130.

In Fig. 134 there is a paneled jib, shown from string of straight part of flight down to the floor. The panels in these jibs can be divided at will. The joints between the top and bottom rails of the spandrel or jib, and ends of vertical rails as a-a-a, Fig. 134, should be made with a slip tongue of hard wood, as shown by Fig. 135. This is intended to prevent any movement out of place when jib is finished. These tongues should be glued in place and well fit. Above the capped string, Fig. 134, the centers of

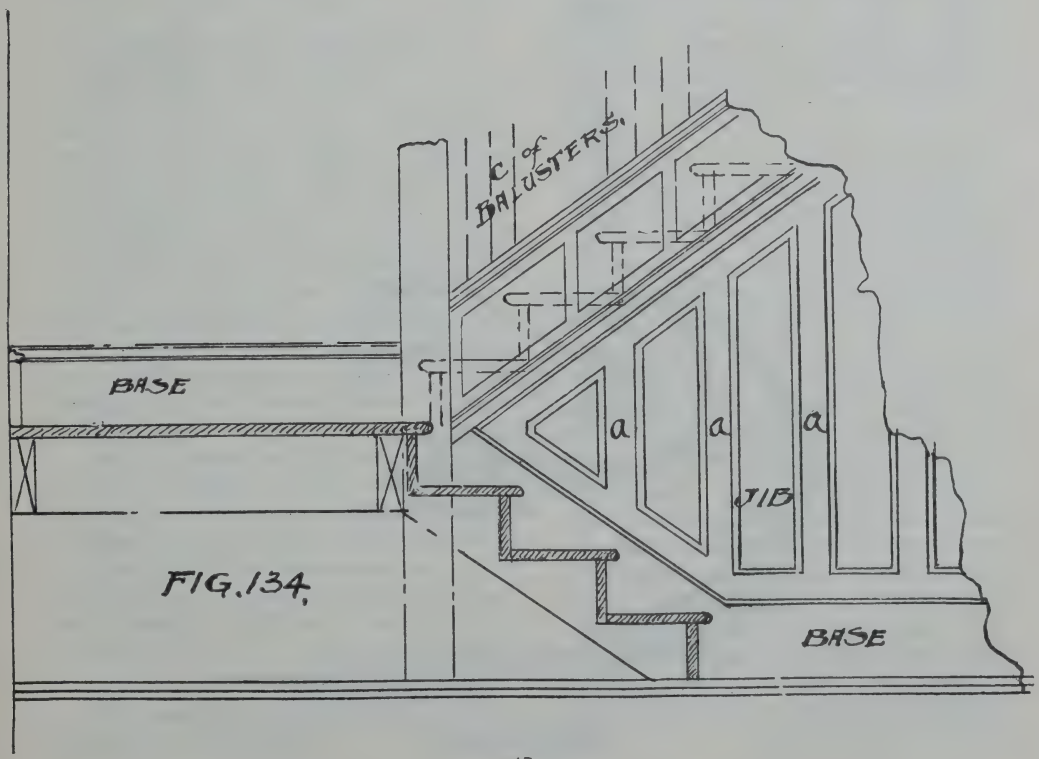


FIG. 134.

balusters are shown by dotted lines, also steps and risers are shown dotted in behind paneled string face. The tongue between treads and risers are omitted for convenience sake in these drawings as this construction has been shown in earlier numbers.

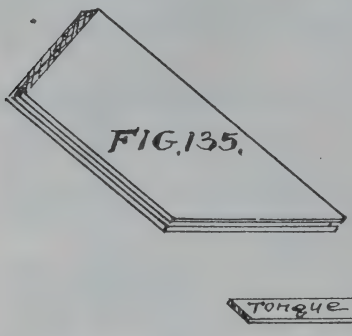


Fig. 136 shows cross section of one of the upright rails, A, and shows panels plowed into rail, mouldings in connection therewith, etc.

Of the many forms for starting treads perhaps none look so well at so slight expense of forming them as what is known as bullnose treads, which is rounded ends

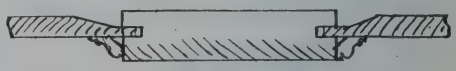


FIG.136.

on one or more of the lower treads, as shown at Fig. 137. The method of construction of other parts of the stairs is not changed by these treads.

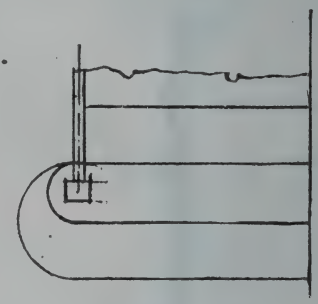


FIG.137.

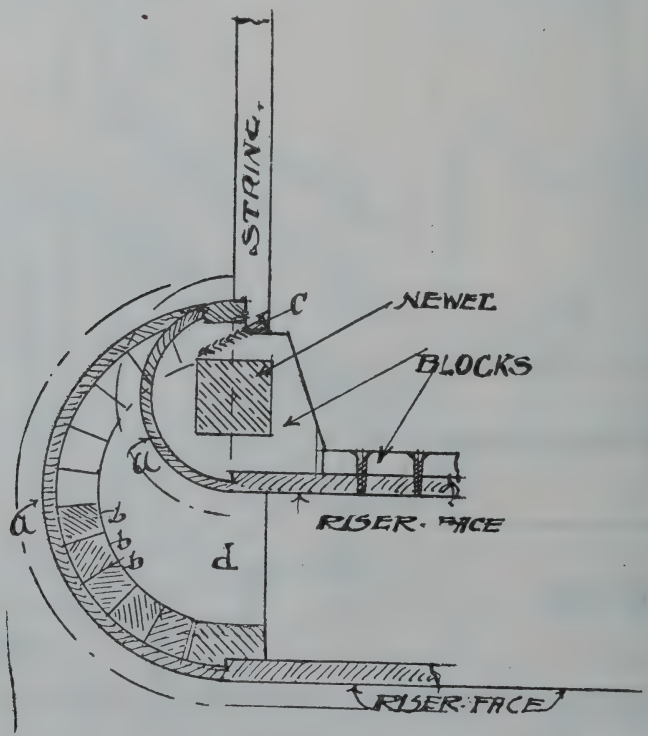


FIG.138

The method of getting out these ends will be best understood by Fig. 138, which is a cross section taken through the steps and newel, shown at 137, but drawn to a larger scale.

In Fig. 138 a-a represents the outer veneer line which must come in correct line for intersection with riser. b-b-b, etc., shows the segments of wood glued and built up to required radius and for fastening of veneer. c shows a heavy block of wood usually wedged and glued in place, tight up to built up section, b-b-b. The end of smaller or upper step is formed in built up sections of several thicknesses, making a solid block for backing of the veneer. The newel, of course, would pass down through the blocking to fasten down through floor joists.

The dotted line outside of veneer line is nosing line. At C the string is shown terminating in the blocks there to be glued and screwed—and to take the straight treads coming above the two bullnose ones.

Manner of getting out the veneer and placing of same, etc., will be described later.

The Pettibone Monument.

The Western Federation of Miners has raised a fund for the erection of a monument in memory of George A. Pettibone, who was one of the three men who were tried and acquitted in the famous Idaho case, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Stuenenberg. The federation decided that it should mark their friendship for all time for their deceased comrade; consequently, they selected a granite monument, and awarded the contract to a Denver firm, with the proviso that it should be cut by members of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America in Denver, where the headquarters of the miners' federation are located. The Denver branch of the G. C. I. A. has suitably and fittingly expressed the appreciation of its members in the form of a communication to that effect to the executive officers of the Western Federation of Miners.—Granite Cutters' Journal.

The beginning of excellence is to be free from error.—Quintilian.

Tribute to Labor.

One of the ablest and most impressive speeches on the subject of "Labor" was recently made by Representative William Sulzer of New York in advocacy of his bill to create a department of labor, with a seat in the President's cabinet for its head. The speech was delivered in the House of Representatives, and was in part as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: I shall take advantage of this occasion to speak for the toilers of our country—for the rights of the men who create the wealth of our land, for those worthy citizens of the republic, the American workingmen, who have made us all that we are and will make us, if we are true to ourselves, all that we hope to be—the greatest, the grandest, the freest and the most prosperous people the world has ever seen.

"No man in my opinion can pay too high a tribute to 'labor.' It is the creative force of the material world, the genius of accomplishment of the brain and the brawn of the land, the spirit of all progress, and the milestone marking the advance of man. Civilization owes everything to labor—to the constructive toiler and the creative worker. Labor owes very little to civilization. Mother Earth is labor's best friend. From the forests and her fields, from her rocks and her rivers, the toiler has wrought all and brought forth the wonders of the world.

"Labor is not of today or of yesterday or of tomorrow. It is eternal. Dynasties come and go, governments rise and fall, centuries succeed centuries, but labor goes on forever. Labor is the everlasting law of life.

"Tear down your palaces and your temples, and labor will replace them; close every avenue of trade and commerce, and labor will reopen them; destroy your towns and your cities, and labor will rebuild them greater and grander than they were. But destroy labor, and famine will stalk the land and pestilence will decimate the human race. If every laborer in the world should cease work for ninety days it would cause the greatest catastrophe that ever befell mankind—a tragedy to the human race impossible to depict and too frightful to contemplate."

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1909 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Außer den zuletzt geltend gemachten Ansprüchen, beansprucht die V. B. Jurisdiktion über in Möbelfabriken beschäftigte Holzarbeiter; über das Aufstellen von Bekleidungsgegenständen aus Holz, Metal oder anderem Material, wenn Carpenterwerkzeug hierzu erforderlich ist. Ferner, über das Einpassen und Anschlagen von allen Fensterrahmen, Fensterladen, Thüren und Bekleidungsgegenständen wenn Carpenterwerkzeug dazu erforderlich ist.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Die V. B. beansprucht die Herstellung aller Schilder wenn in derselben Holz zur Verwendung kommt, sowie das Einlassen von Röhren in Holz.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über die Herstellung und Anbringung von Wandeltreppen und Eskulatoren, und über alle Holzarbeit in Verbindung mit Herstellung und Anbringung von Aufzugsmaschinen (elevators); über alle Aufzugsgerüste und Stützen oberhalb eines Aufzugs, das heißt: über Mühlenbauarbeit (millwrighting).

International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über alle Gerüstarbeiten zu denen Carpenterwerkzeug erforderlich ist, wie horizontale Träger (centers) und das Verschalen und Stützen von Gebäuden.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Workers.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über Consolenarbeit (brackets), Abrichtungs- und Auffüllungsarbeiten (furring), Gipsverschalungen (plaster boards) und Bogen für Fußböden wenn aus Holz, und wenn Carpenterwerkzeug bei diesen Arbeiten erforderlich ist, und über alle Eckleisten.

International Association of Marbel Workers.

Die V. B. beansprucht alle Grüstarbeiten zu denen Carpenterwerkzeug erforderlich ist.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über das Aufstellen und Anbringen von hohlen Metalfenstern, Fensterrahmen, Thüren und Bekleidungen.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über das Anbringen von Kehlleisten und Holzdekorationen in rohem oder gefirnisttem Zustande, an Wänden.

Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union.

Die V. B. beansprucht das Aufstellen von Kamin-Simmsen und Bekleidungen (mantels) aus Holz.

19. April.

Appellation der L. U. 64 Pittsburg, Pa., gegen die Zurückweisung der Sterbegeldforderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Pankron Popp. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen jedoch die Rückzahlung vorausbezahlter Beiträge an die Witwe angeordnet.

Beschwerde der L. U. 233 Binghamton, N. Y., über den Bericht des Zusammenstellungs-Komites über die Generalbeamten-Wahlen in dem die von L. U. 233 abgegebenen Stimmen nicht berücksichtigt wurden. Der G. S. wird angewiesen der L. U. 833 mitzuteilen, daß derartige Beschwerden vorerst dem G. P. zugehen müssen.

Ein Schreiben des Camden, N. J., D. C.'s eine ähnlich Beschwerde enthaltend, und dem eine Anzahl übereinstimmende Schreiben anderer Lokal-Unionen beiliegen, wird verlesen. Der Board beschließt: Es ist falsch zu behaupten, daß alle abgegebene Stimmen zu figuriren hätten, Das Komite hatte das Recht und die Pflicht nur solche Stimmen zu zählen die konstitutionsgemäß abgegeben wurden, und der Bericht hierüber vorschriftsgemäß und zur festgesetzten Zeit in der G. O. einlief.

Protest der L. U. 1367 gegen die Nichtbeschickung seitens der G. O. der Konvention der Amalgamated Wood Workers wie in der Denver Konvention der A. F. of F. vereinbart. Der Board beschließt die Verantwortlichkeit in dieser Angelegenheit abzulehnen,

da er in derselben nicht zu Rate gezogen wurde, und den Protest an den G. P. und G. S. zu verweisen.

20. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 1464 Attleboro, Mass., um Bewilligung einer Summe für Organisationszwecke, wird abgelehnt jedoch beschlossen einen Organisator nach obiger Stadt zu senden.

Vom New York City D. C. ist weitere Information über die geplante Gewerksbewegung in Boro Queens eingelaufen und wird letztere genehmigt.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Boston, Mass., D. C., Werft und Brückenbauer einerseits und outside Carpenter andererseits betreffend, sowie die Forderung des New Bedford, Mass., D. C. werden ebenfalls genehmigt.

Von Muscatine, Ja., und Champaign, Ill., laufen Berichte über die Strike Situation ein.

Ein Bericht der Delegaten der V. V. zu der in Washington stattgefundenen Label-Konferenze wird dem Board eingehändigt und derselbe beschließt die Frage des Anschlusses, nebst anderen ähnlichen Fragen der Urabstimmung zu Unterbreiten; ferner, daß obiger Bericht in der Juli-Sitzung nochmals erörtert werden soll.

20. April.

Die Vormittags-Sitzung muß des Umzugs nach dem neuen Hauptquartier halber ausfallen.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird nachmittags begonnen.

22. April.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Durch die Revision darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß einige Organisatoren in ihren Rechnungen Hotelunkosten berechnen für die Zeit die sie in ihrem Heimorte zubringen, beschließt der Board daß fernerhin derartige Forderungen der Organisatoren oder Deputirten nicht zulässig sind und nicht honorirt werden sollen.

Der Board beschließt ferner, daß alle Anschaffungen von Einrichtungen und Mobiliar für die G. O. vom Board genehmigt sein müssen.

23. April.

Boardmitglied Foley wird wegen dringender Geschäfte zu Hause vom Besuche der weiteren Quartals-Sitzungen entbunden.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Der Board beschließt, daß in Fällen wo D. C.'s oder L. U.'en in Prozesse verwickelt werden die G. O. ohne die Zustimmung des Board keine finanziellen Verpflichtungen eingehen darf, außer in sehr dringlichen Fällen können die Generalbeamten provisorisch finanziellen Beistand leisten, müssen aber dann jedem einzelnen Boardmitglied über den betreffenden Fall einen vollständigen Bericht zusenden.

24. April.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt und nimmt die Tagessitzung in Anspruch.

26. und 27. April.

Schardt ist wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie abwesend und wird entschuldigt.

Die Bücherrevision wird an diesen beiden Tagen fortgesetzt.

28. April.

Der New Britain, Conn., D. C. und der Kingston, N. Y., D. C. senden Ausweis über erhaltene und verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder und in beiden Fällen wird die weitere Summe von $200.00 bewilligt.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Batavia, N. Y., D. C. und der L. U. 1908 Piqua, Ill., werden genehmigt.

Die Forderungen der L. U. 1438 Omaha, Neb., der L. U. 1649 Cedar Rapids, Ja., und der L. U. 923 McKinney, Tex., werden bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

29. April.

Der G. S. wird instruirt sich mit den National Banken des Landes wegen eines höheren Interessenbetrages für Depositen in Verbindung zu setzen. Die Boardmitglieder versprechen ebenfalls Information in dieser Beziehung einzuholen und soll das Ergebnis in der Juli-Sitzung besprochen werden.

Der G. S. unterbreitet von ihm eingeholte vom Board gewünschte Angebote für Druckarbeiten und mehrere Kontrakte werden vergeben.

Der Board tritt mit den Generalbeamten in der Eigenschaft als Trustees des Hauptquartier-Gebäudes in Sitzung.

30. April.

Die Frage der Anschaffung von Office-Einrichtungen und Mobiliar für die neue G. O. wird eingehend besprochen und den Generalbeamten geeignete Anweisungen in der Angelegenheit erteilt.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1925 Columbia, Mo., und der L. U. 1629 Hornell, N. Y., werden genehmigt.

Dem Cleveland, O., D. C. wird die Summe von $100.00 zu Organisationszwecken angewiesen.

In Erledigung einer Anfrage der L. U. 824 Muskegon, Mich., wird der G. P. ersucht der L. U. über das zwischen der V. V. und der Firma Brunswick, Balke & Collender getroffen Abkommen Auskunft zu erteilen.

Appellation der L. U. 1609 Sisterville, W. Va., gegen die Verweigerung des Sterbegeldes im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes H. W. Smith, seitens des G. S. Da das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes rückständig und außer Benefit war, wird die Entscheidung des G. S. aufrecht erhalten.

1. Mai.

Eine Appellation John Rolands und anderer gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York City D. C. gegen Ap-

pellanten wird bis zur Juli-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Der G. P. erscheint vor dem Board betreffs einer Kontroverse zwischen dem Cleveland, O., D. C. in L. U. 1765 daselbst und empfiehlt die Suspendirung der L. U. wegen Insubordination. Die Empfehlung wird zum Beschluß erhoben.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Alameda County, Cal., D. C. und des Milwaukee, Wis. D. C. werden genehmigt.

Dem New Britain, Conn., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $500.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Einer Gewerksforderung des Monongahela Valley, Pa., D. C. wird Genehmigung verweigert da dieselbe nicht die Zustimmung einer zweidrittel Majorität der Mitgliedschaft des Distrikts erhielt.

Die Bücherrevision wird beendet.

Vertagung bis zum 12. Juli 1909.

R. E. Connolly,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, G. S.

Zur Allgemeinen Lage unseres Handwerkes in Europa.

Aus den Debatten zu schließen, die in jüngster Zeit im Senate der Ver. Staaten stattfinden, und bei deren Gelegenheit die berüchtigten Senatoren Aldrich und Depew den Hochzoll-Standpunkt im Interesse der amerikanischen Großproduzenten vertheidigten, kamen auch die in Europe bezahlten Arbeitslöhne zur Sprache.

Den Ausführungen jener Senatoren zufolge sollte man annehmen, es beständen, namentlich in Deutschland und der Schweiz, noch die Zustände von vor Anno 1848. In der kurzen Zeit meines Aufenthaltes in Europa habe ich jedoch gefunden, daß das durchaus nicht mehr der Fall ist; die Löhne sind, besonders soweit dies gelernte Handwerker betrifft, seit meiner Handwerksburschenzeit, bedeutend gestiegen. Zum Theil sind diese besseren Lohnverhältnisse dem Umstande zu verdanken, daß der Arbeiter heutigen Tages nicht mehr so sehr an die Scholle gebunden ist wie früher, als das Verbot der Freizügigkeit, mit der unterdrückten Gewerbefreiheit gleichzeitig den Lohnarbeiter seinem Arbeitgeber auf Gnade und Ungnade in die Hände lieferte; anderseits kommt das Verdienst dieser Besserstellung, und zwar zum nicht geringsten Theil, der politischen und gewerkschaftlicher Bewegung der Arbeiter zu. Dank derselben gleichen sich die Löhne auch in den kleinsten Orten mit den größeren Städten aus. Das Kleinmeisterthum muß eben die von der Gewerkschaft festgesetzten Löhne, bezahlen oder es erhält keine Arbeiter.

Es liegt so schon eine gewisse Vorliebe bei dem jüngeren Arbeiterelement für die Großstadt, welche ihm in Bezug auf Nahrungsverhältnisse, Vergnügungen und persönliche Ungebundenheit mehr bietet, als dies in der Kleinstadt oder gar auf dem Lande der Fall ist. Wenn die Herren Aldrich und Depew von deutschländischer Conkurrenz reden, so sprechen sie doch sicherlich auch nur im Interesse der amerikanischen Großindustrie, die, vielleicht mit Ausnahme der Textilbranche, und allenfalls noch einiger Branchen, die sich hauptsächlich auf Hausindustrie stützen, wie z. B. die Spielmaarenindustrie Thüringens, so doch faßt ausschließlich in deutschen Groß- und Mittelstädten ihre Conkurrenten hat. Die in hiesigen kleinstädtischen Verhältnissen sich befindende Industrie kommt für Amerika somit nicht in Betracht; befindet sich aber ausnahwsweise, was ja der Fall hie und da ist, eine größere Anlage in einer kleinen Ortschaft, so können die Unternehmer ihre Arbeitskräfte nur dadurch dauernd an sich fasseln, daß die zumindest denselben Lohn bezahlen, den die zunächst gelegene größere Stadt auch zahlt. Grade das ledige, jüngere Handwerkerelement, das in solchen Plätzen zumeist in Betracht kommt, ist flotierender Natur, und deßhalb weniger geneigt, sich den Ausbeutungsgelüsten der ruralen Arbeitgeber zu unterwerfen; diese jüngeren Elemente bilden auch durch ihre Freizügigkeit, resp. dadurch, daß sie von diesem Rechte den möglichsten Gebrauch machen, eine besondere Agitatorenklasse, die, Dank ihres häufigen Deplassements, Lohn und Arbeitsbedingungen allerorts nivellieren helfen.

Noch bin ich nicht in der Lage, mit offiziellen Zahlen aufwarten zu können; ich behalte mir dies vor, und theile solche Zahlen an dieser Stelle mit, sobald ich solche von maßgebender Stelle erhalten habe; aber aus meinem Verkehr mit, hier in der Schweiz ansäßigen Mitgliedern des deutschländischen Holzarbeiterverbandes erfahre ich, daß folgende Löhne in Deutschland bezahlt werden: In Großstädten, wie Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Köln, Leipzig, Dresden, von 5—7 Mark pro Tag bei 9 stündiger

oder 9½ stündiger Arbeitszeit. Stückarbeiter in besonderen Branchen, wie Fensterrahmen oder Pianoarbeiter, verdienen bis zu 10 Mark pro Tag. In kleinen Städten sind 4—5 Mark ortsübliche Löhne, auch gibt es einzelne Arbeiter, die selbst in kleineren Orten mehr verdienen. In Kleinstädten ist es noch vielfach Sitte, daß jüngere ledige Arbeiter Kost und Logis beim Arbeitgeber erhalten. Solche bekommen dann von 16—20 Mark bei freier Station, pro Woche.

Hier, in Zurich, sind die Zimmerleute momenten bei verschiedenen Meistern an Strike, ebenso in der Nachbarstadt Winterthur. Erstere verlangen einen Stundenlohn von 70 Rappen (14 Cents amerik.), letztere striken für Einführung der 9 stündigen Arbeitszeit. Für Bankarbeiter in unserem Gewerbe sind momenten, trotz schlechter mangelhafter Arbeitsgelegenheit, 65 Rappen Unionlohn. Das macht bei 9 stündiger Arbeitszeit $1.17 pro Tag.

Mit der Beschreibung dieser Verhältnisse beabsichtige ich nun keineswegs ideale Zustände zu schildern; niedrig genug ist solcher Lohn ja immer noch, und arbeiten die hiesigen Gewerkschaftler mit allen Kräften an dessen Aufbesserung; wenn man nun aber in Betracht zieht, daß die europäische, besonders die deutschländische Holzindustrie noch bei weitem nicht so entwickelt ist, als die amerikanische, daß Rohmaterial, besonders Hartholz, hier viel theuerer ist als drüben, der Profit unter mehr Hände vertheilt werden muß als das bei vertrusteten Industrien der Fall ist, so kann von einer Conkurrenz, die in unserem Gewerbe der amerikanischen Industrie gemacht werden könnte, gar keine Rede sein. In Wirklichkeit sind selbst einfache Möbel viel höher im Preise als bei Euch drüben. Das bin ich momentan in der Lage, auszufinden. Zum Beispiel kosten die hier hergestellten Sectional Bookcases, zerlegbare Bücherschränke, die in den Ver. Staaten für $1.00—3.00 pro Sektion angeboten werden, hier in Zurich von 22—23 Franken per Sektion; das sind von 4½ bis 6½ Doll. Ein Rolltop Desk, das drüben von 28—40 Doll. kosten würde, ist hier nicht erhältlich unter 380—450 Franken. Wiener Stühle, die noch vor Jahresfrist in New York für $16—$22 per Dutzend erhältlich waren, kosten hier von 10—15 Franken per Stück; selbstverständlich geht deren Preis im Auslande im selben Maaße in die Höhe, wie das hier der Fall ist.

So ähnlich wird es sich auch mit anderen Gewerben verhalten, da die Lohnunterschiede in Europa bei weitem nicht so groß zwischen den einzelnen Gewerben sind als bei Euch drüben. Trotz dem gewaltigen Unterschiede zwischen den amerikanischen und europäischen Löhnen überlegt sich der deutschländische Handwerker es doch sehr, ehe er nach Amerika auswandert, und mit gutem Grund. Gewiß ist, daß die hiesigen Wohnungsverhältnisse Vieles, in größeren Stadten Alles zu wünschen übrig lassen; eine zu große Rate seines Lohnes muß der großstädtische Arbeiter für seine Wohnung ausgeben, die günstigstenfalls aus 2 Zimmer, vielleicht noch einer kleinen Küche besteht. Ganz besonders hier in Zurich ist eine förmliche Wohnungsnoth vorhanden, und die Miethe recht hoch. Eine 4 Zimmer Wohnung mit Küche kostet von 800—1200 Franken pro Jahr; das sind $160—300. Dann hat man aber keineswegs Verbesserungen irgend welcher Art. Das sind sogar noch Miethskasernenpreise; der Arbeiter muß sich deßhalb mit halb soviel Zimmer begnügen, und die Verbesserungen entbehren. Das thut er aber auch, da er es ja nicht anders kennt.

Lebensmittel hingegen sind bei weitem besser und billiger als in Amerika. Dank der Consumgenossenschaften, die es hier überall, selbst im kleinsten Neste gibt, und die einen großen Einfluß auf Preise und Qualität haben. Diese sind Gemüse, Brod, Milch, Butter und Spezereien; diese sind viel besser und billiger; selbst die Fleischpreise sind heute eher niedriger als bei Euch; dazu ist das Kilogewicht schwerer als das eng. amerik. 2 Pf. Gewicht, und die hiesige Gesetzgebung verbietet nicht nur die Bemogelung an Gewicht, und die Boraxvergiftung, sie weiß diese Uebelstände auch zu verhindern. Dazu ist die Fleischqualität hierorts eine bedeutend bessere als drüben.

Zu all' diesem kommt ein anderer Umstand, der dem hiesigen Lohnarbeiter zum Vortheil gereicht, das ist die größere Stetigkeit der Arbeit. Man jagt hier den Arbeiter nicht fort von Bau oder der Hobelbank wie einen räudigen Hund; zu irgend einer beliebigen Stunde wird der Arbeiter in Amerika abgelegt. Hier besteht noch viel-

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 57.)

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La necessite d'une organisation Internationale des travailleurs.

II.

Dans ma dernière correspondance j'ai donné quelques preuves à l'appui de mon assertion sur la nécessité de l'organisation des travailleurs au point de vue internationale; depuis le départ de cette correspondance, l'article ci dessous est apparu au Journal officiel des travaileurs du bois de la Suisse, et je suis enchanté, de pouvoir le mettre sous les yeux de not camarades des Etats-Unis; le voici dans toute sa saveur:

Brise-Grèves Internationaux.

Les traitrises qui se sont produites pendant la grève dans la fabrique Aschbacher à Zurich, ont reçu une signification internationale. Des scabs ayant été importés de Berlin et entraînés l'échec de la lutte, ont fait voir sous un mauvais jour les rapports des travailleurs sur bois allemands avec ceux de Suisse, qui furent jusqu'ici étroitement liés par une solidarité effective.

Pour clarifier la situation et faire disparaître tout suspicion pouvant peser sur l'organisation des camarades d'Allemagne, le secrétaire international Leipart, à Berlin, a fait le récit des événements qui surgirent au cours des transports de supplanteurs. Dans le dernier numéro du *Bulletin international des ouvriers sur bois,* Leipart écrit:

''Il convient de donner en quelques mots un rapport sur deux groupes de traîtres, qui ont été envoyés de Berlin à Zurich au mois de février dernier. Il y avait toujours un grand afflux de travailleurs du bois de l'Allemagne en Suisse. Cependant jusqu'ici on n'avait jamais pu faire des reproches aux camarades allemands qu'ils auraient manqué d'intérêt pour l'action syndicale ou de solidarité envers leurs camarades suisses. On peut constater au contraire, que surtout les camarades allemands, organisés dans les sections de la fédération suisse des travailleurs du bois, ont été tout le temps dans les premiers rangs du mouvement. Le récent incident est donc d'autant plus regrettable.

''Les ouvriers de la fabrique de meubles Aschbacher, à Zurich, étaient en grève depuis plusieurs semaines. Le fabricant s'adressa au syndicat jaune des menuisiers à Berlin, demandant des traîtres pour remplacer ses ouvriers en grève. Ce syndicat jaune a été formé au cours du grand lock-out, à Berlin, au printemps 1907, sous la protection des patrons et il a, depuis, à diverses reprises, fourni des sarrasins remplaçant des grévistes en Allemagne. Les efforts des jaunes pour le fabricant Aschbacher, à Zurich, étaient à temps portés à la connaissance de la fédération des travailleurs du bois à Berlin, qui n'épargna ni temps ni argent, pour empêches le départ des personnes engagées. Toute tentative de notre part restant sans succès, plusieurs commissaires de la fédération des travailleurs du bois se firent enrôler sous le couvert de jaunes, pouvant ainsi accompagner le transport qui se composait d'une cinquantaine d'ouvriers.

Quand le train arriva à Nuremberg, la gare était occupée par un grand nombre de membres de notre fédération criant: 'Camarades, quittez le train, il y a grève à Zurich.' Cela produisit une forte sensation dans le compartiment où se trouvaient les scabs, une partie voulait descendre, mais l'agent et ses complices gardaient soigneusement les portières et ne permettaient à personne de sortir. Cependant plusieurs s'échappaient par les fenètres avec l'assistance des Nurembergeois. Pendant ce temps, l'agent avait tiré son revolver et, parcourant à grands pas le perron, menaçait ceux qui voulaient monter ou descendre du train. Alors la police arriva. Celle-ci se conduisit assez correctement, déclarant qu'on ne pouvait empêcher personne de quitter le train volontairement. On réussit donc à faire sortir trente-et-un ouvriers, pendant qu'une vingtaine resta dans le compartiment et ceux-ci ne pouvaient pas être persuadés, malgré tous les efforts qui furent faits dans les autres stations, pour leur faire quitter le train.

Environ une semaine plus tard, un second convoi partait de Berlin, cette fois passant par Francfort, où des scènes pareilles à celles de Nuremberg eurent lieu. Cette fois aussi, quelques membres de la fédération des travailleurs du bois se trouvaient parmi les engagés et un grand nombre de membres de la fédération de Francfort, attendaient le train à la gare. Il y avait donc de sérieuses rencontres, les traîtres étaient armés de tuyaux en caoutchouc, les deux agents qui accompagnaient le train, se postèrent aux portes ne permettant à personne d'entrer. Un agent de la secrète

de Francfort, qui essaya de s'entendre avec ces gens, fut pris pour un fonctionnaire de la fédération des travailleurs du bois et fut très maltraité; les traîtres lui crachèrent même au visage. On a tout de même réussit à arracher une partie des ouvriers.

Il en résulte que la fédération allemande s'est efforcée, autant que possible, de retenir les traîtres, ne reculant même pas devant les dépenses considérables. Cependant, il paraît que les camarades suisses n'étaient pas suffisamment à la hauteur de leur tâche et de leur devoir. Le *Journal des travailleurs du bois* nous apprend que le reste du premier convoi a pu entrer dans la fabrique Aschbacher presque sans être inquiété. Pendant que deux cents camarades occupaient la gare centrale de Zurich, on fit descendre les traîtres dans une petite gare, située à proximité de la fabrique. Par hasard, il n'y avait pas de poste de grève, ce qui paraît absolument inexplicable. Au dernier moment, les camarades de la gare centrale se hâtèrent à la gare de Stadelhof, mais il était trop tard. Et même le *Journal suisse des travailleurs du bois,* conclut son article en ces termes: "L'organisation de la réception n'était point parfaite, on aurait dû faire le nécessaire pour l'occupation de la gare de Stadelhof."

Lors de l'arrivée du deuxième transport, les camarades de Zurich y étaient bien, mais la gare de Bâle, où les traîtres devaient changer de train, n'était pas occupée, et on manqua ainsi une bonne chance pour chercher une entente avec ces gens.

Environ la moitié de ces convois, une quarantaine d'ouvriers, est donc entrée dans la fabrique. Des rencontres acharnées se sont encore produites devant l'usine, pendant plusieurs jours, entre les ouvriers grévistes et la police. Mais il a été impossible d'influencer les traîtres. On les avait installés dans la fabrique même, où ils furent soigneusement gardés.

Les camarades d'Allemagne regrettent sérieusement que des travailleurs allemands aient été capables de remplacer si honteusement des camarades en lutte à l'étranger. Seul, le long et intense chômage peut expliquer ce malheureux accident, surtout remarquable, parce qu'il fut possible de trouver ces traîtres à Berlin, dans un milieu ouvrier très avancé. Mais la crise économique dans toutes les corporations atteint des grandes masses d'ouvriers venant des régions arriérées dans les grandes villes, sans que les syndicats, à ce moment, puissent les contrôler ou influencer. Ajoutons-y encore les tristes effets du poison jaune, dont nous venons de donner un exemple. Voilà des raisons qui devraient suffire pour que les relations amicales entre les travailleurs syndiqués du bois de la Suisse et de l'Allemagne ne soient point troublées par de tels actes de brise-grèves internationaux."

Comme l'on peut voir, la solidarité entre les ouvriers organisés en Europe n'est pas un vain mot. Aussi, voyons plus bas, quel résultat cette victoire a pu rapporter aux patrons réunis de la ville de Zurich:

Effets d'une Grève.

Chaque grève qui se termine par l'échec des ouvriers frappe généralement très grièvement les patrons à leur endroit sensible: le coffre-fort. La fabrique de meubles Aschbacher, à Zurich, qui fut tout récemment l'objet d'une grève, doit en savoir quelque chose, ainsi que la caisse centrale de la fédération suisse des patrons menuisiers, à laquelle M. Aschbacher a imposé une note salée. Mais la caisse est vide et il faut quand même de l'argent.

Pour se tirer d'embarras, le comité patronal a lancé une liste de souscription dont le produit est destiné à couvrir les frais de cetter grève de dix semaines. Un appel qui accompagne la liste implore la solidarité des patrons en faisant spécialement ressortir la palme remportée.

C'est bien le cas de s'écrier avec l'historien romain:

"Encore une victoire pareille, et tout est perdue!"

Dans le numéro précédant, j'ai démontré en quoi les traveilleurs organisés d'Europe ont pu être utile aux camarades Américains, aujourd'hui je viens de fournir un exemple comment cette solidarité s'exerce sur le Continent européen. La lutte elle-même le rend ainsi; poussé par le besoin, et suivant sur ce terain, pas à pas, la trace du patronat, nous ne saurions resté confiné sur notre partie du globe. A mesure que le patronat étend sa main sur l'autre coté de l'Ocean pour s'attirrer des travailleurs, dans le but de nous créer des concurrents, nous, à notre tour, nous devons chercher à faire entrer dans nos organisation quiconque est capable de nous contester notre morceau de pain.

De plus en plus, les chances de l'existence s'égalisent pour les travailleurs dans tous les pays. Aux Etats-Unis, le salaire ira, si l'organisation ouvrière n'est pas assez forte pour l'empecher, ce salaire dis-je, ira en diminuant, tandis que grace à la bonne organisation des pays divers en Europe, leur salaire s'élèvera, et ce, jusquà ce qu'un niveau égal sera atteint. Le développement vers ce niveau dépendra essentiellement de

(Voir la Suite a la page 62)

CLAIMS PAID
DURING JUNE, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10998	John E. Distel	7	$200.00
10999	Charles Johnson	10	200.00
11000	Mrs. C. Koldenborg	10	50.00
11001	Mrs. H. A. Gunderson	87	50.00
11002	Melvin C. Cook	110	50.00
11003	Mrs. Emily J. Edmonds	137	50.00
11004	N. F. Swartwout	141	50.00
11005	Mrs. Eva L. Dawes	158	50.00
11006	Charles Targee	223	200.00
11007	Mrs. Mary M. Daucher	355	50.00
11008	Samuel Sidgmore	389	200.00
11009	John F. Althaus	422	200.00
11010	J. W. Carstenbrook	483	200.00
11011	Mrs. Mary J. Spofford	486	50.00
11012	O. VanKalsbeek	490	200.00
11013	J. N. Stalker	500	50.00
11014	Mrs. Annie Gunter	684	50.00
11015	Mrs. Mary F. Morgan	717	50.00
11016	Patrick Kane	724	200.00
11017	Harvey J. Conklin	1036	200.00
11018	Laco W. Black	1641	200.00
11019	Cleb B. Johnson	1704	200.00
11020	Alonzo Johnston	1863	50.00
11021	Fred W. Walton	1874	200.00
11022	Mrs. Jessie G. Scott	1937	50.00
11023	W. T. Forcum	668	200.00
11024	Hans Loken (dis.)	7	400.00
11025	Mrs. Hanna S. Crizer	511	50.00
11026	C. C. Shepherd	592	200.00
11027	Mrs. Minnie Kinnear	1139	50.00
11028	J. F. Fewster	1358	200.00
11029	Nathan H. Haines	420	50.00
11030	Austin Reed	491	200.00
11031	Mrs. Clara Ann Bieber	492	50.00
11032	Mrs. Eugenia A. Wilder	567	50.00
11033	Mrs. Amelie Vorberg	723	50.00
11034	Mrs. Matilda Floyd	33	50.00
11035	Stephen Baker	146	200.00
11036	Mrs. Lucy J. Inman	734	50.00
11037	Mrs. Percy Jones	776	50.00
11038	Henry Hoffmann	1748	50.00
11039	Ludvik Kraml	1786	200.00
11040	Frank Gordon (dis.)	62	400.00
11041	Aug. L. Yackle	98	200.00
11042	James Ledwidge	240	200.00
11043	Wilmer B. Haines	432	200.00
11044	J. L. Barker	789	50.00
11045	Mrs. Phyllis Fritzinger	169	50.00
11046	Mrs. Anna Knudsen	457	50.00
11047	John J. Gempp	519	200.00
11048	Mrs. Augusta Grieneisen	1526	50.00
11049	Mrs. Lora May Nichley	266	50.00
11050	Geradus Burger	303	200.00
11051	Mrs. Sarah T. Nenow	239	50.00
11052	Mrs. Julia Sundsvold	7	50.00
11053	Wm. C. Weldon	137	200.00
11054	Wm. A. Bovard (bal.)	897	150.00
11055	Mrs. Walter Clanton	1660	50.00
11056	Mrs. Julia S. Blanco	1450	50.00
11057	Jose Escabar Lopez	1450	200.00
11058	Edward Fitzpatrick	2	200.00
11059	G. F. Ross (dis.)	98	400.00
11060	Mathias Andersen	181	200.00
11061	Mortimer W. Staton	1510	400.00
11062	Mrs. Maria Steybe	1748	50.00
11063	Edward Ferguson	43	50.00
11064	Mrs. Jessie Haislup	132	50.00
11065	Mrs. Virginia Jewell	404	50.00
11066	L. D. Hamblin	471	200.00
11067	Frank Holle	564	200.00
11068	Mrs. Laura M. King	632	50.00
11069	Geo. Lariviere	1699	200.00
11070	Joseph W. Woodcock	11	200.00
11071	Mrs. Mary Watrous	22	50.00
11072	John J. McNulty	55	200.00
11073	Wm. J. Grau	211	200.00
11074	Wm. Lamb	233	200.00
11075	Anton Maresch	309	200.00
11076	Martin Schnoper	309	200.00
11077	Moses Campbell	318	200.00
11078	Mrs. Edith Creathorne	325	50.00
11079	Cornelius Merz	375	200.00
11080	Mrs. Sophia Markwardt	440	50.00
11081	Mrs. Jessie L. Goff	407	50.00
11082	John A. Ambrose	440	200.00
11083	Mrs. Mary A. Haier	440	50.00
11084	Mrs. Dora O. Wright	510	50.00
11085	D. J. O'Maley	971	200.00
11086	Mrs. Anna M. Stierer	1051	50.00
11087	Mrs. Mary Farrell	1082	50.00
11088	Mrs. Hattie F. Jesse	1585	50.00
11089	Mrs. Kuni Bauer	1596	50.00
11090	Rudolph Rose	16	200.00
11091	Geo. H. Chamberlain	20	200.00
11092	Frederich Regelmann	309	200.00
11093	J. C. Heymer	483	200.00
11094	Edward Howard	1226	50.00
11095	E. J. Huntley	62	50.00
11096	Harry O. Penn	73	200.00
11097	Mrs. Emelia Schneider	87	50.00
11098	Chas. R. North	119	100.00
11099	Mrs. V. B. Waldron	132	50.00
11100	Joseph A. Tressel	876	200.00
11101	Mrs. Emma M. Clapp	1874	50.00
11102	Frank D. Clark	26	200.00
11103	Timothy Hickey	26	200.00
11104	Chas. C. Hickcox	146	200.00
11105	Mrs. Mary E. Rohn	211	50.00
11106	Mrs. S. M. Meadowcroft	473	50.00
11107	Mrs. Rosa Makoski	690	50.00
11108	J. H. Jones	894	200.00
11109	Carl Ott	7	50.00
11110	Wm. D. Crawford	181	200.00
11111	Henry E. James	632	50.00
11112	John D. Slingerland	774	200.00
11113	James Anthony	943	200.00
11114	Fautley J. Roy	1192	200.00
11115	John M. Anderson, Jr.	1363	200.00

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11116	Daniel F. Holidayoke...	70	200.00
11117	F. W. Breckenridge	79	200.00
11118	Hans Nelson	413	200.00
11119	M. B. Robertson	453	200.00
11120	Mrs. M. E. Jaccard.....	483	50.00
11121	Mrs. M. R. Halteman...	897	50.00
11122	Charles H. Morse	924	200.00
11123	Frank Schwiertz	1	200.00
11124	Mrs. Anne L. Osborn...	55	50.00
11125	Julius Braiovich	422	200.00
11126	John Robison	1044	50.00
11127	Mrs. Mary M. Moraca..	24	50.00
11128	Claude Weymouth	131	200.00
11129	H. Powell (dis.).....	224	400.00
11130	Mrs. Celina Bell.....	707	50.00
11131	J. D. Eldridge (dis.)...	1650	300.00
11132	Mrs. Josephine Blazek..	54	50.00
11133	Mrs. Anna Raispis.....	54	50.00
11134	Fred Krueger	346	200.00
11135	Mrs. Luise Karkutt	419	50.00
11136	Jacob Schulzendorf	1	200.00
11137	Louis J. Gordin	7	200.00
11138	George Horl	42	200.00
11139	Mrs. Clara H. Parsons..	43	50.00
11140	Mrs. Alice H. Bullett...	176	50.00
11141	Eugene W. Weeden	176	200.00
11142	Mrs. Mary E. Burdick..	367	50.00
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11144	W. F. Scott	696	200.00
11145	Mrs. Margaret Gessert..	10	50.00
11146	Louis Racine	13	200.00
11147	Mrs. Marie Treizise.....	141	50.00
11148	Mrs. M. A. Whimsett...	141	50.00
11149	F. W. Martin	365	50.00
11150	Mrs. Catherine McGrath	387	50.00
11151	Mrs. Sarah E. Mortenson	470	50.00
11152	Mrs. Elizabeth Gabritsch	1053	50.00
11153	Wm. H. Wesson	114	200.00
11154	Elmer Fisher	174	200.00
11155	Alexander Murray	240	200.00
11156	Mrs. Abbie L. Collins...	459	50.00
11157	C. L. Pyle	587	200.00
11158	Cornelius Crowley	747	50.00
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11161	August Carlson	1717	200.00
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11163	Mrs. Mary E. Dale.....	9	50.00
11164	Julius Schmeical (dis.).	26	400.00
11165	Wm. Irick (dis.).....	495	400.00
11166	Mrs. Annie C. Nale.....	580	50.00
11167	Mrs. Hannah Fogarty ..	1717	50.00
11168	Anthony Peterson	13	50.00
11169	Edward Paquette	99	200.00
11170	Mrs. Clara Olive Sizer.	268	50.00
11171	Geo. W. Prather	712	50.00
11172	Mike Early	1068	124.50
	Total		$23,374 50

Apply a hot iron to putty on a window sash and it will then yield to a knife and leave the sash clean.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 53)

fach 8—14 tägige Kündigung, maaßgebend für beide Seiten. Unbekannt ist hier das Herzklopfen des amerikanischen Arbeiters auf den Slip im Zahlcouvert, „Your services are no longer required." Dann besteht faßt in allen hiesigen Städten ein unter Controlle der Gewerkschaften geführtes städtisches Arbeitsnachweise-Büreau, das überall treffliche Dienste thut.

Und last, but not least, die Niggertreiberei, wie sie bei Euch herrscht, das Hasten und Jagen, das „hurry-up" System des amerikanischen Ausbeuters ist hier im Lande noch unbekannt. Der Arbeiter ist noch nicht im selben Maße der Sklave seiner Maschiene, oder vielmehr der Maschiene seines Arbeitgebers, er fühlt sich noch mehr als Mensch, als das bei Euch der Fall ist. Pfeifen, Singen, sogar ein Pfeifchen rauchen, horribile dictu, das alles gibt es noch vielfach, und Summa Summarum, wenn Beide, deutschländische und amerikanische Arbeiter am Jahresschluße ihre Bilanz ziehen, kommen auch Beide zum gleichen Abschluß; übrig hat oben keiner viel. Der hiesige Arbeiter hat aber im Laufe des Jahres mehr Genuß von seinem Leben gehabt, er hat nicht fortwährend das Demoklosschwert der Arbeitslosigkeit über sich gefühlt, und ist bei weitem weniger der Lohnsklave seines Ausbeuters gewesen. Aber wie lange dieser Unterschied noch währen wird? Das ist eine andere Frage. Die auch hierzu Lande sich stetig entwickelnde Concentrirung des Großkapitals wird auch hier, in Deutschland sowohl wie in andere europäischen Ländern, amerikanische Zustände einführen. A. Heins.

"The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the people will have ceased to be their own rulers."—Abraham Lincoln.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—Carlyle.

All that are lovers of virtue, be quiet and go angling.—Izaak Walton.

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Continued on page 62.

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(Suite de la page 55)

la résistance contre son abaissement d'un coté et de la vigeur à défendre ses intérêsts par l'autre partie en question. Mais, de même que le prix de toute marchandise a la tendance de s'unifier sur chaque marché, de même le prix de la main d'oeuvre, c'est à dire de la force-travail, suivra forcément cette voie.

Il est donc de notre intérêt de connaitre l'existence de ceux avec lesquells nous avons, ou nous aurons à concourrir tôt ou tard; et ainsi, nous saurons à quoi nous en tenir lorsque les patrons cherchent, sous le pretexte de la concurrence étrangère, à abaisser notre niveau d'existence.

Dans un prochain numéro je commencerai donc cette revue européene des travailleurs du bois. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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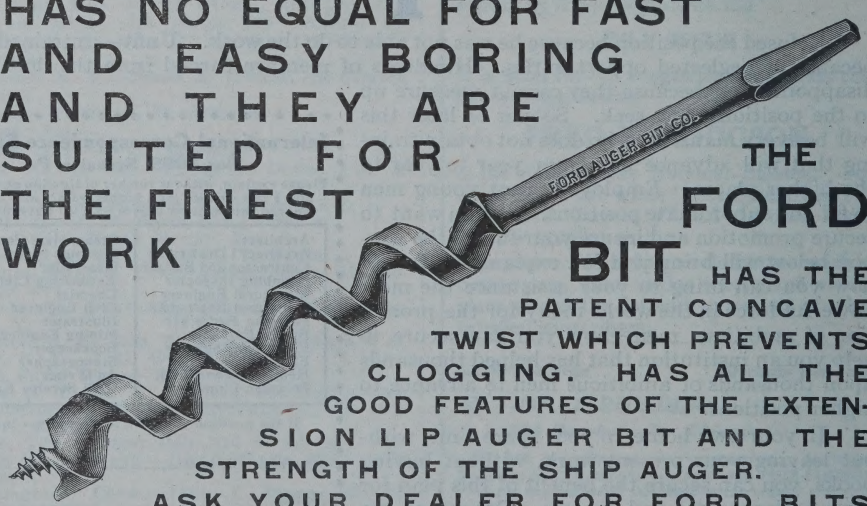

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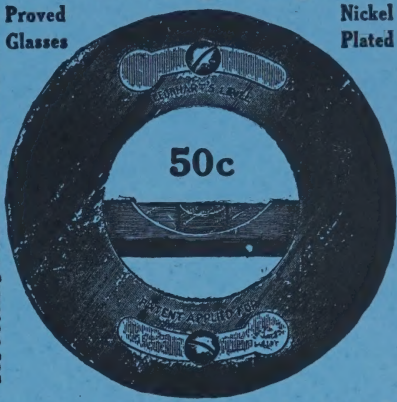

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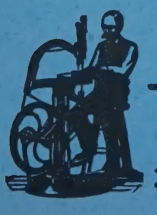

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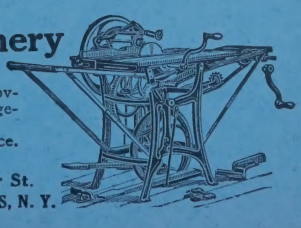

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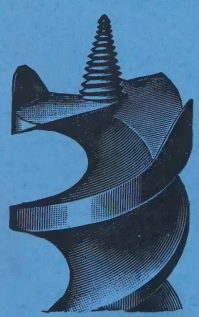

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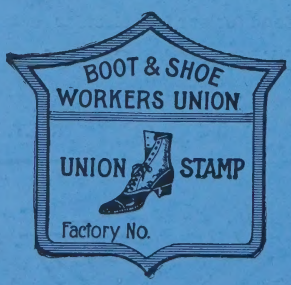

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